The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS IN UTAH.

A BILL REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES—SEVERE PROVISIONS AGAINST THE "PECULIAR-INSTITUTION."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Territories have reported to the House their bill concerning the execution of the laws in Utah. Of the three bills before the committee, the original bill of Mr. McKee has been made the basis of the bill reported. There would seem to be little more needed than this bill to crush out, not only polygamy, but Mormon life and property, in Utah. If the bill were directed toward any other than a Mormon Territory, it would be considered most extraordinary in its character. It practically places the property, franchises, and liberty of the Mormon citizens of that Territory under the control of the Federal officers of the Territory. It makes every army camp a civil prison, and, by very ingenious and exceedingly complicated machinery, makes it possible to declare every Mormon citizen a felon. There was a majority of but one in the committee in favor of the bill. The committee stands as follows: For the bill, Messrs. McKee, Williams, of Indiana; Havens, Hoskins, Fort, and Schumaker, of New-York; against the bill, Messrs. Crounse, Hynes, Brown, of Kentucky, Mills and Curtis. Mr. Chaffee, the Delegate on that committee, has no vote. The minority will report a separate bill, less sweeping in its terms, providing for the creation of five Judicial Districts, for more Judges; for curtailing the jurisdiction of the Mormon Probate Courts, and for removing the obstructions to the administration of justice now existing in Utah. The leading features of the majority bill are: Deputy United States Marshals and Assistant United States Attorneys, appointed in every judicial district of the Territory; the provision permitting women to be jurors is stricken out; juries are to be drawn solely under the supervision of the officers of the District Federal Courts; these Federal Courts are given jurisdiction in all cases, whether arising under United States or Territorial law; the right of sentence in criminal cases is given to United States Judges, and not to the jury; in the prosecutions for polygamy no record evidence of marriage is necessary; polygamous wives may obtain divorces, secure the custody of the minor children, and have decreed an equitable share of the husband's property; any military camp or prison may, in the discretion of the Federal Judge, be used as a civil prison; the Governor of the Territory is given exclusive control of all prisons; polygamy debars from citizenship and office; Mormon Probate Courts are restricted to exclusive probate jurisdiction; many of the principal laws of the Mormon Legislature are annulled. Among these the ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, the noted Judiciary act, the act conferring the franchise upon women, the Property and Militia acts. The committtee decided not to annul the charters with which the Territory is covered, in the belief that the Supreme Court of the United States may regard the rights secured under these charters as already vested.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BILL.

There were two attempts made in the House to enter a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill for the partial restoration of the franking privilege was defeated before the motion was entered. Mr. Tyner first made the motion, and gave notice that he would also move to recommit the bill with instructions to report back only the section which authorizes the free circulation of newspapers within the county of their publication. Later in the day, however, he seemed to lack the courage to stand by his motion and withdrew it. Subsequently Mr. Shanks renewed it without the notice indicated by Tyner, and the House ordered that the debate on the motion to reconsider should begin on Thursday morning next after the morning hour. There is some very interesting gossip relative to the closeness of the vote by which the bill was yesterday defeated. It seemed almost certain at one time that the vote would be tied, and that Speaker Blaine would be called upon for the casting vote. This would have placed him in a very uncomfortable position, between the Grangers on the one side, and the Republican platform, and those opposed to the restoration of the franking privilege on the other. Speaker Blaine was relieved from this embarrassment by the change of vote of Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, who seems to have voluntarily placed himself in the breach. It is proper to state that had the issue been forced upon Mr. Blaine, he would undoubtedly have cast his vote against the bill.

THE SATURDAY SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House to-day voted to adjourn until Monday. Consent was subsequently asked to hold a session to-morrow for general debate only, and no business to be transacted. Several members objected, but on earnest solicitation withdrew their objections. Gen. Philip S. Crooke, of Brooklyn, renewed the objection, saying that the country expected the House to work, not waste its time in idle buncombe. As he insisted on this the motion to adjourn was reconsidered and voted down.

DEMOCRATIC BUNCOMBE.

An attempt will be made in the House, to-morrow, to go into the Committee of the Whole to take up the bill to repeal the duty on matches. Fernando Wood and Mr. Beck, Democratic leaders, have carefully prepared speeches upon the budget, which they are anxious to deliver, in order that they may have their effect upon the New-Hampshire election, and will consequently do their utmost to secure general debate upon the tax bill to-morrow. These speeches are carefully-planned attacks upon the Administration, and have been long in preparation.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary decided to make the Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill a special order for consideration in committee on Tuesday morning next. There are as yet no definite indications as to the probable action of the committee, but it is believed that the Senate amendments will be made the basis of the report of the committee, and not the original bill, which provides for a complete repeal of the law. An attempt will also be made in this committee to make the Civil Rights bill the next special order in committee after the bankruptcy amendments.

MR. TREMAIN'S HEALTH.

Contrary to general expectation, Mr. Tremain has sufficiently recovered to spend a short time in the House, and was to-day in his seat for an hour.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

The greater portion of the morning hour in the Senate to-day was taken up in personal explanations, brought forth by two newspaper articles in Pennsylvania papers pertaining to Senator Scott, and one in a Detroit paper referring to Senator Chandler. The articles in question were denounced severely, the first two by Senator Scott himself, and the latter by Senator Sherman, in justice to Senator Chandler as the party assailed. Mr. Sherman was alluded to as taking Mr. Chandler out of the Chamber in a state of beastly intoxication, and putting him to bed on a sofa in the Finance Committee room. Mr. Sherman denied this story absolutely. Mr. Scott stated his grievance to be an intentional misrepresentation of his course on public questions by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and made quite a long explanation of his position on financial questions.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The debate upon the House bill in regard to the Centennial exhibition was continued to-day in the Senate, Mr. Sumner leading off in a long speech against making the exhibition international in its character, though he favored giving it a national character. He pictured the representatives of the crowned heads of Europe on the penitential bench listening to patriotic effusions of American Republicans, and especially the representatives of her Brittanic Majesty to the arraignment of George III. for the tyrannies which led to American independence. Senators Frelinghuysen and Scott both favored the international character of the Exhibition, the latter arguing that the Government is in honor bound to insure its success, and should not hesitate to appropriate $8,000,000, if necessary to make it a success. He had, however, been assured by the Finance Board of the Exhibition that an appropriation of $3,000,000 would be sufficient. The fate of the bill can hardly be considered doubtful, though the opposition is very considerable.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

Senator Carpenter will ask to have his bill in regard to a new election in Louisiana referred on Monday, at which time he will submit some remarks explanatory of its provisions. It is hardly possible that the subject will be soon seriously taken up by the Senate for action, though Mr. Carpenter's speech will demand great attention.

THE REVENUE STAMPS EMBEZZLEMENT.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New-York, with $185,000, the value of internal revenue stamps embezzled from his office by James I. Johnson, was passed by the Senate to-day. The Finance Committee, in connection with the same subject, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate what further legislation is necessary to prevent defalcations by officers having custody of revenue stamps and public money, and whether persons having the custody of stamps and money should not, in all cases, be required to give bonds, with security, for the proper performance of their duties.

THE MURDER OF MR. APPLETON BY AN INDIAN.

In a letter received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day Agent Saville, at the Red Cloud Agency, gives the following detailed account of the murder of his clerk, Mr. Appleton. He alludes to the breaking up of the Minneconjoes into war parties and their leaving the agency, and says: "Knowing that Major Howard was in trouble with these parties, I rode down to his agency to see if I could render him any assistance. While I was there, about 2 o'clock at night, my night watchman having gone to sleep, an Oncope Indian climbed the stockade, knocked at the door and called me. My clerk, storekeeper, and Dr. Grave were sleeping in the room. They got up and opened the door, and the clerk stepped out to awaken the interpreter. He took but a few steps from the Indian when he shot him through the body and fled. An Ogalala, 'Afraid of the Eagle,' was sent for me, and while at Whetstone told the Brules who the assassin was. The next day the man appeared in the camp of Roman Nose, near Whetstone Agency, and some Brules killed him. Mr. Saville says he was warned that four of the Minnecoijoe Indians had determined to kill him. Since the murder of Appleton the Ogalalas have kept a guard day and night over the agency." The letter is dated Feb. 14, and its general account of Indian affairs at the agency has been already given in the published telegrams.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A MONUMENT FOR GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Gens. Sheridan, Hooker, and Whipple, of the Thomas Monument Association of the Army of the Cumberland, have concluded a contract with J. Q. A. Ward, of New-York, the designer of the Shakespeare statue and Indian Hunter in Central Park, for an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. George H. Thomas, fourteen feet high, to be delivered in this city in three years, the model of the same to be submitted to the committee in July next for its approval.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

SECRET SESSION IN CLEVELAND—A STRIKE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The Brotherhood of Engineers was in session during the greater part of the day, and business of great importance was undoubtedly transacted. The interest manifested by members of the brotherhood who are not delegates, and remarks overheard in conversation, lead to the belief, which is general, that the strike subject is the all-important one being discussed, but whether the Convention is engaged in earnest debate over the question of strike or no strike, or is engaged in perfecting plans to make a general strike effectual, cannot be definitely ascertained. The opinion prevails that a general strike has been determined upon, and the continued sessions are only for arrangement of details. That harmony does not prevail among the brethren is evidenced by the unexpected call made by the delegation upon Mr. Charles Wilson, Ex-Chief Engineer, at his residence last night. Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the strikers is too well known to receive notice here. It is sufficient to say that he has consistently and persistently opposed them in all forms. This policy of his is undoubtedly the secret of his being "ousted" from the highest office. In effect it was turning him out, although he nominally resigned; but Wilson is not without friends in the organization, and his doctrines are not without disciples. The large party at the Ex-Engineer's residence shows that, notwithstanding his removal from office, he is respected by a large proportion, if not a majority, of the delegates. This demonstration in Wilson's favor is looked upon as the ground for a split in the brotherhood, and a withdrawal from the main body of those opposed to strikes is anticipated. The Wilson branch consider their views on the question of greater importance to them than the advantages of membership in the brotherhood, and it may be their determination to form a separate organization if they fail to carry their point. The sessions will be resumed to-morrow, and may be continued on Monday.

SENATOR CHANDLER VINDICATING HIS CHARACTER.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Senator Chandler has brought a suit against the Detroit *Free Press* for libel, claiming $100,000 damages. The alleged libel is in a special dispatch from Washington Feb. 20, charging Mr. Chandler with intoxication and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber.

ALBANY.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSOLIDATION BILL IN THE SENATE—ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM COUNTY TREASURERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

In the Senate to-day the bill to consolidate the City and County of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed. The bill as passed is as follows:

SECTION 1. The County of New-York and the corporation known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York" shall be one body corporate and politic by the said name; and all the rights, property, interests, claims, and demands of the County of New-York, and of the Supervisors or Board of Supervisors of said County of New-York, are hereby vested in and shall henceforth belong to the said corporation, but nothing contained in this act shall abrogate or impair or in anywise affect any existing right or interest, except to vest it in the said corporation.

SEC. 2. For all purposes the local Administration and Government of the City and County of New-York shall be in and be performed by the one corporation aforesaid. All charges and liabilities now existing against said County, or which may hereafter arise or accrue in said City and County of New-York, and which, but for this act, would be charges against or liabilities of said County, shall be henceforth deemed and taken to be charges against or liabilities of said corporation, and shall be defrayed or answered unto by it. All bonds, stocks, contracts, and obligations of the said County and of the said Board of Supervisors, now existing, shall henceforth be deemed such of and against said corporation, and all such that are or may be authorized or required to be hereafter issued or entered into shall be issued or entered into by and in the name of the said corporation.

SEC. 3. All the powers and duties that now are or hereafter may be conferred or charged upon the Board of Supervisors of the said City and County shall be exercised and performed by the Board of Aldermen of said City as such, subject, nevertheless, to the like power of approval or rejection by the Mayor of said City as is or may be required by law in respect to acts of the Common Council of said City, except that when by the Constitution or laws of this State any action is specifically required to be taken by the Board of Supervisors of said City and County, which cannot, under any power conferred by this act, or otherwise, be taken in any other manner, such action may be taken by the said Board of Aldermen as the Board of Supervisors of the said City and County.

SEC. 4. All funds and moneys now held by or payable to any officer as County Treasurer of the said City and County shall henceforth be deemed to be held by him solely as the funds and moneys of said corporation, except such funds and moneys as shall be held by and payable into the Treasury of the State of New-York.

CITY "DRAWING-ROOM" CARS.

Senator Jacobs, who has on various occasions declared himself opposed to special legislation, to-day introduced a bill giving to the so-called Nassau Drawing-room Car Company the right to run palace cars over the track of any horse or steam railroad in the City of Brooklyn. On its face the bill appears to be a very innocent one, but there is good reason to believe that it was introduced more in the interest of certain individuals than of the traveling public. It is understood that the Brooklyn City railroad companies will do everything possible to defeat the passage of the act. A very determined effort will also be made against a similar bill for New-York City, introduced yesterday by Senator Fox.

SENATE NOTES.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported to-day adversely upon the bill for the protection of seamen. The hasty action of the Senator in the matter is very unfavorably commented upon here. The bill was only introduced yesterday. There was no hearing had upon it, and Senator Coe, who introduced it, was not in his seat to explain it.

MOCK SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Seventeen members of the Senate met to-night, and after a business session of about twenty minutes commenced the performance of a farce that reflected no credit upon those who joined in it. The scene was opened by the calling up of Senator Lord's resolution that the Senate adjourn on the 3d of April *sine die*. Senator Wood incautiously allowing himself to be drawn into the discussion, presented as a substitute a resolution to the effect that if the Senate would attend to its duties and not spend time in the discussion or introduction of buncombe resolutions, an adjournment would be possible on the 16th of April. Senator Johnson asked if the gentleman wished to adjourn on that day because he could not draw pay afterward. He also moved to strike out the word "buncombe." Senator Gross replied to the motion that if buncombe was stricken out there would be nothing left of the resolution. And in such a discussion the Senate of the State of New-York spent upward of an hour. The scene was a very amusing one to the galleries, but was received with the marked disapproval of the one or two Republican leaders present. After the passage of Mr. Wood's resolution an adjournment was had without debate until Monday evening next.

A QUARANTINE BILL.

During the mock session Senator Wood introduced a bill relative to Quarantine, and defining the qualifications and powers of the Health Officer at New-York. The bill provides that:

The Quarantine establishment shall consist of: First, ware-houses, docks, and wharves; second, boarding station; third, anchorage; fourth, hospital; fifth, place of detention; sixth, burial-ground.

The third section relates to docks, warehouses, and wharves, together with such facilities for loading and unloading and storing cargoes as will enable merchants to overhaul and refit vessels while in quarantine, and shall be constructed at such expense and in such places in the Lower Bay of New-York—not on Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island—as the Quarantine Commissioners may determine, with the approval of the Health Officer and Commissioners of the Land Office. The warehouses shall be of such capacity only as will secure the best natural ventilation, consistent with security for merchandise, but in the aggregate they shall be of a capacity equal to the storage of fifty medium-sized cargoes, and they shall have connected with them apartments with suitable appliances for special disinfection by forced ventilation, refrigeration, high steam, dry heat, and chemical disinfection. The wharves shall be constructed with due regard to safety and protection for vessels, and sufficiently extensive to admit of safe moorage of at least four vessels of the largest size at the same time. There shall be two docks, each one capable of admitting a ship of the largest size. The boarding station, for vessels subject to quarantine arriving between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November, shall be in the Lower Bay, below the Narrows, and consist of the vessel at present used as a floating hospital, or such other vessel as may hereafter be provided, to be anchored in such proximity to the channel as will afford the greatest dispatch in boarding and directing vessels as soon as practicable after their arrival. The anchorage for vessels under quarantine shall be in the Lower Bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore. The only diseases against which quarantine shall apply are yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and small-pox, and any new disease of a contagious, infectious, or pestilential nature, at the discretion of the Health Officer. The floating hospital shall be constructed with special reference to the purposes of a hospital, and with a capacity sufficient to accommodate 100 patients. From the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November the floating hospital shall be anchored in the Lower Bay, not less than two miles distant from the nearest shore.

From the 1st day of November to the 1st day of May it may be moored at the Quarantine wharves, until permanent provision shall be otherwise made by law. Small-pox patients shall be sent to, and supported, as at present, at Blackwell's Island, and typhus or ship fever patients shall be sent to, and supported, as at present, at Ward's Island. All salaries are to be fixed by the Health Officer.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

To legalize the action of the town meeting in the town of Huntington, in the matter of offering a reward for the body of Chas. C. Kelsey.

To provide for the incorporation of United Medical Societies.

To enable husbands and wives to testify for each other in criminal trials.

To authorize the City of Buffalo to purchase and cancel bonds issued in behalf of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

To authorize the Supervisors of Erie County to grant certain lands in the City of Buffalo to the Young Men's Association of that city.

To amend the Buffalo Police act, relative to dividing the city into precincts.

Amending the charter of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of the City of Utica.

To repeal the act authorizing the City of Rochester to aid the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

To authorize the New-York Institution for the Blind to acquire additional real estate.

To amend the charter of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.

To amend the charter of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HANRAHAN—To amend the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. BERRI—To levy assessment for repairing Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn; also, to employ a stenographer for the Third District Court, Brooklyn.

By Mr. ALLEN—To regulate the forfeiture of policies of life insurance.

By Mr. GOSS—To charter the Western New-York Association.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—For the relief of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum.

By Mr. BORDWELL—To equalize representation in the Niagara County Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. LINCOLN—Relative to Ontario County Courts of Special Sessions.

By Mr. BATCHELLER—To amend the charter of the village of Saratoga Springs so as to provide for a Commissioner of Public Works.

By Mr. PETTY—Regulating the planting of oysters in Great South Bay, in the town of Islip.

By Mr. BOSTWICK—To incorporate the Ithaca Industrial Company.

By Mr. ALVORD—Requiring Vrustees of school districts to give notice of taxation.

By Mr. BERRI—Amending the Brooklyn Election law, which provides that each election district shall contain 500 voters; shall be entirely within a ward, and that the Register shall be appointed before the 15th of October of each year. The bill also provides for the appointment of canvassers, and at much length defines the duties of Registers, Canvassers, Poll Clerks, and other officers.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the act relative to the sale of real estate, in which widows are entitled to dower.

Extending jail limits.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

Extending the jurisdiction of Police Commissioners.

To extend the time for collecting taxes in Oswego.

To reappropriate moneys for extraordinary work on the canals.

To authorize a tax to pay awards by canal appraisers.

THE PROPOSED ADIRONDACK PARK.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to create a park to be called Adirondack Park, and to incorporate the Adirondack Park Association. The bill constitutes Horatio Seymour, Patrick Hagan, William B. Taylor, George H. Raynor, William A. Wheeler, Verplanck Colvin, George Dawson, and Robert B. Roosevelt a Board of Commissioners of State Parks, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, *ex officio*, a member of said board. The Governor is to fill vacancies. All the lands owned by the State in Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Warren Counties are to be dedicated to the purpose of a public park, to be known as the Adirondack Park. The board is authorized to purchase or accept lands to be added to the park lying in these counties belonging to the counties, subject to the approval of the Legislature. The Commissioners are to act without compensation, and are to see that the forests and grounds are preserved for a park. They may appoint five park-keepers at a compensation not to exceed $500 to each per annum.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

Mr. MACKIN introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. Baxter and David P. Dobbins, which provides that the Controller shall pay Wm. Baxter, when he has placed on the canals seven acceptable steam-boats, $35,000; and to David P. Dobbins, when he has placed on the canals three steam-boats, the sum of $15,000.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Agassiz Memorial Committee have issued an appeal in aid of the memorial which it is proposed to erect to his memory. The plan contemplates the permanent endowment of Prof. Agassiz' most important work, in regard to which the committee say: "The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge, is an independent establishment, governed by a faculty of its own. It was founded fifteen years ago by Agassiz, and has grown to its present large proportions under his hand. In connection with it is the newly-established school of experimental zoölogy on the Island of Penikese, endowed by Mr. Anderson, of New-York. The system of instruction has the widest character, and includes elementary teaching, as well as the highest investigations. The exhibition rooms are free to the public. Large sums have already been expended in bringing this national museum to its present condition. Its collections in several branches are superior to those of the British Museum or the Garden of Plants. To make such an establishment useful, it must have a large building and a considerable annual income for the payment of Professors and assistants. To perfect the grand plan conceived by Agassiz will require at least $300,000, of which about one-third would be used in enlarging the building, and two-thirds would be funded. The subscriptions to the memorial now amount to nearly $85,000. The committee desire to state that the smallest subscriptions from the less affluent will be as welcome as the largest from the weathier, and will be most gratefully received. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Sebastian B. Schlesinger, No. 6 Oliver street, Boston."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Thursday night in the Middle and Eastern States, lake region, and Ohio Valley; it has fallen in the South-west and North-west. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Lower Missouri Valley; it has fallen in the extreme North-west; north-west winds and clear weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; south-west winds and partly cloudy weather in the lake region; south and south-east winds prevail in the Southern States with cloudy weather, and in the South-west with clouds and rain; falling barometer, southerly winds and cloudy weather are reported from Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north-west winds and clear weather.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, stationary and falling barometer, winds veering to south and east, with increasing cloudiness.

For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the lower lake region, south and west winds, falling or stationary barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, stationary and rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, lower temperature, and clear or clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	29°	27°	3:30 P. M.	30°	38°
6 A. M.	29°	25°	6 P. M.	30°	35°
9 A. M.	29°	27°	9 P. M.	29°	31°
12 M.	30°	37°	12 P. M.	29°	29°

Average temperature yesterday....31⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....29⅜°

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP

CONFIRMATION OF MR. SIMMONS.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE—PECULIAR POSITION OF MR. BOUTWELL ON THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate, after an executive session of about an hour, confirmed the nomination of Wm. A. Simmons to be Collector at Boston by a vote of 30 to 16. This result, after the action of yesterday, was entirely unexpected, and was chiefly due to the herculean labors of Gen. Butler in the lobby to-day. At 6 o'clock this morning he had already begun his work. During the morning, before the meeting of Congress, he was visiting various Senators and organizing the machinery in favor of Simmons, which was to secure the confirmation in the afternoon. After the meeting of Congress he spent most of his time at the Senate in personal efforts with Senators. Every man about Washington who was supposed to have any influence with a Senator had been set to work in favor of Simmons. In the Senate Mr. Boutwell, while adhering to his position of yesterday, absolved the Senate from the obligation to follow the custom which prevails in that body of acting upon a nomination in accordance with the recommendations of the Republican Senator or Senators from the State in which the appointment is to be made. His speech against the confirmation of Simmons is described as not very earnest. The position which he took in regard to the custom of the Senate in these cases left every Senator free to vote for Mr. Simmons, notwithstanding the report of Mr. Boutwell against him, and made the efforts of Gen. Butler and his coadjutors effective. Advantage was taken of Senator Sumner's remarks to bring in the issues of the Cincinnati Convention. Several Democratic Senators, with mischief-making purposes solely, voted for confirmation, and while some of the Democrats did not vote at all, only two of them are understood to have voted against confirmation. The opponents of Mr. Simmons hold Mr. Boutwell personally responsible for the result, for they claim that earnest opposition on his part would have defeated confirmation. The result has been a victory for Butler and the Butler party, which causes great rejoicings among them to-night. Gen. Butler himself has very shrewdly taken advantage of the situation to throw the whole responsibility upon the President. The way in which he has done this is well illustrated by his reply to a congratulatory telegram from Boston. The dispatch and his answer are as follows:

BOSTON, Feb. 27.

Benj. F. Butler, Washington:

At a spontaneous meeting now being held by Republicans and Democrats at the Parker House in honor of the confirmation of Wm. A. Simmons as Collector of the Port of Boston, congratulations are forwarded to you for your untiring and successful efforts to secure the glorious victory.

JOHN R. BALDWIN, Chairman.

THE REPLY.

To George P. Baldwin, Boston:

Your courteous congratulations received. In the triumph of the poor boy, the soldier, and the deserving man, the right of the people to the highest office of the Government is vindicated, and your thanks are due to the firm and manly action of President Grant, the man of the people, and not to me. I join in your congratulations.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

STRONG FEELING IN BOSTON OVER THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The excitement here to-night over the confirmation of Simmons for Collector of the Port is exhibited principally in the hotels, on the streets, and at the North End, in and about the residence of the fortunate young official. Crowds of hardy working-men gathered about the house and cheered his wife and Gen. Butler, and on the streets have been heard at intervals during the evening cheers for Butler, recalling the hot contest of last Summer. Among the merchants and business men the feeling of disappointment and indignation is great. The news of the morning, of Simmons' rejection by the Senate, and the later reports of the afternoon, had prepared them for information of an entirely different nature, and until late in the evening the report of his confirmation were not credited. The first information was conveyed in a dispatch from Simmons to his wife, and this was bulleted in all the public places.

There is talk of a Butler demonstration to-morrow, but as yet there appears to be no special arrangements for such. The effect of the confirmation on the political affairs of the State remains to be seen.

POINTS IN THE DEBATE ON CONFIRMATION—THE BOSTON MERCHANTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate were in executive session about an hour this afternoon on the nomination of William A. Simmons to be Collector of Customs at Boston. Senators Boutwell and Sumner again severally spoke in opposition to the nominee, regarding him as a mere politician, not fitted by education for the high and responsible position, and who was not acceptable to the larger number of the intelligent merchants of Boston. Senators Conkling and Carpenter advocated the nomination, speaking in praise of the gentleman and of his business capacity, and were unable to see in the remarks presented any proper reason for rejection. Finally the vote was taken, and the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 27 against 17, the Democrats present voting in the affirmative.

The result was almost immediately known to the dozen or more friends of Mr. Simmons, who were standing at the main door, when they gave expression to their joy in loud cheers. To-night they called on Gen. Butler to exchange congratulations. It is regarded as singular that a nomination should be confirmed by the dominant party when, as in this case, the nominee was opposed by both the Senators of the State.

The opponents of Mr. Simmons have made public the letter of John M. Forbes in behalf of the Boston committee, addressed to the President, dated Feb. 26, in which they assure him that the statement made to him of the nomination having the approval of the majority of the delegation, and which was used to induce him to make the nomination, was untrue. They, therefore, respectfully but firmly urge that the nomination be withdrawn, as having been made not only upon misrepresented facts, but as contrary to sound policy and to the long-established usages of the party, to which the President undoubtedly supposed he was conforming. They object to the nomination upon the broader grounds that it was irregularly brought about by one man—Gen. Butler; that it was unfit, impolitic, and against the interests of the mercantile community, the great Republican Party, and of the whole country. But they are sure that no man who knows the surprise with which their entire community, whether friendly or otherwise to the candidate, learned the appointment to the most important Federal office in New-England of a man comparatively inexperienced and with only the local reputation of a political partisan, will, for a moment, believe that any injury will be done him by the nomination and withdrawal taken together. The letter concludes as follows:

"We once more entreat you not to injure yourself and us by apparently taking sides in our local differences, as you will surely appear to do if a nomination made in the irregular manner to which we have frankly called your attention, shall be consummated."

ACTION OF MR. FORBES.

The following telegrams were sent from here to-night:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

To Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John Cummings, J. H. Danforth, and others, Merchants' Exchange, Boston, Mass.:

We have performed the duty with which we were charged, and have laid before the President, Senator Boutwell, and others, such views and facts as will tend to correct the idea that a single member runs the whole delegation and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We hope the result may enable you to dispel another error which has been industriously circulated, and which is eminently calculated to injure the well-earned fame of our President, and to disturb the harmony of the great Republican Party, namely, that the same audacious party runs the President.

We intend turning homeward to-night, leaving your interests in the able hands of Messrs. Pierce, Williams, and the other members who have so manfully stood up for them.

JOHN M. FORBES, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.

Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John Cummins, J. H. Danforth and others:

Since the committee telegraphed to you the fight here is over.

The fight at home is to come.

We propose to keep the Republican Party of Massachusetts where John A. Andrew left it.

JOSEPH M. FORBES.

MR. SIMMONS AT WILLARD'S.

To-night Mr. Simmons received numerous friends at his quarters, Willard's Hotel, who congratulated him on his triumph.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE OPERATIONS WHICH LED TO THE FINAL BATTLES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Advices from the Gold Coast represent that up to the 29th of January it was doubtful whether the Ashantees meant peace or war.

News having been received that a large force of the enemy was collecting in the rear of the British advance, a reconnoisance was made, and this led to the series of battles previously reported, which ended in the capture of Coomassie.

BRADY, THE MASKED BURGLAR, FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of Dennis Brady for the burglary at Mr. Post's was resumed at Catskill yesterday. Leonard C. Wenslow, who was baggage-master on the Hudson River Railroad in October last, testified that on the night Abram Post's house was robbed he saw Hobbs at Hendrickson's saloon, in New-York, drunk; saw him there half a dozen times. Henry E. Hendrickson testified that his place of business is at No. 82 Canal street, and recollected that Hobbs was in there one day last Fall with his wife, talking about dividing $40 between them. He couldn't recollect the date. He bought his saloon of Charles Hobbs. The next witness was the prisoner, Dennis Brady. He testified as follows: When I was arrested I lived in Hamilton street. I have a wife and one child twenty months old. She is not able to be here. She was here two or three times since my arrest. I am twenty-eight years of age the 15th of next August. I lived in Saugerties previous to going to New-York. I went to New-York during the latter part of 1863, and have been there since. About eighteen months ago I stayed away from there five or six days. I was arrested in the City of New-York by Mr. Lyon, on Friday, and on the Monday following was brought to Catskill. I have made all the effort I could to get my witnesses. I understand all efforts were being made by the authorities to subpœna my witnesses. I was not at Catskill in October last, and was not at the fair. I never saw Hobbs till he was put in the cell with me. I was not at Post's on the night of the robbery, nor in Catskill since July 4, 1860. I have no knowledge of who was there, or of any person. I was arrested on the corner of Canal and Bowery. My residence was near the East River. I have been at Millard's saloon not over six times. I had no knowledge of its being head-quarters for any gang of thieves. I knew of no burglars' tools being there. I was in the back cell of the jail. Hobbs was with me in a dark cell. Saw Mrs. Post and her colored servant come there. Mrs. Post said, "I know him like the morning sun." The colored woman showed her head. I do not know Burns. I have seen Dan Kelly and have drank with him. We were not friends. I was not with him on the corner of Canal street. Millard's bar-room was a large one. My weight was about 165 pounds. I played cards mostly for money and sat up late nights. I have been arrested for burglary, assaulting a car conductor, highway robbery, and felonious assault and battery. I was tried for burglary and acquitted. I was tried for assault and battery and sent to the City Prison for three months. Gov. Hoffman pardoned me out. I was once tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and was discharged in a few days. This was about four years ago. My discharge was procured by Judge Cardozo. I have been arrested for drunkenness a couple of dozen times.

On his cross-examination he said: I was two years in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. When I came from the army I stopped in New-York, and went into the boating business. I am a professional gambler, and my place of business is Nos. 5 and 7 Bayard street. When I made money easy I laid idle and spent it. I am a hard drinker. I have known Detectives Elder and Lyon for some time. I have been arrested by each. Albert German testified that he was a policeman at the Catskill Fair, on Oct. 16 and 17, and saw Brady on the fair ground. There were five or six with him. They went into an omnibus-sleigh and played cards. Brady was with them. About 5 P. M. they left the grounds. There was a man from Poughkeepsie on Police duty with him, but the witness does not remember his name.

Detective William Elder testified that he had known Brady for years, and that his general character is bad, and he would not believe him under oath if he was interested. The case of the prosecution was then closed, and after counsel had spoken to evidence, Judge Westbrook charged the jury. At the conclusion of his remarks the jury retired, and after being out half an hour returned into court with a verdict of guity. Sentence was deferred.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD WORKMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—A strike of about one hour's duration occurred among the workmen at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Freight Depot, to-day. Nearly 200 men participated, demanding an increase of twenty-five cents per diem in their wages, which would make $1 75, the sum paid before the panic. They finally resolved to continue for the same prices until Monday, when further trouble is anticipated. Their places could be easily filled if they should depart in a body.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company was held here to-day. President Quincy made a statement of the affairs of the Company. During the year 230 miles of road had been graded and sixty-four miles of track laid. Connection is being thus established between the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Executive Committee were in Chicago for the purpose of arranging for the immediate completion of the road and its entrance into the city.

A meeting of the stockholders was then held and the following officers and Directors, the latter for the ensuing three years, were elected: President, Walter C. Quincy; Treasurer, H. J. James; Secretary, Wm. King; Chief Engineer, James L. Randolph. Directors—Wm. Keizer, John Tyrrell, and James Walsh.

WESTERN HOG STATISTICS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes estimates from reports of its correspondents in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin of the prospective supply of hogs for Summer packing in those States. These estimates place the number at fifty per cent. less than the number fattened last year for Summer packing. Wisconsin returns eighty per cent. as compared with last year, and Minnesota forty-two per cent., being respectively the highest and lowest averages of the several States.

DONATION TO HAMILTON COLLEGE.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Sarah E. Beard, of Fayetteville, N. Y., has donated $5,000 to Hamilton College as a fund for the aid of needy students.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PRESENTATION TO M. THIERS OF THE ALBUM FROM FRENCH RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Ex-President Thiers was yesterday presented with an album, sent by the French residents of New-York.

M. Thiers, in response to the leader of the delegation that brought the album, said: This gift is strong testimony of the esteem of Frenchmen residing in several American cities, whom distance preserves from the political passions prevailing here, and who represent the impartial judgment of posterity. The noble example of Washington should be a model for all of us. Those who govern France will be fortunate if unitedly they succeed in accomplishing the work God gave Washington to achieve alone. I have hopes that you will bear these words to your American compatriots.

A ROYAL CLAIMANT PRONOUNCED A CRAFTY ADVENTURER.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals has dismissed the claim of Naundorff, who styled himself Louis XVII., pronouncing the man a crafty adventurer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CABLE ENTERPRISE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The company which issued proposals, a few weeks ago, for laying a light telegraph cable between England and America, has abandoned the enterprise because of scanty support, and gives notice that the money deposited by subscribers to its stock will be returned on demand.

THE NEW RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

LONDON, Feb. 28—6 A. M.—Prof. Huxley was yesterday installed as Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Right Hon. John Wilson Patten is to be raised to the peerage.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO RETURN IN MARCH—MR. CARDWELL TO BE MADE A VISCOUNT.

LONDON, Feb. 28—6:30 A. M.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th of March.

Mr. Cardwell, late War Secretary, becomes Viscount Cardwell.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Heiress, from Liverpool for New-York, is aground off Portaferry, and in a dangerous position.

The Annandale, Hull, for Pensacola, is detained in port by the refusal of the crew to proceed.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS AT BILBAO—GEN. MORIONES REPULSED THREE TIMES.

BAYONNE, Feb. 27.—The Spanish army under Gen. Moriones has made three attacks on the Carlist force before Bilbao, and was repulsed each time.

THE GARRISON OF TOLOSA WITHDRAWN.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Government has withdrawn the garrison from Tolosa in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

AUSTRIA.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR FROM RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from his visit to the Czar.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

CHOLERA AT BUENOS AYRES—THE ELECTIONS.

LISBON, Feb. 27.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres have been received here. Cholera continued to rage with unabated violence in the City, and many persons were dying from the scourge.

There was much excitement throughout the Argentine Confederation over the elections.

JAPAN.

THE INSURGENTS AT THE WALLS OF NAGASAKI—FOREIGNERS PROTECTED.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 27.—The insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki, and there has been some fighting, with what result is unknown.

The foreign residents are safe under the protection of their consuls and men-of-war in the harbor.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN POSITION—REPULSE OF THE TURKOMANS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Special dispatches to the *Daily Telegraph* from Central Asia say the Yamud Turkomans recently made an attack on the Russian fortifications. They were defeated, and while crossing a frozen river during their retreat, the ice broke, and a large number were drowned.

Gen. Kauffmann is to return to Khiva in April.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY FOR THE MURDER OF OFFICER O'MEARA, OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Christopher Rafferty, the murderer of Officer Patrick O'Meara, who has been three times tried and convicted for the crime, was hanged to-day at Waukegan, where his last two trials took place. The execution passed off quietly, there being no disturbance, as had been anticipated. The gallows was erected in one of the corridors of the Court-house, the noose hanging just outside the door leading into the Court-room where his trial had been conducted, and where he had received sentence of death. The rope passed through the ceiling, and was the only part of the machinery of death in sight. Above the ceiling it passed over pulleys, and was attached to a heavy iron weight. The condemned man passed the night previous to his execution very quietly. The news that the Governor had refused to interfere in his case, was communicated to him about 12 o'clock, and was received very calmly, although it was evident that up to this time he had not abandoned all hope of a commutation. A short time after receiving the unpleasant intelligence, he went to sleep and slept as peacefully as a child until about 5 o'clock in the morning. He then arose and dressed himself, and shortly afterward was visited by his spiritual advisers, Fathers Gavin and Henneberry, who remained with him to the last, and accompanied him to the scaffold. A few hours later his father arrived and was admitted to see him. He received no other visitors. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was led to the scaffold, walking with firm step, and preserving to the last his old-time stolidity. His face was deadly pale, but betrayed no other sign of emotion. When asked by Sheriff Bartlett if he had anything to say, he simply replied "No," and after a short prayer the work of death was proceeded with. The drop fell at 12:50 o'clock; the body shot into the air, then fell back until the toes nearly touched the floor. He died without a struggle, and after hanging thirty minutes was pronounced lifeless by the attendant physicians. The body was then cut down and delivered to his friends, who brought it to the city to-night in a neat coffin. It was received at the depot by about 500 friends and neighbors, who took it to his father's house in Bridgeport, where a wake is to be held.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

GLADSTONE'S DOWNFALL—THE NEW GOVERNMENT—COMING MEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

The elections are now over, with the exception of a few Irish seats, which will be filled up in the course of a day or two, and the Ministers are to meet at a Cabinet dinner on Monday to consider what should be done. It will be a dreary feast, and the skeleton will not be wanting to remind the revelers that man is mortal. The Conservative Reaction will be present as an unbidden guest. The festival was probably arranged with a view to celebrate an anticipated triumph, but why it should be held now it is difficult to imagine. Even in the sunshine of their early good fortune Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues gave up the traditional whitebait dinner at the end of each session, simply because they found each other's company a bore, and could not muster up enough jollity for a single annual festivity. They have fairly earned the designation of the "dismal Ministry." With Mr. Gladstone came in a reign of earnestness. Life henceforth was to be severely earnest—no jokes, no levity, no making things pleasant, as in the merry days of the pagan Palmerston. Everybody was bound to be earnest and heroic, to dedicate himself solemnly to the regeneration of the world, and to remember, every time he helped himself to salt or tied his neck-cloth, that the destinies of generations yet unborn depended upon whether he took a whole spoonful or only half a spoonful, or whether the ends of his tie were exactly adjusted so as to form a particular angle. Politics of the old kind had disappeared, and the country was to be governed by a divinely-inspired high priest, who took periodical journeys up the mountains, and came back with the tables of the law in his coat-tail pockets. Revelations from this source did not, of course, admit of discussion, and anybody who ventured to differ from the new Moses was clearly flying in the face of heaven. President Lincoln is said to have once thanked a pragmatical deputation for having given him the opportunity of listening to "gentlemen who had just come down straight from God Almighty," and Mr. Gladstone favored the House of Commons with a similar exhibition. He has been sometimes right and sometimes wrong in his policy. But what has most of all sickened and disgusted the country has been the canting pretensions and slimy sentimentalisms with which all his proposals have been associated. The violence of the emetic in its last stage has startled every one, but it is clear that the country had been queasy for a long time, and that there was only one way of getting relief.

A TIMELY CRISIS.

By precipitating the crisis, Mr. Gladstone has certainly done the country a good turn. There can be no doubt that his colleagues are quite as sick of him as everybody else is. The dissolution was a desperate expedient to stave off a split in the Cabinet. The Premier wanted a more servile majority in the House of Commons in order to enable him to coerce or dismiss any Minister who declined to submit to his arrogant dictations; and the first result of a victory in his favor would unquestionably have been another reconstruction of the Ministry. I should think that the almost personal bitterness of the feeling against Gladstone can hardly be understood at a distance, and that there must be a disposition to set it down as exaggerated. I can only say that what I have written is not exaggerated, and that the defeat of the Government is really, to a great extent, a personal question, and expresses the universal distrust with which Mr. Gladstone is regarded. He has alienated his own supporters quite as much as he has exasperated the Conservatives; and the reason of his downfall is simply the conviction that there is nothing he could not bring himself to do, no resolution in the Constitution, no attack on property, no subversion of freedom and class equality, which he could not persuade himself to be right and necessary and inspired from heaven, if it only happened to serve the ends of that personal absolutism which it is his ambition to establish. When he was turned out of office on the Reform-bill he trafficked with sedition in the streets and encouraged the mob to howl round the walls of Parliament and to make intimidating demonstrations of physical strength; and, whether justly or not, everybody now believes that he would be quite capable of abolishing the Church or the House of Lords, cutting Ireland adrift, or abandoning India, if occasion served.

SOCIAL POLITICS.

Political developments are always social at their roots. Mr. Disraeli boasted, the other day, that there had been no war of classes at the elections; that manufactures had not been ranged against agriculture, nor workmen against employers. This is true to a certain extent, but it is not the whole truth. It is natural that Mr. Disraeli should take credit for the majority he has just won as the result of his Reform act, and this majority has, no doubt, been the first and immediate result of it. The extension of the franchise has frightened the old middle-class voters over to the Conservative side as their only chance of escaping from being swamped by the Radicals. If they had stuck to the Liberal Party they would only have given greater weight to the democratic vote, which very clearly influences the character and tendencies of the party. By throwing themselves into the other scale they have recovered their influence for the present; they have taught the Liberal leaders that they must not reckon only with the advanced wing of the party; and, on the other hand, the Conservatives are shrewd enough to understand that they, too, must be moderate and reasonable, in order to retain the support of their new allies. Hence the present state of affairs is rather a triumph of moderate Liberalism than a Conservative reaction. But how long will this last? It is quite clear that the working classes have either not yet discovered their political strength or are too idle and indifferent to use it. A great many of them have not taken the trouble to see that their names are on the register of voters. They have no organization for electoral purposes, no leaders in whom they confide. Evidently the trade-unions have not as yet succeeded in getting hold of the working-class vote. In point of fact, there has not yet been time to get this new and mysterious power fairly into working order, and therefore it is impossible to say, from the experience of the recent elections, what will be its ultimate tendency. Inasmuch, however, as the working classes are the most numerous body in the country, they must in the long run have the command of the elections, if they care enough about it to go to the poll. The numerical majority is on their side, and the middle and upper classes must trust to their superior political sagacity and practical force.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is expected that the new Conservative Cabinet will be mainly a reproduction of the former one. And, indeed, it can hardly be otherwise, for there is but a limited choice of materials. The Conservative Party went to pieces in 1846, and it may be said that this is the first chance it has since had of forming a genuine Government. It has been in office once or twice, but only by brief snatches—in one day, and out the next—and those of the younger generation who had never before sat on the Treasury bench had no time to acquire official experience in these sudden flittings from one side of the House to the other, and back again. The older men have now all passed away, and, although there may be a vast amount of latent administrative power in the party, it has yet to be discovered. As much of it as is known certainly does not constitute an enlargement of wealth for the Conservative chief. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby are sufficiently familiar figures; the one romantic, flighty, flashy; the other prosaic, cold, and cautious. The Marquis of Salisbury is of yet another type—keen, impulsive, uncompromisingly loyal to his principles, and full of intellectual contempt for cant and stupidity. A Government that contains Lord Salisbury can hardly fail to be what the French call a Government of combat. So far, indeed, does he carry this eager combativeness that he would probably almost welcome the abolition of the House of Lords as a means of opening the Lower House to peers, and enabling him to meet his opponents there face to face. The Earl of Carnarvon, delicate in health and rather a *dilettante* by temperament, is an intelligent, cultivated man, an industrious political student, fair-minded and reasonable, who, however, sometimes gives one the impression that he tries to wield a sword too big for him. In his brother, Auberon Herbert, the mild Radical and utopian, we see the imaginative qualities of the family in an extreme form. Lord Carnarvon is certainly not a hard-shell Tory. Lord Cairns, who will be the new Lord Chancellor, is a clever Irish lawyer, who is also something more than a lawyer. Disraeli got him accepted when the party went out of office as its leader in the House of Lords, but he had after a time to give it up, partly on account of weak health—he is rather consumptive—and partly perhaps because hereditary peers preferred a hereditary commander. Lord Cairns is grave, cold, and rather supercilious, but vigorous in debate, and with more breadth than most lawyers. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Disraeli's second in the House of Commons, makes a rattling common-sense speech, fluent, plucky, and never over the heads of his audience. He is the man in whom, above all others, Conservatives put their confidence. They feel at ease with his plainness and sincerity, and his hot, strong, every-day words go home to their hearts. He is an excellent man of business—the best Home Secretary since Sir George Lewis. Sir Stafford Northcote, once Gladstone's private secretary, with yellow hair and golden spectacles, is thought to be just the man to distribute the surplus. Hitherto, however, he has not been a success. He has a harsh, dry voice, and is altogether too thin and gritty and small in his views for anything great in the way of statesmanship. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has also a sort of dry fluency, like the pouring out of sand, which is not prepossessing, but he is quick, capable, and exceedingly plausible. He has been Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, and since then Governor of Bombay.

A POPULAR MAN.

Among the coming men is supposed to be Mr. W. H. Smith, the great London news agent, whose Conservatism is, for some reason, pleasant and delightful even to the most Radical newspapers. In fact, whatever Mr. Smith does is always right in the eyes of all newspapers published in London. Mr. Smith represents a great and singular monopoly. He holds all, or nearly all, the book-stalls at the railway stations by contract with the railway companies, and on the railway stalls depends a very considerable part of the circulation of the newspapers. No new paper has a ghost of a chance unless Mr. Smith chooses to admit it to his stalls, and even the old ones might find themselves in an awkward corner if he happened to take it into his head to quarrel with them. I need hardly say, however, that this has nothing whatever to do with the favor which Mr. Smith finds with an independent and disinterested press. If he is always greeted with reverence and applause, it is only because he is so good and wise. Mr. Smith is spoken of as the working man at the Education Office in Mr. Forster's place, and he has certainly had a good deal to do already with our form of popular education. It is hard to say whether Mr. Disraeli's Dukes are an advantage or a burden to him. A Duke is still a great institution, and if anything happened to the race, even Radicals, in their hearts, would be sorry for it. There is a sort of reflected nobility in having a chance of railing at a Duke. The name evokes lofty ideas of territorial magnificence, and even if you take the view that you are trodden down and oppressed by a Duke, it is at least more flattering to be trodden down by a Duke than by any common person. For all that, Dukes have somehow come to be regarded as rather comical; and the idea of five Dukes all in a row, (to say nothing of Lord John Manners; he is brother of a Duke and heir to a dukedom, all members of the same Cabinet,) seems to raise a general smile. The Dukes of Marlborough, Montrose, Abercorn, Buckingham, and Richmond were all in Mr. Disraeli's last Administration, and no doubt expect to be taken back.

COL. TAYLOR.

But Mr. Disraeli's greatest treasure, a treasure beyond all Dukes, and worth the whole Cabinet ten times over, is Col. Taylor. Who, you may ask, is Col. Taylor? It is possible that this famous name may not have crossed the ocean. Indeed, there are probably many people in this country who have never heard it, or who do not appreciate all that it implies. Col. Taylor is not a great orator. You never find his name in the newspaper reports. Nor is he a great administrator. He does not sit in the Cabinet, but he is something more than the Colonel, for he is the whip of the party, and a whip of the old school. Since Sir W. Hoyter retired the Liberals have been miserably served in this respect. Mr. Brand, (now Speaker,) was too cold and formal; Mr. Glyn, (now Lord Wolverton,) too fussy and didactic; Mr. Adam, too soft; and Mr. Arthur Peel too inexperienced. Consequently none of these ever had a real hold on their flock, and there was always a risk of their being deserted at a critical moment. A story is told of Sir W. Hoyter standing at the door of the House, chinking some money in his hand, and explaining, when asked what he was after, that he had five pounds, and wanted a couple of Irish members. We are bound to suppose that this coarse sort of bribery is now obsolete; but that only makes the moral influence of a bland, insinuating manner more important. There are many ways of obliging a man besides giving him a couple of sovereigns, and Col. Taylor lavishes his solicitude on all whom it is his business to approach. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome Irishman, with a soldier-like mustache, which emphasizes instead of hiding his irresistible smile and bright, communicative, understanding eye. The Colonel is not a fluent man. He does not talk much. He is a great conversationalist, but without using many words. He has a frank, familiar, off-hand manner, and an expression of kindly interest and protection, as of a father, or perhaps rather a big brother. This is very taking. It would be an insult to human nature to suspect guile in such openness and candor, or to look for the wily whip under cover of the good fellow. It was Col. Taylor who got up the cave which was so fatal to Mr. Gladstone a few years since. He made it so snug and inviting, and said such sweet things at the door, that it seemed only natural for Liberals to drop in; it was not like going over to the Conservatives; it was only having a chat with Col. Taylor. It is satisfactory to find that the Home Rulers are to be a minority even among Irish members; but the Colonel would probably be more than a match for them even if they were more numerous. He will be just the man, too, for the moderate Liberals, whom Mr. Gladstone has alarmed; he will convince them that fidelity to their principles requires that they should take care to give at least a tacit support to a Conservative Government. The world knows not its greatest men; and there are many who fancy that the House of Commons is swayed by gushes of eloquence, and who fail to catch the small talk in the background which really governs divisions, but is never reported.

J. H. F.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE GRANITE STATE.

ELECTION IN TEN DAYS, AND NO EXCITEMENT YET—PROHIBITION THE MAIN ISSUE—CITY POLITICS OF NASHUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHUA, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

Nashua is the second city in manufacturing importance in New-Hampshire, and yet it appears like a quiet old country town, with its long, straggling streets and sleepy-looking buildings. To the traveler from the south it is the first point reached in the State, and is, therefore, a good place from which to take a preliminary view of the political situation. After careful inquiry among the men in a position to know, I am convinced that this is the quietest political campaign in the Granite State within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The two political parties have always been so evenly balanced here that in times when there were questions and issues which excited the interest of the people the State campaigns were among the warmest this side of Ohio. It used to be regarded as part of the religion of New-Hampshire people to take an interest in politics, and a man who did not vote almost lost caste among his fellow-townsmen. Even the boys were on the *qui vive* when town meeting came around, and crowded the town hall to hear the call of the "check list" and devour pop-corn and molasses candy in inordinate quantities; but this year the cry is that there is no interest. Said one man to-day, "There is nothing to fight about that I can see. It is only a question as to who shall be in and who out."

The fact of the matter is, there is no issue in this campaign except what is made by the temperance question. National affairs will scarcely enter into the canvass at all. There is undoubtedly a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, and it may have the effect of inducing the despondent and the careless to stay away from the polls, especially if the weather and the roads should be bad. The Democrats, of course, charge upon the Republican Party all there is to be dissatisfied with, but it is hard to find any Republican who can see any chance of a remedy for existing evils in a transfer of public affairs to Democratic control. Whatever is to be done in the way of reform in national politics in future, the present State campaign presents no opportunity for helping it, and it is not regarded as an element in the canvass. Aside from temperance, there is an attempt on the part of a few to make a party issue on the question of consolidating the line of railroads which run through the State from south to north, but it seems to have no appreciable success. There is a newspaper at Concord called the *People* which hammers away on this subject, and puts the paternity of the consolidation policy on the Republican Party, while others declare that Mayor Weston, of Manchester, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is the champion of consolidation. The people at large do not trouble themselves with this bugbear at all. Neither is the movement of the grangers having any perceptible effect. Gen. McCutchins, the Republican candidate for Governor, is a farmer, and is expected to get a larger share of the votes of the agricultural class than a professional or business man would get; but he is in no way identified with the Patrons of Husbandry. He was put up, and is supported as an able representative of his own class rather than as an antagonist of any other.

The importance of the Prohibition Party in this State is due to the fact that the other organizations are so evenly divided that any movement that can secure 2,000 or 3,000 votes carries with it the balance of power. The prohibitionists have taken advantage of this state of things, and though last year they polled only 1,500 votes in the entire State, they keep up a complete party organization, and nominate candidates for all offices, from the lowest local placemen to Governor of the State. They are working this year with a vigor inversely proportioned to that of the other parties. Their candidate for Governor, Dr. Blackmore, a practicing physician in the town of Sandwich, has been making stump speeches, and is almost the only man that has been indulging in that sort of thing, with the exception of two missionaries of the License Alliance. This organization is declared to be in the interests of the Democratic Party, though it professes to be independent, and to have for its sole object the propagation of the general doctrine of regulating the sale of liquor by license. However, that is a plank of the Democratic platform, while the Republicans in their convention declared in favor of the law as it is. The law as it is, is almost absolute prohibition of intoxicating drinks, and is executed nowhere but in small country towns.

There is to be some political speaking between this and election day. Mr. Jacob Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, and formerly prominent in the politics of the State, speaks to-night at Keene, and will visit other towns next week. Senators Cragin and Wadleigh are also to take the stump next week. The Chairman of the State Central Committee announces that he hopes to get Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, to address Republican meetings, and various others have been written to. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in reply to an invitation, expresses his regret that owing to other engagements it will be impossible for him to speak in New-Hampshire before the election "for a cause never more worthy of support and never dearer to me than now—retrenchment and reform by and through the Republican Party." Some attach a peculiar significance to these words, but if it is true it will be as discernible to your readers as to me. I do not hear, as yet, of any Democratic speakers who are to take the stump.

I have been industriously pumping all available sources of information in this city, with a view to obtaining both facts and opinions, and both have varied materially, according to the spring from which they have been drawn. My first visit was made to the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Republican newspaper of the place. Mr. O. C. Moore, the editor, was formerly Chairman of the State Central Committee, and has every means of judging of the prospects. He declares that he has no doubt that Gen. McCutchins will be elected. He thinks he will win many of the farmers from the Democratic ranks, and will have the full Republican support in the cities and large towns. On the other hand, he does not believe the Prohibition Party will take many votes from him. They polled 1,500 last year, and he does not believe they will materially increase the number this. There is nothing else that will perceptibly change party lines, and the only thing to fear is a general apathy, which will result in a light vote. A few steps across the main street brought me to the office of the Democratic paper, the *Gazette*. This is edited by Mr. Whittemore, a thorough Bourbon Democrat. It was hardly to be expected that he would agree in any particular with Mr. Moore, and he did not. He thinks the prospect is decidedly encouraging for Weston. The notion that McCutchins is going to win over the hard-headed old Democratic farmers from the political doctrines of their youth, he believes to be a delusion. He is of opinion that they will not be so easily caught, but that the Democrats will lose nothing in the farming districts, while they will gain in the cities on account of declaring for license against the existing Prohibitory law. For a representative of the Prohibition Party I called on Hon. J. M. Fletcher, who is likely to be candidate of that organization for Mayor. He is an active, intelligent man, with that peculiar, fanatical earnestness which characterizes the leaders in this movement. He is very hopeful and believes that the prohibitionists will poll 250 votes in this city, and not far from 3,000 in the State. This is pretty certain to give them the balance of power. He does not think that they can make any practical use of it directly to advance their interests at this time, but believes that it will give them a strong foothold from which to work. His idea is that this organization will form the basis of a great national party which, like the Free Soil Party of twenty years ago, will make its way to ultimate triumph. He finds a great deal of comfort in what he assumes to be a resemblance between the condition of this movement now and that of emancipation a score of years ago.

There is in the City of Nashua a local issue, which may have a decided effect on the election of municipal officers. The general dissatisfaction with things as they are, which seems to prevail everywhere, is felt here, and there is a "reform movement." It is called by the attractive name of the citizens' movement, but those who are at the bottom of it are Republicans, and very few Democrats have anything to do with it. It has hardly assumed organized shape yet, and it is doubtful whether it will be carried out. Its avowed purpose is to secure the best man for city officers, irrespective of party politics, but, the municipal election coming on the same day with that for State officers, it is impossible to preserve its distinctive character. As a Republican movement it is ill-advised, as it will win over very few Democrats, while many Republicans look upon it as selling out the party in this city. It is sound on general principles, but impracticable just now. The citizens have voted once to change the time of the municipal election to December, but the City Council has never passed the necessary ordinance to consummate the change. If the change were made it might be possible to make the city affairs independent of party politics. The Government now consists of a Democratic Mayor, a popular young man named McKean, who owed his election to a division of the Republicans on some petty local issue, and the Aldermen and Council strongly Republican, but, apparently, made up of the weak men of the party. Everybody seems to be dissatisfied with them, and to long for some change. The thing that should be done is for the Republicans to hold together and put forward their best men. Next week the times will undoubtedly grow warmer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, is "spoken of" as likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Democrats attempted to capture Wyoming County by the aid of calumny, but the elections have given the Republicans a gain of three Supervisors, their whole number being thirteen. The Democrats elected but three.

A Seneca County, Ohio, correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, who says he is "nothing but an old farmer," and has lived in that part of the country for fifty-seven years, brings forward Gen. Sherman as an available and qualified candidate for the Presidency.

Congressman Dawes has informed the New-Hampshire Republican State Committee that his engagements make it impossible for him to speak in that State before the election, in behalf of a cause, he says, "never more worthy of support, and never dearer to me than now—retrenchment and reform by and through the Republican party."

Ben. H. Hill is to run for Congress in the Ninth District of Georgia, which is strongly "Democratic," and therefore likely to elect this unreconstructed old rebel. The Atlanta *Herald* is greatly pleased at the prospect, and only needs one other boon to make its joy tumultuous and complete, and that is that Bob Toombs should be "unchained" and sent to Congress also to "wake things a little."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that "if anybody in Central New-York or elsewhere wants to listen to a lecture from one of the most cowardly pirates that the world ever saw, there can be no objection to it," but it notes that these war "animosities" seem to be "dying out" only on one side. Does any one hear, it asks, of any Southern lyceums or associations sending invitations to any of the gallant defenders of the Union and asking them to lecture on any subject they may see fit to choose?

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is reported from Prussia that military preparations are being carried on with the utmost dispatch. In June the whole of the line infantry will be armed with the new Mauser rifle. The Austrian manufactories of arms have received large orders for Mauser muskets. The Prussian cavalry has suddenly been armed with carbines on the Chassepôt system. New heavy guns will be supplied to the artillery in October at latest, while new light guns will be in use in April. At present, though it is Winter, 10,000 laborers are at work on the Strasbourg fortifications and 4,000 at Metz.

Recent telegrams from Melbourne announce that a rumor prevailed that Great Britain intended annexing the Fiji Islands, and it seems now to be well founded. Commissioners are on the spot, sent by the imperial Government to report upon the expediency of annexation, and their report is not likely to be unfavorable. Recent occurrences in the islands, and the calling there of the line of San Francisco steamers, are additional reasons for the measure; at any rate it is certain that the Gladstone Ministry had resolved on energetic action in the matter, and it is not to be expected that the present Government will be less careful of the national interests.

A curious affair is at this moment pending before the Paris Court of Appeal. In 1851 a watchmaker, of Breda, in Holland, named Naundorf, put forward the claim to be a son of Louis XVII., who, he alleged, had not died at the Temple, as supposed, and demanded to be reinstated in his titles and fortune. The Civil Court of Paris then dismissed a suit for ejectment brought against the Count De Chambord, but, as the claimant now declares that he has discovered some fresh papers which he believes will substantiate his rights, he has brought an appeal against the former judgment. M. Jules Favre is counsel for the pretender.

Signaling between the earth and the planet Venus is a suggestion made in all good faith by a French astronomer, M. Charles Cros, who considers the coming transit of Venus to be a good opportunity for ascertaining whether there are inhabitants on that planet, and, if so, entering into relations with them. He says: "It is possible that Venus is inhabited; that among its inhabitants are astronomers; that the latter judge the passage of their planet across the solar disc to be an object to excite our curiosity; finally, it is possible that these *savants* will strive in some way to make signals to us at the precise moment when they might suppose that many telescopes will be leveled at their planet."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin draws attention to the great increase of crimes of violence in that city. A list of these crimes, many of them being murder, committed during the months of November and December, have been published by the *Bourse Gazette*. None of the victims are rich, and most of them belong to the poorest class. Thus, a workman was murdered for 20 thalers; a widow for a small sum of money which she had about her; a cigar merchant was stabbed for 800 thalers, and so on. Some of these crimes, too, were committed in broad daylight. They are not the work of practiced hands, but of an ignorant, brutal class, demoralized by war and military life, and driven by misery to adopt murder as a profession. The Police, meanwhile, appear to do nothing to protect the public. Some half dozen of these assassinations have been committed during the last two months, but only in one case has the murderer been discovered.

Recent returns show that the City of Paris is, next to London, the healthiest in Europe, the proportion of deaths being 21.9 per 1,000. Among the best sanitary arrangements of this capital are those affecting the meat supply, which gives employment to what was formerly a corporation having the monopoly of the sale of this necessary, but is now a flourishing industry open to all comers, and subject to no Government supervision but that required by regard for the public health. Every person wishing to carry on the trade of butcher in Paris must inform the municipal authorities of his name, and the place where he intends to set up in business, and must give similar notice in case of removal. Private slaughter-houses are not allowed, and all meat is inspected in the public *abattoirs*, and on its entrance into the town before being delivered to the public. The number of butchers in Paris who employ from two to ten workmen is 804, and that of butchers employing one workman only or working alone is 328—total, 1,132. These 1,132 butchers carry on a business amounting to a figure of 155,000,000 francs.

DUTCH BOOK-PIRATES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 13, says: "An important memorial of German booksellers, publishers, and writers is being prepared to be presented to the Diet, in which the latter is earnestly besought to take early measures to establish a literary convention with Holland, which seems to be to Germany pretty much what America is to us in the matter of piracy. The absence of a convention is due, no doubt, to the former divisions of Germany and to The Hague Government favoring the determination of the Dutch publishers to make their trade in books as profitable as possible. Such is their activity, it appears, that the chief German authors have no chance of any sale in Holland, where German music in particular is reproduced in the most shameless manner for home use, and is also pushed into all foreign markets. The law of Holland gives effective protection to the first home translation of a foreign work, and one-fourth of all the publications of its press are stated to be such translations of German works extremely profitable to those who have 'conveyed' them, but diminishing largely the sale of the German editions. It is pointed out in this memorial that the Dutch have never entered into a treaty of international copyright with any other nation unless forced to it, as by France and Belgium, in order to gain some other trade object favorable to Holland. The Diet is therefore petitioned to take the earliest opportunity, when Holland wants anything of Germany, of putting her under similar pressure, and so obtaining the necessary protection to German interests."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 27.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of working men of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan against any increase in taxation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ERROR IN RELATION TO THE DUTY ON FRUIT-PLANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill in relation to import duties on fruit, being the bill to correct an error in the late Tariff bill, which was passed. The bill as passed is as follows, having been materially amended by the Finance Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to suspend the payment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruit until further legislation by Congress authorizing the same, or until the final decision of the Supreme Court, except in cases where suits in court have been discontinued by instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the error in the punctuation of the clause relating to fruit-plants in the fifth section of the Tariff act, approved June 6, 1872, of inserting a comma instead of a hyphen after the word "fruit," is hereby corrected, and said clause shall read as follows: "Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation."

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing the Chief Clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War was passed.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, called up the resolution to print extra copies of the Smithsonian Institution report, and it was passed.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, a credit of $185,000 on his stamp account, which was passed. The bill is to relieve that officer of the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without default or negligence of the Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Canal, and it was passed.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct the branch mint at San Francisco. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what, if any, additional legislation is required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disposing of United States revenue stamps and public money, and whether the persons having custody of such stamps and money should not, in all cases, be required to give bonds, with security, for the proper execution of their duty. The resolution was passed.

A CALUMNY EXPOSED.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he desired to correct a gross calumny against a fellow Senator, and read from the Detroit *Free Press* of Feb. 20 a special dispatch from Washington, headed "Chandler at his Old Tricks," and stating that Senator Sherman, of Ohio, a short time previous, took Senator Chandler out of the Senate Chamber and put him to bed on a lounge in the Finance Committee-room in a state of beastly intoxication; that Chandler awoke subsequently and grossly insulted Mr. Reese, Clerk of the Finance Committee. Mr. Sherman said there was not a word of truth in the statement, as he had never taken Senator Chandler out of the Chamber in such a state, and had never put him to bed in the committee-room. Mr. Reese, the modest and industrious Clerk of the committee, had also voluntarily stated to him that the whole matter was a fabrication.

THE ALCOHOLIC COMMISSION.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic, being the unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the commission was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that it would be the entering wedge for Congress to enter upon legislation affecting the rights and powers of the States.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, agreed with the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Thurman,) and thought it would be a bad precedent.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the House bill in regard to the centennial exhibition was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for the House bill, providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence shall be national in its character; that the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original commission, and shall be carried out to conform to the act of Congress, and that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration. In advocating the adoption of the amendment Mr. Sumner said that one of the first votes of the commission went to show that the celebration should be national in character, and not international, as they provided; that it should be open from the anniversary of the battle of Lexington to the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown; but a change came over the guiding spirits, and they now wanted to have a world's fair. The two ideas were inconsistent, inharmonious twins, bound together by an unnatural ligament, like those two now lying on the surgeon's table in Philadelphia. England would be invited to participate; and, taking her seat on the centennial bench, would listen to the arraignment of George III. and his tyrannical qualifications. Italy would have representatives of her two sovereigns—Victor Emmanuel and of Pius IX. Germany would have a representative of her Emperor, who believed in the right divine. Austria would be represented by her descendant of Joseph II., who declined an introduction to Benjamin Franklin, giving as a reason that his business was to be a royalist. Kings and Queens, Emperors, Princes, and potentates would be invited, and this Republic would be expected to welcome them. He did not think they should be invited, as it would not be consistent with our own self-respect. Another thing, a world's fair here would be different from one in Europe. The exhibitors would not have the same number of people as drawn by European exhibitions. We had but forty million people in this country, while the world's fairs of London, Paris, or Vienna had all of Europe to patronize them. It would be premature to attempt to hold a world's fair here only three years after that at Vienna. He did not think the country able to incur the expense of this exhibition.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the country was abundantly able to incur the expense, and it was appropriate that the event should be commemorated in a manner that all mankind might participate. The exposition would be instructive and entertaining to the people of our country, and its effect would be beneficial upon the European powers participating in it.

Mr. SCOTT said he wanted to see all the crowned heads of Europe here, and he hoped that some time between the 19th of April and the 19th of October, while the exhibition was open, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would be there as an orator. His voice would not quail before them. He reviewed the history of the Centennial bill, and said when the House bill on this subject was passed and sent to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Sumner was then Chairman. The very title of the bill referred to an international exhibition. If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this international exhibition failed, it would be because Congress refused to comply with the obligation resting upon it to make it a success. He had understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $3,000,000, $1,500,000 payable the present year, and $1,500,000 payable the year after, the exhibition could be made a success. The men having it in charge were energetic business men, and would carry it through if the means were appropriated. He hoped the people of the nation would not have to undergo the humiliation of seeing this exhibition prove a failure because Congress would not sustain it. Congress should not hesitate to appropriate three, five, or even eight millions of dollars to make the exhibition a success, and have the products of our country compared with those of other nations. He had no doubt whatever of the power of the General Government to make such an appropriation. The exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project, but a great national project, and if it failed the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The panic had prevented subscriptions for the enterprise. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the nation as well as that of their own State. Pennsylvania had done more than she promised, and he trusted that now the matter would receive the indorsement of Congress, and that our great nation would stand up, the admiration of the whole world.

SENATOR SCOTT CORRECTS MISREPRESENTATIONS OF HIS OPINIONS.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Lebanon *Courier* of Pennsylvania, from which was read a statement that he (Mr. SCOTT) took sides with the contractionists on financial questions, giving as a reason that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about specie payment, and that it would tend to reduce wages so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. He said the article was founded upon one in the Philadelphia *Press* of Feb. 21, which he also had read. He said both these extracts reached him this morning in letters from numerous portions of Pennsylvania, from those whom he considered his friends, and he believed it to be his duty to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper, given as the original authority, the Philadelphia *Press*, claimed to be respectable, and the Lebanon *Courier*, so far as he knew, was a respectable newspaper. The tone of the articles was such as to carry the idea that they spoke for him and stated his opinions by authority. So far as the attacks were confined to misrepresentations and fabrications, chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So frequently had that been the case that he had come to the conclusion that the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* was under the orders of his superior systematically to misrepresent and defame him, (Mr. Scott.) When he had striven for and seconded the appropriations in which the City of Philadelphia was largely interested, he had been represented as neglecting her interests. When he advocated the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Caldwell,) he was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that he had not drawn the back pay, the dispatches represented that he had. When falsehoods were published as to his opinions upon public questions in which the people of his State were largely interested, he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the only means left him of meeting and refuting such assumptions. He had not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the near future, and could not be maintained under all circumstances. He favored free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks, based upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national bank currency is issued, redeemable primarily by the banks and ultimately by the Government, either in coin or in interest-bearing bonds. If he could not secure that he would favor the best system of free banking that could be secured by modifications of the present National Bank law. To a paper currency unlimited in amount and irredeemable in anything more valuable than itself when it fell below par he was opposed, believing it to be injurious to the permanent and best interests of all classes of society. He had never entertained or uttered such a sentiment about the wages of labor as that reported in the *Press* and quoted in the *Courier*. It was a fabrication and a falsehood. With the proprietor of the paper which first gave currency to the falsehood, or with the instrument he used to furnish such material for his calumnies, he could have no controversy; and it was in response to the demands of his constituents that he noticed these unauthorized fabrications of his opinions. He was not likely to be either correctly or fairly reported in the dispatches of a paper represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietors, by one who, when speaking of him, (Mr. Scott,) has been more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeler than an impartial journalist.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEST submitted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, repealing so much of the Act of July 7, 1838, as provides for the detail of officers of the army as acting Paymasters, and providing that hereafter the Secretary of War shall have authority to make such details, and to prescribe the bonds which he may consider necessary to be given by the officers so detailed. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER said on Monday next, after the pending bill should be disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up for reference his bill in regard to the new election in Louisiana, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to enable him to submit some remarks thereon.

Mr. WEST said, as a member of the Appropriation Committee having charge of the Army Appropriation bill, he would ask to have that considered as soon as the pending bill should be disposed of, to the exclusion of everything else.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FRANKING BILL.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said he would call it up when the members were more generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Post Office Committee with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication, and the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

PENSIONS TO MRS. MEADE AND MRS. CANBY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. Bills granting pensions of $50 per month to the widows of Gens. Canby and Meade were reported by Mr. MCJUNKIN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The former bill was passed; but, as to the latter, Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, deeming the pension insufficient, moved to recommit the bill to the committee for a rehearing. The bill was so recommitted, and, on a like motion of Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, the vote on the bill for Mrs. Canby was reconsidered, and the bill was also recommitted.

Mr. RUSK, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, asked that instructions be given by the House as to the pension to be reported. There were four such cases, and the committee had allowed the highest rate of pension authorized by law.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, moved to instruct the committee to report a pension of $100 a month for Mrs. Canby. He eulogized the character of Gen. Canby and stated that he had met his death more in the discharge of a national than a military duty.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, took exception to the remark of Mr. Coburn's, which he thought reflected somewhat on the Interior Department, and argued that Gen. Canby had not gone to the interview with Capt. Jack under any orders or suggestions from that department.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, the bill pensioning Mrs. Canby was brought up for consideration in the House, and Mr. COBURN moved to amend by making the pension $100 a month.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, said there was to be a like bill reported for the mother of Gen. McPherson, and he would move to make it for the same amount.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, remarked incidentally that the widow of Admiral Farragut had received a pension of $2,000 a year.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, remarked that although it was an ungracious thing to oppose such a proposition, he thought it better to have the bills recommitted, and let the committee report a fixed rate for certain ranks. That would be the only fair way to do it.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the testimony of Gen. Sherman relating to the death of Gen. Canby, in order to sustain what he had said in reference to the extra military character of that officer in his fated interview with Capt. Jack.

The question was taken on Mr. Coburn's amendment to make Mrs. Canby's pension $100 a month, and it was negatived—64 to 104.

The bill, as reported, was then passed.

The bill pensioning Mrs. Meade was then taken up, and Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the pension from $50 to $100 per month.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, advocated the amendment, and said that no man who had not had the honor to serve in the army in which he (Young) had served, (the Confederate army,) could appreciate at their true value the services of Gen. Meade at Gettysburg.

Mr. MYERS urged upon the House the propriety of adopting his amendment.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill, as reported, was passed.

Mr. MCJUNKIN, of Pennsylvania, also reported a bill giving a pension of $50 a month to the mother of Gen. McPherson, which, after a few remarks from Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, in advocacy of it, was passed.

Also, a bill increasing the pension of the widow of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, of the navy, from $30 to $50 a month. After remarks by Mr. TODD, of Pennsylvania, the bill was passed.

THE FRANKING BILL AGAIN.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, referring to his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill reviving the franking privilege, said that after thinking the matter over more fully and taking the counsel of friends, he had concluded to withdraw that motion, and he gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules for the free circulation of newspapers.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House then at 1:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Orth of Indiana, in the chair.

The committee rose at 4 o'clock and reported bills, which were thereupon passed by the House as follows:

For the relief of George Yount, of Missouri; Alex. Burtch, Matthew Woodruff, of Missouri; Spencer H. Mead, of Kansas; P. O. Haines, Wm. J. Scott, Dwight De Silva, of Deposit, N. Y.; David Braden and Jacob Bagley, the sureties for James L. Collins and George P. Fisher.

Granting pensions to Wm. Haffords, of Massachusetts; J. W. Davis, of New-York; Mrs. Martha Northrup, Helen M. Stansbury, the children of Michael Weisse, the widow of Col. Crane, of the First Artillery; the daughter of Col. Hall, of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry; Wm. D. Boyd, of Kentucky; Jane La Font, Mary S. Prince, Timothy Paige, T. J. McIntire, of Kentucky; Mary B. Dallas, Wm. H. Edwards, of Tennessee; Geo. Holmes, Mary J. Blood, Ann M. Brockett, Betsy Lewis, Isaac M. Grant, W. D. Morrison, of Maryland; Henry B. Ryder, and Alonzo S. Snyder, of New-York.

ANOTHER MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE DEFEATED FRANK BILL.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up hereafter.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. BERGH IN DANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in THE TIMES of the 23d inst. a letter signed Henry Bergh. Your readers were somewhat startled at the unmerciful castigation administered by the President of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" on the "dunces" of the *Herald*. Heretofore Mr. Bergh has enjoyed the thanks and high estimation of all humane men and women for his untiring zeal and efficiency in the cause he has so successfully espoused. Allow me to ask you, Mr. Editor, can Mr. Bergh be punished in the case above alluded to, for "Cruelty to animals and dunces?" An answer would relieve the minds of

MANY READERS.

"DEMOCRATIC VAGARIES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an humble admirer of fairness and common sense to express his admiration of your article in Friday's TIMES entitled "Democratic Vagaries." If that excellent and statesmanlike contribution to American politics is as widely copied as I anticipate it will be, it will do more good than indiscriminate alms-giving in the community. It is in reality a plea for the poor who ultimately pay all losses, being an unanswerable argument for honesty on the score of self-interest. We must somehow purify the atmosphere of politics; how better than by showing that the oxygen of honor conduces to political existence?

BUSINESS.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Gen. Butler this morning had an interview with the President on the subject of the Boston Collectorship, when he left the Executive Mansion, and soon returned with Secretary Richardson, Senator Boutwell, and Representatives Hooper and Buffinton, the two last being among the four Representatives from Massachusetts who, like Mr. Butler and Mr. Dawes, did not sign the recommendation to the President of Burt, Lincoln, or Fiske as a suitable person for Collector, as a compromise in place of Simmons. So far as the result of the interview can be ascertained, it is the opinion of one who was present that Simmons will not be withdrawn, and, in the event of his rejection, the President will not nominate any one of the three persons named by seven of the Massachusetts Representatives.

AMENDING THE UTAH LAWS.

The bill reported by Representative McKee to-day from the Committee on Territories, concerning the execution of the laws in Utah, gives authority to the United States Marshal to appoint deputies in each Judicial District of that Territory. The United States Attorney is also authorized to appoint assistants. It is made their duty to attend all the courts. Only male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and for over six months residents of the Territory, shall be competent to serve as Grand or Petit Jurors; their names to be drawn from a box, a certain number of them being written on slips of paper. In all prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy, or adultery, it shall not be necessary to prove either the first or subsequent marriage by the registration or certificate thereof, or other recorded evidence, but the same may be proved by such evidence as is admissible to prove a marriage in civil cases, and proof of cohabitation by the accused with more than one woman as husband and wife. His declaration or admission that such women are his wives, and his acts recognizing, acknowledging, introducing, treating, or deporting himself toward them as such, shall be admissible as evidence. Any woman now or hereafter holding the relation of spouse or consort, and not that of a lawful wife, to any man who, at the time, cohabits with another woman as his wife, spouse, or consort, may file her petition asking to be discharged from such relation. The court may, upon a due hearing, adjudge and decree her to be discharged and freed from such relation, and give her possession and control of her minor children, together with such portion of the estate and property of the man for the support of herself and children. The bill provides that nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing, changing, or annulling existing laws against polygamy, and that the Probate Courts shall have jurisdiction only in cases of wills and estates of decedents, but shall not exercise any other civil or criminal or equity jurisdiction whatever. The District Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions for divorce or alimony, and in all chancery cases or proceedings. All courts, except the Supreme, District, and Probate and Justices' Courts, are abolished. The last section disapproves and annuls various acts passed in the Legislative Assembly, including the ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter-day Saints; an act regulating the mode of procedure in civil cases in the courts of Utah; an act conferring upon women the elective franchise; an act for the organization of the militia of the Territory; an act prescribing the duties of selectmen and the duties of county courts; an act in relation to writs of ejectment; an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases; an act regulating elections; an act concerning the property rights of married persons; also, all acts providing for the election by the Legislature of Auditor, Treasurer, Surveyor General, and Wardens of Penitentiary, so far as said acts provide for the election of said officers by the Legislative Assembly, and all of said officers shall be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, and subject to removal by him. The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

A representative of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* argued before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning in favor of a uniform rate of one cent postage on all daily papers. All the large dailies of New-York and those of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, when they publish supplements, are a trifle too heavy for the regular rate of postage, and are therefore obliged to pay double rates. The public seem to have an understanding that a single rate will carry them, and the consequence is large numbers of newspapers find their way into the Post Office waste-basket, as there is no provision for returning newspapers insufficiently prepaid. The matter is to be stated in writing to a full committee next Tuesday, no quorum being present to-day. It was stated that such papers as the *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post* are always compelled to pay two cents postage.

THE SEED OF THE COTTON PLANT.

The House Committee on Agriculture has made an adverse report on the joint resolution relative to the exchange of the seed of the cotton plant between the Khédive of Egypt and the Government of the United States, for the reason assigned by the Commissioner of Agriculture that the Egyptian seed, after trial, does not suit the Southern climate. He says there is no country so far known that is equal to our own in the production of cotton, and no seed so good as that grown here. Some years ago a large quantity of Egyptian seed was obtained by the department and sent to all the Southern States. There were no favorable reports of its success, it having failed in productiveness and especially in quality. During last year the Khédive of Egypt, through the aid of the Agricultural Department, purchased twenty tons of our seed because it was so superior to his own. This was shipped to him by a house in South Carolina.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day continued their so-called "gas investigation." The President of the Washington Gaslight Company submitted a statement, from which it appears the total amount paid by the Government for gas during the twelve years ended July 1, 1873, was $1,064,827. Of this amount, $557,051 was the cost of the gas consumed in the Capitol, and $203,086 the cost of the gas for the Treasury buildings. President Rusk, of the Hudson Gas-light Company, of New-York, appeared before the committee with a proposition to furnish gas for all the Government buildings in Washington at the rate of $1 per thousand feet.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably the Hitchcock bill, allowing any person who has failed to acquire perfect title to his pre-emption or homestead entry, to file another declaratory statement or homestead application for another tract. They also agreed to report favorably Mr. Pratt's bill, granting to the several States all the unsurveyed overflowed lands; and with sundry amendments, the House bill amendatory of the act to encourage growth of timber on Western prairies.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. Clark H. Wells has been ordered as Executive at the Boston Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon has been ordered to the Mahopac; Capt. Francis A. Roe has been detached from the navy-yard at Boston, and ordered as Executive at the New-York Navy-yard; Lieut. James M. Forsyth has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Powhatan.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,598,980; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,770,050; coin, $83,687,555; including coin certificates, $39,738,200; outstanding legal tenders, $381,330,327.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

First Lieut. Samuel E. Tilden, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered, on the 1st of April next, to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory for duty in connection with the observation of the transit of Venus.

WAR CLAIMS.

The Committee on War Claims were divided to-day, five against five, on the bill allowing certain contractors for iron-clads during the war to go to the Court of Claims for damages. The bill, however, will be reported to the House for action.

BOUNTIES DUE TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

The House Committee on Appropriations have instructed the Chairman to report a bill providing for payments due to colored soldiers as bounties, to supply a deficiency.

RECOGNITION OF A CONSUL.

The President has recognized Jon Jacintho Rebello as Consul of Portugal at Boston.

MINNESOTA.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—WHAT THEY HAVE DONE AND WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO—INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

Some time since I wrote you a letter showing how the power formerly wielded in this State by the Republican Party was waning, and giving some reasons for it. Because, being a Republican, I had dared to "speak right out in meeting," I was seriously taken to task by some journals of the State, and by others was highly applauded. But the extent to which my criticisms were copied and commented upon showed that I had hit the nail on the head, and that THE TIMES, in publishing them, had done good service to the party in this State. Having, in that letter, made the statement that the Republican Party was losing the confidence of our people, and shown that the farmers were usurping political control of the State, it seems proper that I should give some account of the "rise and progress" of the Patrons of Husbandry within our borders.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

The first grange organized in Minnesota was formed at Sauk Rapids in August, 1868, but did not survive long. In the following month North Star Grange No. 1 was organized at St. Paul by O. H. Kelly, then Secretary of the National Grange. It was composed of many prominent men, all of them interested in agriculture, and is still in existence. Several other granges were formed in different parts of the State at that time, but they manifested but little vitality until last year. In 1872 the growing hostility to railroad monopolies induced the farmers all over the country to organize for their own protection, and Minnesota caught the fever; the old granges were revived, new ones were organized, and the Order of Patrons of Husbandry became a power in the State. There are now over four hundred granges in Minnesota, having a membership of over 20,000 persons, a large majority of whom are practical farmers. They have able leaders in their ranks, some of whom have exercised a large political influence for years, while others have been brought prominently forward by reason of their connection with the order. At the last election they elected the State Treasurer, came within five hundred votes of electing the Secretary of State, and reduced the Republican majority on Governor from 20,000 to less than 6,000. In their local elections they did equally well, sending many of their members to the Legislature, and only lacking three votes of securing the organization of the House. Thus far during the session the grange members have taken the lead in the debates, advocating retrenchment and reform on all hands, and carrying every measure which they agree upon among themselves. All parties seek to conciliate them, and so the patrons may now be said to have things their own way. In a State which only polls from seventy-five to eighty thousand votes, an organization having a membership of twenty thousand is apt to have things pretty much as it dictates.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR THEMSELVES.

Independent of the political status of the order, the Patrons of Husbandry have done great good in improving the condition of the farmers. The Executive Committee of the State Grange a year ago appointed Mr. J. S. Denman, a practical farmer of good business capacity, as State Purchasing Agent. He entered immediately upon the duties of his office, and opened a correspondence with the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements, with a view of purchasing direct from them, and saving to the farmers two or three profits now made by the "middle-men." He has established himself at Winona, where he has warehouses and extensive yards, in which he keeps a supply of agricultural implements of various kinds. His salary is made up by a commission of two per cent. upon all his purchases, but all over $1,500 is turned into the Treasury of the State Grange. He has made arrangements with the leading manufacturers of the country to furnish their manufactures at an average discount from retail prices of thirty-three and one-third per cent. The manufacturers of the Marsh and Elward harvesters, the McCormick and Champion reapers, implements heretofore extensively used in this State, would make no terms with Mr. Denman, and as a consequence they will make no sales here this year. Some Illinois plow-makers, who have had a large portion of the Minnesota trade, also refused to make any concessions to the farmers, and consequently they, too, are virtually ruled out of this market. In place of these implements, the Hubbard reaper and mower and the Hubbard harvester, now manufactured in this city, and the Monitor and Minnesota plows, also made here, will be sold. These are second to none made, but other manufacturers have heretofore injured their sale by combining to undersell them, and, being supplied with plenty of capital, could afford to sell at cost rather than have our manufacturers get the trade of the State. But the patrons propose to encourage home manufacture to the fullest extent, and, of course, our manufacturers will do everything in their power to serve them honestly and well. It is estimated that Minnesota last year expended upward of four millions of dollars for agricultural machinery, and if an equal amount is required this year the saving of thirty-three and one-third per cent. will be a very handsome sum in the pockets of our farmers.

Another feature which is being introduced by the granges in the interests of their members is the establishment of station-agents and warehouses at different places for the purchase and storage of their products. It is claimed that, by means of these agents, they have realized from three to five cents a bushel more on their wheat than they otherwise would have done. A farmer bringing his wheat to market, and not liking the price offered, places it in the grange warehouse, receives a ticket for it, and then uses the tickets for "collateral" for his purchases. He then waits for an advance in the price of wheat, instructing the agent to sell at the best advantage. This Winter, when the price of wheat has been steadily advancing from 75 cents to $1 10 per bushel, the advantages of "waiting for a rise" have been very considerable. This plan promises well, but has not been sufficiently tested yet to give results.

The granges have also made arrangements very generally with merchants to supply their members with goods at a very considerable reduction from their usual prices. In many instances there has been strong competition among the merchants to secure this trade, and, in sending in their bids to the granges, have made wonderful revelations as to the extent of their usual profits.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURES.

The patrons not only propose to encourage home manufactures, but to engage in them themselves, when their interests or necessities render it advisable. They have erected several flouring mills in different localities, where they convert their wheat into flour, thus realizing for themselves the profits of the wheat-buyer and the miller. One of these mills, owned by an incorporated company of grangers, has eight run of stone, all the improved machinery, and is said to make flour equal to the best [illegible] brands. It is easy to be seen that [illegible] ize to the fullest extent the profits that may accrue to his labor.

There is also a scheme on foot for the erection, by grangers, of an establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements. It has taken no definite shape as yet, and, in view of the excellent arrangement which the State agent has made, it is doubtful if there would be much advantage in it.

HORTICULTURE.

The State Horticultural Society has just concluded its annual session in this city. There were present representatives from all parts of the State, who related their experiences in the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. The result shows that they have met with uniform success in the cultivation of apples, pears, cherries, and nearly all the varieties of ornamental trees and flowers with which the Eastern States are so familiar. Beautiful specimens of fruit and flowers were exhibited, while the native crab-apple was shown in all its varieties and lusciousness. A few years ago it was thought impossible to raise fruit of any kind in Minnesota, the general impression being that it would Winter-kill. But experience teaches that any fruit which will grow in Northern New-York can be successfully raised here. At our State and county fairs there are exhibited every year as fine native-grown apples, pears, plums, grapes, &c., as can be found anywhere. Fruit is scarce with us as yet, as it necessarily is in every new country. Our orchards are not yet old enough to be prolific bearers, but in the course of a few years we shall raise all we need for home consumption, and possibly become exporters, as are our neighbors in Wisconsin and Iowa.

OUR LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade of the Mississippi Valley is second to none in its importance. From a report just made of the lumber trade for 1873, I extract the following figures, from which an idea of its vastness may be realized:

	Feet.
Upper Mississippi above St. Anthony Falls	331,000,000
St. Croix River	166,163,628
Chippewa River—Lumber	275,000,000
Logs	90,000,000
Black River—Logs	155,000,000
Lumber	50,000,000
Wisconsin River—Lumber	75,000,000
Total product of Mississippi pineries	1,032,163,628

ESTIMATE OF LOGS ON HAND FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

	Feet.
Upper Mississippi booms	27,500,000
St. Croix River, below Taylor's Falls	28,000,000
Chippewa River, including logs held by Mississippi Logging Company	100,000,000
Black River, below falls	150,000,000
Wisconsin River logs	10,000,000
Total logs on hand January, 1874	315,500,000

The panic of last Fall affected our lumber trade very disastrously. It came upon the country at a time when our mills were running to their fullest capacity, night and day, and when the product was ready for marketing. Orders fell off at once, and millions of feet of lumber are now piled up in our yards that should have been sold in the Fall. As a consequence of this overstock, less logs are being cut this Winter than last by probably one-half. To compensate for this, the indications are that lumber will command better prices this Spring than for the previous two years.

OUR MILLING INTEREST.

Our flouring mills have been coining money this season, and, of course, have been running night and day. Notwithstanding the fact that we produced an unusually large crop of wheat, and that prices therefor have ranged high, there has been a sufficient margin between the price of wheat and flour to give the millers an unusually good profit. And as both wheat and flour have been in good demand, and were equivalent to cash, the result has been that Minnesota has not been particularly hard pressed for currency this Winter, while other localities have been clamoring for more money. Our wheat crop has been our salvation, serving to ward off to a great extent the disastrous consequences of the panic. We have no bank failures whatever, and no failures of business firms of any importance. The retail dealers have gone by the board to a limited extent, owing to there being too much competition—too many people trying to live without producing anything. But these would have gone under any way, so that really the panic has done us but little harm beyond preventing for a time the development of our railroad interests.

THE WEATHER.

Never have I passed, East or West, a more delightful Winter than we have had here. No cold weather to speak of, no excess of snow, but beautiful sleighing, in town and country, from Thanksgiving Day to the present time. Farmers have improved this fine weather and sleighing to market their products, and at the same time to make their purchases. I regret that Minnesota, with its delightful climate, and its rich, productive soil, is not large enough to hold the entire population of the country; but, as it is not, I presume some of you will be forced to drag out a miserable existence in New-York and other Eastern States.

DUTTON.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

TWO VIRGINIANS ARRESTED FOR THE ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A NEGRO NINE YEARS AGO.

A. W. C. Redmond and Wesley B. Foster, citizens of Charlotte County, Va., are now lodged in Amelia Jail, that State, charged with the crime of murdering a one-armed negro man immediately after the close of the war. The causes leading to the crime are thus narrated by the Richmond *Enquirer:* "In the prospect of the Federal raids connected with the retreat of the Confederate army, a large quantity of meat was secreted by one or both of the accused, who are brothers-in-law. It was stolen by the Federal raiders. Suspicion, however, resting upon the murdered man, it is alleged that the prisoners, aided by two negroes, seized him, put a withe around his neck, dragged him out of his house, and nearly whipped him to death. After this they built a pile of fence-rails, put the man on it, covered him with leaves, and tried to burn him to death. But amid the severity of his sufferings he made a desperate effort to get out, at which time one or both of the prisoners struck and killed him. He was then buried by them in a ditch. For some time past a bitter family quarrel has existed between these prisoners, which culminated in each charging the other with the crime. At the instigation of Redmond, Foster was put under arrest, but during his examination the former was thought implicated to that extent that he also was arrested. Search has been made, and the body found—the head, covered with wool, in good preservation, with one arm gone, and the withe around the neck. Redmond is a pardoned penitentiary felon. Foster is a very industrious and successful farmer. One of the negroes implicated is dead, and the other is in the Penitentiary."

DUELING IN VIRGINIA.

A queer omission in the Virginia State law against dueling is pointed out by the Richmond *Whig*, as revealed by the recent trial of McCarty for the killing of Mordecai in a duel fought near that city a few months ago. The *Whig* says: "The statute denounces as murder the killing in a duel fought without the State by any resident of Virginia upon a previous agreement made within the same, but is entirely silent as to any such killing within the limits of the Commonwealth, and thus leaves the same as an offense at common law. That is to say, if the duel between these gentlemen had been fought outside of Virginia, then the statute of Virginia says the killing of either party would be murder, but makes no provision for the killing if done within the State. This recital of the law explains how the jury in the case of McCarty had the power to return a verdict either of 'murder, voluntary or involuntary homicide, or 'not guilty.' If it had been proved that this duel had been fought in another State, upon a previous agreement made in Virginia, and that in such duel Mordecai was killed, then the jury could only say 'guilty' or 'not guilty,' and if 'guilty' to say whether of 'murder in the first,' or 'murder in the second degree,' and if of the latter to ascertain the term of his confinement in the Penitentiary. But in the case of the duel fought in Virginia, where one of the parties was killed, as the offense was a common law and not a statutory offense, it was simply within the province of the jury to consider the grade of homicide and [illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM EX-STATE TREASURER PARKER.

We have been furnished for publication the following letter from Hon. Niles G. Parker, late State Treasurer of South Carolina. It was written to a gentleman in this City who asked for information relative to the validity of certain State bonds:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst., relative to our State bonds, came duly to hand, and I take an early opportunity to reply. I cannot say what course the State Treasurer will pursue in the case you mention. I presume he will conform to the law, and be governed by the records of the office. The issue of all the bonds of the State is a matter of complete record, and not, as many persons suppose, not a matter of record. There is not a bond of the State upon the market which is not recorded in the Treasury Office—the denomination, the number, the color of the number, and every fact necessary to their complete recognition. You are aware that at one time the wildest rumors were circulated of an immense overissue, giving rise to the most exaggerated reports of an unknown debt, variously estimated at from fifteen to forty millions of dollars. I have taken this opportunity to refer to this matter because there are many persons who still believe these unfounded reports, and others who still continue to inflame the public mind with these false representations. It is very important to the holders of our securities, now that they are asked to surrender a portion thereof at fifty cents on the dollar, and threatened with total repudiation of the balance, that they are made thoroughly satisfied that the volume of debt is no larger than that reported by the proper authorities. It is unfortunate that the act of the General Assembly of the Winter of 1871–72, requiring their registration in New-York by the Commercial Warehouse Company, which was earnestly advocated both by Gov. Scott and myself, was defeated by what appeared to be an exorbitant price charged by that company to perform this service; nevertheless they registered several hundred thousand dollars of the bonds, and no error was found so far as they went. You will agree with me, I think, that it is important to the holders of our securities that they are perfectly satisfied of the amount of the debt, because it will aid them materially in determining whether to compromise or not.

A short time ago I addressed a letter to the New-York *Financier*, which was published on the 10th of January, a copy of which I herewith inclose. You will learn my opinion of the conversion bonds by reading the first paragraph of that letter. I have not changed my opinion at all of them. I never entertained any other view. The decision of your State court, in the case you give, only strengthens my faith in them. I have no cause to doubt, nor no fear whatever, if our courts should be called upon to decide upon their legality, that they would render a similar decision. There are no two sides to the question, in my opinion. You say that our "Legislature evidently thinks that you and others like yourself, holding our securities, have no rights which they are bound to respect." I am sorry to say that I think your estimate of them is quite correct. I hope that you and others like yourself, holding our securities, will test your rights in the courts and obtain them. I very much fear if you wait for justice at the hands of our present rulers that you will be doomed to disappointment. If it were from inability of the State to meet her interest that it was not met, there might be some excuse for this delay, or if the debt of the State were in excess of the amount named in the Treasurer's report, or if it were unknown, there might be an excuse for sufficient delay to test it, but there would be no apology for attempting a compromise, much less a repudiation. True, the Legislature has not openly repudiated any portion of the debt, but they might as well have done so; they have ignored it—that was as far, probably, as they dared go at one step. They doubtless intend to openly repudiate it, if they succeed in the partial repudiation which they have attempted. But I will now return to the volume of debt, and the ability of the State to pay it, and present such facts and suggestions as occur to me as I proceed.

The debt of the State, exclusive of interest due and unpaid, is only a little more than $15,000,000, and, large though it seems to be, the State has ample resources to meet the interest thereon, and pay the annual current expenses of an economical Administration. A sufficient amount was raised last year by taxation to do this, and the sum will probably be increased this year by $300,000. The shameful attempt of the present Administration to repudiate a portion of our debt has not been made on account of the inability of the State to meet it. Not at all. It is apparent that it was undertaken solely for another purpose viz.: To withhold the money due for interest in order to squander it for illegitimate purposes. Taxes have not been reduced; they have, on the contrary, been largely increased. I herewith inclose you some accurate statistics which I have compiled, that you may see how the money is spent. Observe the enormous amounts used annually for legislative expenses and public printing. This is no fiction, though the sum used appears fabulous. Take the year 1872. In that year there was $712,249 43 paid to the members, employes, and the incidental expenses of the General Assembly, and at least certificates for $400,000 more issued by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, a portion of which has been paid, and the balance outstanding awaiting payment. Look at the item of public printing for the same year—$215,000. Take the past year: Legislative expenses, for regular session, $259,981; public printing, $331,945; total, $623,285. That sum alone would have gone very far toward paying the interest upon the public debt; but that is not all. A special session was called to meet near the close of the fiscal year, and $226,000 was appropriated to pay for public printing, and it was immediately paid; also, a portion, at least, of the legislative expenses of last session. Ere this the entire amount has undoubtedly been paid, amounting in all probability to $250,000 more, so that the entire expenses of the General Assembly and for public printing during the first fourteen months of the present State Administration were upward of a million dollars, an amount amply sufficient to have paid the annual interest upon the entire public debt, and have left a sufficient sum to have met an economical expenditure for legislative expenses and public printing.

The fraud and corruption of your own City Government under Tweed & Co. did not begin to equal this in degree. Forty thousand dollars is deemed sufficient to pay the expenses of an annual session of the Legislature of the great State of Ohio, which collects and disburses a revenue twenty times greater than this State has done in any year under Gov. Scott's Administration, and ten times greater than is now collected. But I will not comment any further upon this subject; you can see the figures for yourself and make your own comment.

You have doubtless learned enough already to satisfy you why your interest is not paid, and why this monstrous scaling and funding—in other words, this repudiation scheme—has been proposed. You will observe that the receipts from the taxes in 1873 were some $400,000 in excess of 1871 and 1872, and $800,000 more than they were in 1870. It is expected that they will be still further increased this year by $300,0000 (they are now due and being collected.) True, the rate of taxation is not increased, but the valuation has been adroitly increased, so that the fraud upon the people is slightly veiled. Notwithstanding this increase, not a dollar of interest is to be paid upon any portion of the debt, unless the holders of a certain portion of it, to wit, the old bonds, or the new bonds, other than the conversion bonds, consent to surrender them and take in lieu thereof other bonds at fifty cents on the dollar. Even then there is no guarantee that it will be paid. Indeed, if the past is any criterion to judge by, it surely will not be paid. If it is not, it will not be the first time that money collected and appropriated to pay it has been withheld by the law-making branch of the Government, and used for other purposes.

Upward of $1,700,000 was spent last year by the present Administration, and not a dollar was paid for interest upon the public debt, and it is proposed to spend upward of $2,000,000 this year.

In looking back over a period of three years ending respectively in October, 1869, 1870, and 1871, during Gov. Scott's administration, I find that the annual average expense of the State Government, including interest upon the then existing public debt, was $1,970,000; the interest was then paid in gold, which increased the expense in currency at least [illegible] ever, the taxes are nearly doubled by the amount of the levy, and more than doubled by the receipts, and the expenses of the State Government, exclusive of interest, are increased more than a million of dollars. This is the reason that you do not get the interest on your bonds. This is why our legislators ask you to surrender all your bonds except the conversion bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and coolly inform you that if you do not do it they will not pay you one dollar of interest upon any portion of the debt; and more than that, they will not pay you either principal or interest on the conversion bonds, and I think they will be as good as their word in this respect; for while the extravagance and corruption which now prevails continues unchecked, there is little prospect that the bondholder will get anything. Indeed, I believe it is a fixed and settled purpose not to let the bondholder have a dollar of his dues. I regret to be obliged to write these things, but my sense of duty urges me to do so. I see no way open for reform unless the truth is known, and a wholesome public opinion created that will be sufficiently powerful to react upon those in authority and force them to respect the rights of their creditors. I would gladly see the State relieved of a portion of her debt, if it could be equitably and honorably accomplished, but I fail to discover any honorable way out of debt in our case but to *pay out.* True, taxes are somewhat oppressive, but they need not be increased in order to pay the interest upon the debt; they could after this year be lessened somewhat, and still leave enough to pay the interest upon the entire debt and the economical expenses of the State Government. Though the taxes *are* somewhat oppressive, I believe the people would pay them cheerfully year after year if they were fully satisfied that the proceeds were faithfully and honestly applied.

As I said before, the debt is fixed. It is registered in the Treasury Office. It is unalterable, and it is important to have every one at all interested in it understand this fact. It cannot be increased. A constitutional provision prevents any further increase. All that is necessary is to prevent extravagant and unwarrantable appropriations by the general Assembly, and without increasing taxation, even slightly decreasing it, the debt problem is solved. This must be accomplished. I trust that time will bring it about.

It will, in my opinion, be folly, yea, madness, for any one to surrender an old bond, or a new bond of the State which this infamous funding law condescends to acknowledge as valid, and graciously consents to accept, and take in lieu thereof another bond at fifty cents on the dollar with no stronger guarantee that the interest will be paid than there is upon that which they are called upon to surrender, and I cannot believe that many will be so foolish as to do so. My advice to every bondholder in the land is to hold on to what they have, and wait for justice from those to whom may hereafter be committed the destinies of our State. In the present condition of affairs, there is no more probability that the interest will be paid upon the compromise bonds, if any are issued, than upon those which are surrendered. Any concession at this time upon the part of the bondholders will only invoke fresh demands for further compromise. Compromise this year, and what guarantee have you that you will not be called upon next year to compromise again? If the proposed compromise is made this year, it will only reduce the debt about four and a half millions of dollars, leaving it, with the conversion bonds, nearly eleven millions of dollars, assuming that the conversion bonds are a valid debt, and on this question I have no doubt. Then the debt remaining at eleven millions of dollars, is it at all improbable that another compromise would be asked? But you may reply that those who have compromised will not be asked to compromise again, and that none but those holding the conversion bonds will be asked to do so. It may be so, but surely they will not compromise them. The debt, being only eleven millions of dollars, will be regarded manageable. Therefore the old bondholder will get but one-half of his debt, while the holder of the conversion bonds will get the whole. I will not pursue this part of the subject any further. I will only add in this connection, that I hope a wholesome public opinion will be aroused, so powerful as to deter even our Legislature, or any succeeding Legislature, from perpetrating any further outrage either upon the tax-payers of the State or upon her creditors.

You will observe that my faith in the validity of the conversion bonds is steadfast and immovable. I have never entertained any other opinion of them. Doubts, however, were entertained by some parties; therefore the Legislature, in the Winter of 1871 and 1872, quieted and set at rest those doubts by the enactment of a law known as the "Validating act." It declares that the issue had been made in conformity to the true intent of the laws authorizing the Governor to borrow money for the State, and that the acts of the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of State (now the Treasurer of the State) who signed and sealed them, was proper and valid; and it is worthy of note here that the majority of the members of that Legislature who voted for this act were members of the preceding Legislature, and voted for the several acts which authorized the Governor to borrow money. And it is equally worthy of note that the majority of the members of the present Legislature who voted for this funding act, including the conversion bonds, were members of the last Legislature, and voted for this validating act. That unfolds a tale of legislative legerdemain which I think is without a parallel. If the holders of the old bonds of the State, or the new ones included in the funding act, see fit, with the full knowledge of the facts relating thereto, to fund them at fifty cents on the dollar, relying upon the integrity of this General Assembly, or upon any law which they have passed, or that they may pass, to secure the interest thereon, they scarcely deserve pity.

The Tax-payers' Convention is now in session here, but I fear their organization is not of a character to accomplish much good. They have evidently had some influence upon this General Assembly, inasmuch as a bill has been introduced fixing the tax levy for next year at eight and a half mills on the dollar, instead of twelve mills, the present rate. This is, doubtless, intended to soothe the tax-payers. If, however, it should become a law, it will be inoperative, as the term of this Legislature expires in October next, and their action in the matter is clearly unconstitutional, no Legislature having power to make a levy for a succeeding year, extending beyond the expiration of its term of authority. If, however, it could, then the payment of interest would be defeated for want of provision for that purpose, thus confirming the opinion I have expressed of a settled purpose not to pay the interest upon the public debt.

You will pardon me for writing at such great length. With the object I have in view, I could not do less. I regard it of the utmost importance to our public creditors in this particular crisis of affairs, that they should be truthfully informed of the situation. I trust the facts herein presented, if widely circulated, will do much toward creating a public sentiment that will ultimately crush out the fraud and corruption that appear to have now, as in the past, entire control of the legislative branch of our State Government.

Not being the owner of, nor having one dollar's interest in the bonds of the State, I trust that in these expressions of my opinions I may be considered as actuated by such motives only as every good citizen should entertain, and as laboring for the advancement of every good principle involved in this contest of equitable justice as against corruption and fraud.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NILES G. PARKER,
Late State Treasurer of South Carolina.

THE TERRORS OF THE TRACK IN ENGLAND.

It is probable that among the early measures introduced by the new English Ministry will be one relating to the supervision of railways. The catastrophes which have occurred in traveling during the past six months have been without a parallel, and the successful manner in which the companies have been evading claims for compensation has caused such disasters to assume an additional terror. The recent report of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh gives the number of persons killed on British railways in 1872 as 1,377, including 416 passengers. But the inquiries privately made by Mr. Bass indicate a still more serious state of affairs. The committee points out that this death rate is equal to the slain in battle during the Crimean war. All companies refuse compensation to their own servants when injured, and they and their families consequently become chargeable to the parish poor rates. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, who has been appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department, has been conspicuous in his attacks on the railway companies, and will, no doubt, take an [illegible]

VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY-OWNERS CONSIDERED.

INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSIVENESS OF THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM—REPAVEMENTS—IRREGULARITIES IN THE LEVYING OF ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention has been much directed of late to the subject of the vacation of assessments. Except in a few instances, but one view of the question has been presented by the press. This has usually consisted of a denunciation of property-owners because the courts have relieved them from illegal burdens. It has generally included, also, a charge of injustice to tax-payers at large by the shifting a local assessment upon them. The origin of the assessments, their nature and object, have been either unknown, or, in the general denunciation to "tickle the ears," the injustice and wrongs of individual cases have been ignored, and the idea enforced that to pay an assessment, no matter how unjust and unlawful, was a patriotic duty in which all personal considerations and interests should be generously sunk.

Private property, real and personal, has always suffered at the hands of authority. Seizure by strong hand or the more delicate and euphonious sequestration or confiscation under the forms of law, have been the prevalent modes, and public extravagance or private gain the motive. So universal had been this experience of the many, and so sensitive the public feeling against it, that in all our constitutions, Federal and State, and in the bills of rights, the foundation of them all, will invariably be found the provision that no person "shall be deprived of his property *without due process of law.*" Courts have always sympathized with this popular sentiment and upheld the rights of property in their integrity and inviolability. As is said by a distinguished jurist:

> "All of those formalities which the law creating the power has imposed upon its own officers for the security of private rights, must be faithfully observed in the execution of the power. The power itself is a high prerogative, and the exercise of it a rigorous proceeding. It divests the owner of his title without his consent, and very often for a trifling consideration; and the Legislature have usually shown a cautious solicitude to protect the rights of private property by clogging the exercise of this power with conditions and forms intended as guards against oppression and fraud."

The informed citizen understands that assessments, which constitute one of the legislative modes of confiscation of private property when not covered by "due process of law," are as much a violation of inalienable rights and the exercise of lawless tyranny as the revolutionary Stamp act or the imposition of duty on tea.

The objections made to the vacation of assessments are various, but all disregard the solemn principles, the constitutional guarantees, and the judicial decisions in defense of the rights of property. These, the landmarks of liberty and the forced outgrowth of centuries of oppression and suffering, are passed by as musty and old and worthless.

The large amount of assessments vacated, instead of being a reason for fault-finding, affords one of the strongest arguments for the action of property-owners. It shows how general, and consequently how extensively oppressive, lawlessness had become in assessments; and in the magnitude of the relief we see the weight and gravity of the oppression.

If it had been the case that here and there a single citizen had been damnified—as one property-owner, Dr. Agnew, and only one, seems by some mischance to have been benefited by a pavement and assessment both of which were illegally laid—the case of that one might have been passed over as originating in a mistake; but where an entire community rises up and protests and takes up arms, even though only the arms of peace, it shows that a great public wrong and outrage have been perpetrated, and that the matter has passed from the domain of accident to one of intention and design.

In many—a majority of the cases—the benefit to the property is more in imagination than real.

The first question of the assessors is, How much money must be raised to pay the cost of this work and accessories, and the next, what are the limits of property to which the assessment must be confined? And how whimsical this limit has always been, a few instances will example: In the earlier laws assessments were confined to half the block on either side of the work. Next came a law imposing a portion on the city at large; and finally all limit in certain classes of so-called improvements was removed. Thus, in the case of the Church street extension the assessment was carried over an area of half the City below Fourteenth street, and all the property within this limit was declared by Tweed's Assessors as benefited. One-half the assessment for Tweed's Riverside Park extended from Forty-second to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. The other half, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, was collected with the ordinary taxes. The assessment for Morningside Park, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue, St. Nicholas avenue, and various other avenues and streets, was in the same way distributed, not over property benefited, but over sufficient extent to raise the amount of the extravagant awards in the apprehension that too large a burden on the limited area benefited would create a public outcry, which could not be silenced. Then, there are the instances of the sewers, where the same whimsical or worse rules have prevailed. In one instance a large area extending block after block beyond the line, has been assessed for benefit, and in another the assessment has been confined to the immediate vicinity—the street in which it was laid and half the block on either side.

But the greatest wrong and the most obnoxious of all assessments are those for repavements where the property has been once assessed for the original paving. Let any one who reads this recur to the days of the "Ring," and recall the repavements of that time inaugurated and carried out by Tweed and Connolly. No previous pavement was too good, no place too elevated or sacred, to be secure from their raid. Fifth avenue, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue, Twenty-third street, were subjected to their spoliation.

Some of these pavements were forced by the courts to be taken up as nuisances, others soon became impassable and were of necessity, but with pleasure, removed to make room for new "jobs," and others dilapidated and scarcely passable remain as a reminder of their worthlessness and of the fraud in their adoption. Nor were these pavements merely useless or injurious, but the charge for them—each being a "job" of the highest order—was extravagant and excessive beyond precedent. As an instance, take the repavement of Seventh avenue from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth street. The City contracted and has paid for this at the rate of more than $10,000 a block, or $500,000 for the whole; more than 200 per cent. above the reasonable cost if the pavement had been needed, and the kind laid been durable. This repavement is to-day barely passable. What benefit these and the like "improvements" have been is a problem which no land-owner has as yet been able to solve. Rents do not advance on account of them, and no greater protection or convenience has been afforded the property assessed.

The highest court in Pennsylvania has held assessments for repaving to be unconstitutional. Our Legislature has finally prohibited these without the consent of the property-owners. Why should the property-owners then not contest past assessments of that character? And no assessments but for repaving have been vacated for over a year.

Opposition, then, to unreasonable assessments of this and a like character becomes a duty, and the oppressed, by whose efforts they are annulled, send forth a note of warning to the lawless officials, and erect a barrier for the protection of their fellow-citizens against a repetition of the outrage.

The remedial statute under which property-owners have removed assessments has existed many years, but it was not until the rise of the Ring, and the utter lawlessness of the proceedings of Tweed and Connolly, that its aid was in any great degree invoked.

The objection has often been made that the reasons for setting aside assessments are technical. Resistance to fraudulent confiscation of one's property can scarcely be said to be a technicality, and it is difficult to see how opposition to burdens imposed upon it not only without, but in the very teeth of the prohibitions of law, can be in any sense technical. Take, for instance, the usual action of the late and now fugitive Controller. In him was vested the approval or rejection of the sureties offered for the performance of a contract. By the charter it must have been awarded to the lowest bidder, furnishing adequate security to be approved by the Controller. He only was the lowest bidder who furnished the sureties satisfactory to the chief financial officer, and such sureties were invariably those whom the Controller could, with due consideration for the interests of the City and his own, approve.

This contract was accepted, while those more favorable to the City, and ultimately to the property-owners to be assessed for the work when done, were rejected because the Controller would not approve the sureties. This course of proceeding, as to the approval or rejection of the sureties, rested with the Controller, and was incapable of proof, although well known to contractors. A Ring of contractors grew out of the Ring of officials, and the entire real estate within the City was at their mercy. This improvable but well-known fraud was unavailable to the assessed, but he or his counsel might find some legal irregularity or defect which rendered the assessment void under the statute, and the [illegible] fore the Judge was an incentive and justification for the proceedings in court.

The secrecy with which local improvements could be ordained; the vast amount of money involved—in one year the sum was nearly $16,000,000—and the interest in the division between City officials, contractors, surveyors, inspectors, and collectors of assessments—the latter with a compensation of two and a half per cent. upon the assessment they collected and one and a half upon the amount of those they did not collect, combined with the opportunity afforded corrupt officials to use and wield and divide so large a sum without its appearing in the tax levy and its magnitude in any other way coming to public attention—these causes all united to induce the authorities—vigilant for their private gains, and full of resources and inventions, to spread assessments like a cloud everywhere and over all, and to adopt all manner of schemes to augment the cost of work. A favorite contractor would, as the lowest bidder, receive a contract at a ruinously low figure, and his bondsmen, to the astonishment of the multitude, but really only to vary the performance, would, with rare forethought, receive Connolly's approval. The lowest-bidder clause of the charter would thus have been observed, but, lo! in a few days Mr. Contractor would abandon the work, and then, the "game being made," Mr. Street Commissioner Tweed steps in and claiming that he had a right to finish the work on the contractor's account, and hold his sureties liable for the difference, proceeds with the work, and accomplishes it by another contract, made without competition or by days' work, at a cost of two, or in some cases five, hundred per cent. above the original amount. Instanter went this increased amount in the shape of an assessment upon the property which was judged "benefited by the improvement." The amount collected from the bondsmen of the original contractor—alas! who ever heard of the City of New-York enforcing a bond of this character—according to the opinion, recently delivered, of the Corporation Counsel, belonged to the City Treasury, for the benefit of the tax-payers at large; and the assessment remained to be paid, undiminished by this recovery. And yet it is said that the owner of the property thus assessed should, as a patriotic duty, pay the outrageous assessment.

These irregularities have not ceased with the ejection of Tweed and Connelly, as appears by a recent case. By positive unequivocal statute the cost and expense of regulating and grading Sixth avenue from One Hundred and Tenth street to Harlem River were directed to be assessed and paid one-half by the City at large and the other half by "the property benefited." Yet, in the face and teeth of this clear legislative direction, the entire cost and expense were assessed upon the adjoining property. Which is the more patriotic, to pay this unwarranted assessment and thus be a party to the violation of law by officials, or by appeal to the courts for relief. Take up arms against this sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them.

If our City officials would exert themselves to the same degree to protect property-owners against illegal and oppressive assessments that they do to compel the payment of them, there would be fewer complaints, and less litigation. Let such officers bear in mind that they represent the property-owners, and that the intangible thing called the City Treasury is only the result of the forced contributions of such owners, who in return are entitled to protection by their officers, and by the Judiciary, if those officers neglect their duty.

D.

JEFF. DAVIS AND JOE. JOHNSTON.

WHAT A PARTISAN OF THE FORMER HAS TO SAY OF HIS RELATIONS TOWARD THE LATTER.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, Feb. 21.

If there is a man living who is profoundly indifferent to Gen. Johnston's forthcoming book, that man is Jefferson Davis, and the suggestion that he "goes to Europe to escape Gen. Johnston's impending military history," is an assertion so wild and absurd that it could not possibly be made by anybody who knows the man. Mr. Davis went to Europe because he was called there by business, and was advised by his physicians to make a sea voyage for the improvement of his health. The impending "military history" of a gentleman who was so careful not to inflict any very serious military injury upon the enemies of his country during the late war, is not likely to prove alarming to Mr. Davis, or anybody else. The malice which the enemies of Mr. Davis, in common with the enemies of the South, hope to find in Gen. Johnston's military narrative, may or may not disappoint them, but Mr. Davis holds in his hands a certain antidote against any assaults which it may please Gen. Johnston to make against the President of the late Confederate States.

There has been a great deal said in the public prints about the "quarrel" between President Davis and Gen. Johnston. There never was any quarrel between these distinguished gentlemen. They had each served in the "old army," and they were friends! When the war between the sections came on, Mr. Davis regarded Albert Sydney Johnston as the greatest military man on the continent, and, weakly enough, he placed Joseph E. Johnston next. Their personal relations were of the most intimate and friendly character—so intimate, indeed, that while the General was at the front, with what was then known as the "Army of the Potomac," afterwards called the "Army of Northern Virginia," his wife was the guest of the President and his family, in Richmond. This intimacy continued until after the battle of the Seven Pines. There, it will be remembered, Gen. Johnston was severely wounded in the afternoon of the first day's fight. His wounds (there were two or three) were of so serious a character that he was borne from the field, and the command devolved upon Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. The second day's fight was under the exclusive control of Gen. Smith, and the final victory was his. As a result of his wounds, Gen. Johnston was invalided for some sixty or seventy days. The wretched health of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, a soldier of unquestioned ability and courage, who had won his spurs in Mexico, made him unequal to the command, and, as a consequence, Gen. Robert E. Lee, then commanding at Charleston, was recalled to Richmond and placed in command of that Virginia army which, under his glorious leadership, was destined to astonish the world and win laurels that no time can wither.

When Gen. Johnston returned to the command in front of Richmond he found an army of veterans, bearded men, whose bronzed cheeks had been made ruddy by the light of the victories they had wrung from Gen. McClellan and his splendid battalions through seven days of continuous fighting and unequalled valor. The culmination of their labors was at Malvern Hill, on the 2d day of July, 1862; and when the ages have grown gray, and time has faded into dim twilight, the knightly feats then performed by our Southern braves will remain as bright reminders of the chivalry of by-gone years. It was under that modest and Christian hero, Robert E. Lee, that the Army of Virginia had garnered its laurels, and there was not a ragged private in the entire command who would not have cheerfully laid down his life to spare his worshiped and idolized commander a single pang. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that Gen. Johnston, his wounds being healed, returned to the field and sought his old command.

Mr. Davis declined to set Robert E. Lee aside to make room for Joseph E. Johnston; and right there and then commenced what people call the "quarrel" between President Davis and Gen. Johnston. So far as Mr. Davis is concerned, there has never been any "quarrel," but chagrined at not returning and supplanting Gen. Lee in command of the Virginia Army, Gen. Johnston has from that hour to this harbored the most inveterate dislike to the late President of the Confederate States, and has had the quarrel entirely to himself. Mr. Davis subsequently bore with Gen. Johnston as no other living man would have borne with him, and continued him in responsible commands at the solicitation of Legislatures and leading citizens, long after it was plainly apparent that that officer, whatever his abilities might be, was powerless for good to the cause of the Confederacy!

Having the original cause of Gen. Johnston's dislike of Mr. Davis before them, we think it entirely safe to leave the people of the South to judge between them. If there is a man living besides Grant, Sherman, Hooker, *et al.*, who thinks that Robert E. Lee should have been displaced from the Army of Virginia after his seven days' fighting in front of Richmond, to make room for Joseph E. Johnston or any other man, it will afford us great pleasure to commend him to the kindest attention of our old friend Dr. Compton, the portly and kindly Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

As to the assertion of the *Commercial*, that the friends of Mr. Davis induced Gen. Johnston "to take one chapter out," we have only to say that Mr. Davis and his friends prefer to have this military work of Gen. Johnston precisely as it came from the pen of that distinguished gentleman. They do not desire to see Gen. Johnston marred, or deprived of any of his fair proportions.

A DETROIT KETTLE-DRUM.

A wealthy gentleman of Detroit went away with his family recently, leaving some colored servants to take care of his house during their absence. The results are told by the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, which, however, seems to have a rather crude idea of "Kettle Drums:" "After they had been gone a few days," it says, "the negroes thought they would indulge in a little high life at the expense of the owner of the premises. Accordingly, they invited Sambo and his lady, Jim and his girl, Cicero and Mrs. Cicero, Cæsar and his wife, and various other young gentlemen and ladies of the 'fust families' of the village opposite Windsor, to attend a 'Kettle Drum' at the aforesaid residence. The doors were thrown open, the piano uncovered, the wine-decanters brought out, and pound-cake with frosting scattered around like falling leaves in Autumn. In short, the 'cullud' visitors at that mansion had a romping time, and before they finished up the carnival of the evening some of the ladies helped themselves to the wearing-apparel, bonnets, ribbons, jewelry, &c., of the lady of the house, and not satisfied with these added another feature to the 'Kettle Drum' and proceeded to rifle the bureau drawers, trunks, and other private places in the building, taking therefrom various sums of money. The party broke up about day-break, all agreeing that it was one of the most pleasant occasions of the season. Every sweet has its bitter, however, and in a few days the gentleman and lady returned to find their house looking as if a whirlwind had been through it. They discovered the cause of this plight, and made complaint to the Police. The detectives have been at work, and a night or two since a dispatch was sent here from Detroit requesting the Toledo Police to arrest a colored man. He was caught in a low den by Detective Burbanks, and last night the same officer arrested a colored damsel (one of the party) who is charged with stealing $70 from the house. She also had on a hat belonging to the lady of the house, [illegible]

CUBA.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION—SLAVEHOLDERS' ALARMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

The past few days have been rich in rumors. Several telegrams have been received by the Captain General from Spain, and report has it that their tenor has been sufficiently disagreeable to cause him to forward a resignation of the position he holds. It is understood that the Home Government partly disapproves of some of the decrees, and particularly of that one relating to the Militia. The volunteers say that the Militia must go, if they go, and that no exceptions can be allowed. Misery loves company, and, furthermore, the Spanish volunteers derive intense satisfaction from the fact that the Cubans who sympathize with the insurgents are wounded in their most tender spot by having to fight the insurrectionists. Another story is, that Jovellar's resignation had already been accepted, and that Gen. Concha had at last been appointed; but this report has been circulated so often that Concha's entrance into the palace is needed to make me believe it. In the meantime the volunteers are already drawing the necessary number of men from their ranks, so as to have them ready by the 1st of March, and the lists of those liable to militia duty are now being made out. Many Spaniards believe that the reinforcements of volunteers and Militia will be not only sufficient to keep the insurgents in check and drive them back into the mountains of the Eastern Department, but to weaken them and their cause to such an extent as to make the final suppression of the rebellion a certainty, when the rainy season is over and allows movements on a large scale. This seems possible, and from a Spanish point of view correct; but past experience has abundantly demonstrated that the insurrection is the most uncertain thing in the world to base any military calculations upon. If the Spaniards can hold their own, supply all interior posts with provisions, and thus prevent their capture during the Summer months, they will do well enough, in my opinion. Perhaps by that time the home Government may be enabled to send 10,000 or 15,000 regulars, and with such an effective and valuable reinforcement, the Spaniards will be able to accomplish a great deal. Even then it is a problem if the insurrection can be crushed completely. The change of Government has, however, done an immense deal of good to the Spanish party here. They feel more confident, act more in unison, and are no longer the frightened and vacillating patriots they were three months ago, when they did not know what to do or where to begin. The present Government has given assurances that it will not meddle with the slavery question, and while slavery exists here untrammeled, the Spaniards have money, confidence, and hopes—three very necessary articles to carry on a war. From adherence to a merely defensive policy, both in the field and in the casinos, they already feel themselves strong enough to become aggressive and show it plainly by their persecution of Republicans and republicanism, and by the tone of the press. No better proof of their confidence could be produced than an article of the *Voz de Cuba* relating to the new Chinese Commission, which a telegram announced as having arrived at New-York and of being on its way to Havana via New-Orleans. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and the *Voz* attempts to connect the mission of this commission with insurgent manœuvres and American trickery in favor of the insurgents.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

It does not suit the planters at all to have the commission reach Havana and make ever so slight an inquiry. Everybody is enlightened as to the slavery of the blacks, but full and complete particulars edited by responsible persons are wanting to show the infamous history of Chinese slavery in Cuba, and the laws which have been made in relation to it. The contracts entered into between the Chinese and their shippers in Macao, although signed and witnessed by the Spanish Consul and Portuguese authorities, are simply so much waste paper. From the day the Chinaman who has arrived here since 1861 landed on Cuban soil he became virtually a slave, and found himself in a worse condition than the negro. That the United States should have been instrumental in getting up the expected commission, is one of the most praiseworthy acts of the Administration, being one of pure and disinterested humanity, and without any material or political objects. But it ought not to be forgotten that the English Consulate here deserves most praise, as the incumbents have always given full and accurate reports concerning the unjust, and frequently inhuman treatment of the Chinese, while former United States Consuls, impressed with a sense of their own importance, looked on and said nothing, the Portugese Consuls going even further, and using the Chinese as a money-producing mine. The article of the *Voz* is quite significant, and in its first passage the editor acknowledges that an effort had been made to prevent the Commission from coming here at all. It is reported to-day, indeed, that they will not be allowed to land and hold communications with the Chinese in the interior. The *Voz*, of course, lays the responsibility of the whole affair upon the United States. "These are not," says the writer, "the first intrigues of the kind. Deputy Mr. Fernandez Victorio declared in the open Cortes not long ago that the insurrection of Yara coincided in date with the orders which the American agents in China received from the American Government directing them to oppose by all means the contracting for and shipment of Chinese destined to the Antilles." The article further remarks that China cannot oppose the exportation of coolies without violating one of the "most important articles of the solemn treaty which it has with Spain." All this was certainly not written by the editor of the *Voz*. Every line and every word show the fears of the guilty owner of Chinese slaves and of the slave trader. When the *Voz* was edited by Mr. Conte a word was now and then uttered in favor of the Chinese, but when its owners and editors changed coats it became the organ of the oppressors, and never breathed for the oppressed. I refer only to the slavery question here, and almost everything contained in the article of the *Voz* proves conclusively that an examination is considered a death-blow to the Chinese slavery in the future and that afterward the Chinese Government will certainly not permit another Chinaman to leave for this island. Under proper treatment with suitable laws and proper compensation, the Chinamen would be a source of wealth; but the old slave-traders neither know nor care to know the meaning of the words, "Justice, humanity, kindness, or payment to the laborer."

WAR NEWS.

The fight at Naranjo shows a much larger proportion of Spanish killed and wounded than at first reported, but Gen. Portilla is determined to offer battle again as soon as he reorganizes his forces. New forts have been erected at Bayamo. The insurgents have not captured Manzanillo yet, and it is not likely that they will.... A fight occurred on the 16th near Manicaragua, and another near Remanganaguas; both were of slight importance.... The Gibara volunteers are on the war-path. They report surprising the enemy several times within the past few days, and killing two men, and capturing five horses, five weapons, and two memorandum books. How grandly ridiculous such reports are; to believe that a large body of men could [illegible]

THE TROGAN TREASURES.

RESULTS OF DR. SCHLIEMAN'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Without giving to the late discoveries made in the neighborhood of Roum Kale and Hissarlik the same prominence among archæological events of the last year as the deciphering of the cuneiform characters coming from the early Assinan period, so brilliantly rendered by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the labors of Dr. Schlieman, and the exhuming of a primitive civilization in Asia Minor, are fully worthy of the most distinguished notice.

Whether, like Columbus, who, in search of India, discovered America, Dr. Schlieman, in endeavoring to find the site of Troy, may not have come across some remnant of another period or of an earlier civilization, we are not yet prepared to state. The result to be deduced from the many wonderful discoveries made by Dr. Schlieman have yet to be determined. Before it can be safely asserted that the thousands of vases, urns, and drinking vessels, the idols and images, the innumerable objects of a religious, domestic, or decorative character, belonged to the Ilion of Homer, each and every one of them must be subjected to the inquiring researches of the historian, the philologist, the antiquarian, the artist, the geographer, and even the geologist. Questionable is it to some, notwithstanding Homer's glorious verses, whether Troy ever did exist, save in the *Iliad*. The same inspirations which founded cities and told of heroic deeds in the Veda might have passed through unknown ages, somewhat changed in form, until sung in another tune and key by the grand old bard of Scios. Achilles might have been the sun, and Helen the moon, the siege of Troy but the combat of the elements, Æneas the preserving element, and the whole splendid picture but the revamping of some grander allegory which had awed men some thousand of years before the earliest Greek period.

The geographical disputes in regard to the exact position of Troy have been numerous and of an exceedingly interesting character. The controversy rested principally on giving to the Scamander its proper course, which river had almost entirely disappeared. One point which might help to localize Troy was that the citadel was situated on an eminence near the sea, and that there should be a plain between the city and the sea sufficient in area to allow of the manœuvring of a certain number of men. Tradition, as a help to fixing the position of Troy, does not seem to have been of much avail to the ancients. Xenophon, Plutarch, and Strabo all advance a different topography. Researches after Troy are not peculiar to the present age. The desire to give a locality to Ilion no doubt excited the minds of men thousands of years ago, for Demetrius had explorations made some centuries before the birth of Christ, just as Dr. Schlieman has done to-day, but Demetrius found nothing. The object of this article is not so much to treat in regard to the geographical question as to describe the character of the objects found by Dr. Schlieman, leaving the discussion of the exact locality to other and abler hands.

In 1864, M. De Hahn having explored with but little success a slight elevation called Balè-Dagh, Dr. Schlieman took up the abandoned work, but with scarce better success. Our indefatigable explorer, undismayed, then tried the spot to which local tradition had pointed as the seat of Troy, Hissarlik by name, and there, after long toil and trouble, Dr. Schlieman met his reward. The explorations in this direction were commenced as early as 1870, and were completed last year, as many as 150 men working at a time. The face of the plain had to be removed in many places, wells sunk, and trenches driven.

On the surface the remnants of a civilization belonging to the mixed Greek and Roman periods were found. The top-skimming showed evidences of an era of existence of a comparatively modern age; but, as greater depths were attained, older traces of man's handicraft were found. In 1871, Dr. Schlieman opened to the north of Hissarlik new works, driving into a slight eminence. Here behind, and larger than the quasi modern Greek foundations, he struck a wall built in cyclopean proportions, and, passing lower down, found remnants of buildings long anterior to the upper Greek structures. Three distinct layers, the débris of human existence, were discoverable. The lowest, standing on the primitive rock foundation, of course was the oldest. One thing which was surprising was, that one of the layers bore evident traces of a conflagration. It was this same year that Dr. Schlieman discovered what was undoubtedly the citadel, built of stone, but crumbling in pieces from the effects of fire. But it is principally in regard to the objects discovered in these excavations we would treat, waiting for the publications as to ground plans, &c., and working drawings, which Dr. Schlieman will shortly give to the world.

Among many interesting accounts given of the objects taken by Dr. Schlieman from the explorations, we are mainly indebted to an admirable article written on this subject by M. Emile Bournuf.

The number of specimens of the most varied character collected amount to fully twenty thousand. The majority of them are made of stone and clay, some of bone, and not a great many of metal. Stone implements are in quantity. There are saws made of flint with teeth carefully cut, and knives of obsidian. There are hammers of stone, with perforations through them to admit of a handle. The quantity of apparatus for grinding what grain was used as food is very large. The mills are made of two stones, the upper convex, the lower concave, the upper one moving in the lower. M. Bournuf states that Greek women use the same appliances to-day for bruising their corn. Pestles and mortars are found, and save that they are a trifle more rough in appearance, resemble precisely in form those we use to-day. Stone weights, apparently made on a decimal system, also form a portion of the collection. Copper hatchets and chisels of copper are found, but in much less number than those of stone. Of military weapons but few were discovered, save a buckler of copper, apparently ready to be covered with hide. One of the most curious portions of the collection is that devoted to the various implements used for the reduction and working of the metals. The crucibles are shaped variously, are made of a gray-colored clay, very thick, and one of them still contains the remnant of a charge of copper. Minerals are there too, which are found to correspond exactly with the shapes of the hatchets, pins, rings, and ear-rings in use at the time. The bone implements seem to have been used pretty much as they are to-day—as bodkins, or for the handles of cutting instruments.

Of objects made of gold or silver but few were found, but articles in electron, a compound of gold and silver, were there in fair proportion. The Troy collection has some magnificent specimens of electron, notably a drinking-cup *en repoussé*, with spiral ornamentations. M. Bournuf states that this rare specimen of a clear, sparkling, metallic lustre, save a bruise or so, is as perfect in form and finish to-day as when it left the workman's hands.

Discoveries of metallic implements are of the greatest interest, for by their analysis we may hope to find out how the older races, or even the later Egyptians, made their cutting tools out of copper. The objects made of copper in the lowest stratum show no trace of tin in their composition; it is only in the upper layer that bronze is found. Of iron implements no traces have come to light, though some few articles, apparently for the toilet, were found, made of lead. As the remnants of scoriæ coming from lead and copper are found, it is highly probable that had iron been known some traces of the process for its reduction would have been upturned, but nothing has been found. It can, therefore, be positively asserted that the people whose existence Dr. Schlieman has discovered lived before the iron period. Here comes in again a curious conjecture. Homer cites tin, calling it *cassiteras*. This, says M. Bournuf, is derived from the Sanscrit *castira*. It seems, then, that these people had not yet received tin from India.

The collection of vases, though of immense interest, does not differ as to material employed. Those made and used in the lowest stratum are of the same clay as those found in the successive upper strata. All of them were evidently manufactured on the spot. The material is a coarse, argillaceous, untempered clay, with scarce any preparation, containing, sometimes, small stones incorporated in the paste. Some of the vases were made by hand, without a turning-wheel, and were subsequently smoothed by stone burnishing implements; but others are due to mechanical aids, which mechanism must have been introduced even at the early period. Strange to say, the hand products are much more perfect than those produced by the potters' wheel, [illegible] shape, and evincing much care and artistic feeling in their preparation. The immense antiquity of these discoveries becomes apparent when one learns that the art of producing pottery by means of the wheel had yet to be acquired by this primitive people. No painting decorates these early ceramic productions, and the ornamentaton is of the most rudimentary character. The shape and size of the vases indicate their use. Some were for drinking purposes, others for storing grain or fluids, others for cooking purposes. These shapes are of the most multitudinous character, though not differing very much from those found in other remains belonging to prehistoric times, save with a few exceptions. One remarkable point in the decoration of these vases, and, in fact, the constant ornament whenever it can be applied, is that of the symbol of Minerva, the owl.

In some the wings, the talons are shown, but mostly the idea is developed by the use of a few simple lines. The goddess has neither lance nor buckler. She has not the attribute of the owl. With the vases are found a series of little figures, certainly forms of idols. These abound particularly in the burnt layer. The merest touches designate the human form, but still the owl is prevalent. On many of them are found these marks ⌒⌄⌒ or even in the more simple form thus . | .—the dots representing the eyes, the curved lines or the perpendicular one the arch over the eyes of the owl, or the beak.

Evidently Mineva, the Owl Woman, was the presiding genius, the monogram as above described abounding. Another peculiar symbol is that of the cross. Of the antiquity of this emblem later study has convinced the most skeptical that it dates from a period far older than that of Christianity, and that it is found distinctly in India carved on monuments which were in ruins a thousand years before the birth of the Savior of mankind.

Objects of toilet of personal decoration are unfortunately rare at Hissarlik; they have either been destroyed by the fire or carried away by explorers thousands of years ago. A number of gold beads were found, and some eight bracelets in electron. The collection contains a comb almost similar to those now in use, some hair-pins in copper, some packs of brushes—strange to say, made of burnt clay—some handles made of horn, an egg of marble, some children's toys in clay, some few seals and cylinders of agate and of burnt earth, with rather coarse symbolic inscriptions, and that is all.

Did men write in those days? So far Dr. Schlieman has found no trace of letters, Arian, cuneiform, Phœnician, or Egyptian, save two vases which bear something like an inscription. M. Bournuf thinks that the people there spoke a primitive Greek. Some few skulls have been found, which are Aryan in form.

Now, from what has been discovered, can we attest that all these various objects belonged absolutely to Troy? Did Homer ever visit the Trojan plains himself? If he did, so much more ancient are the discoveries of Dr. Schlieman than the time attributed to the birth and life of the poet, that while Homer existed the relics of the past, now for the first time brought to light, must have been buried some fifteen feet under the ground that blind Homer trod upon. The story of the Iliad doubtlessly then passed from mouth to mouth, as did the Indian Sutas, each age adding its embellishments, until Homer, the divine, heard it, and, seizing on it, made it immortal. Of course, these explorations, as justly remarks M. Bournuf, bring things down to their actual reality. The spacious city, the high walls, the thronged streets, the teeming, busy life, have passed away. But was ever Troy a city like unto Nineveh or Babylon? The Schlieman discoveries unfortunately, to our minds, dwarf considerably the magnificent proportions the greatest of poetic architects gave to this Greek Asgard. If Homer lived in the ninth or tenth century before Christ, the Troy Dr. Schlieman has discovered must have existed untold centuries before him. From some semblance of vases found in the Egyptian tombs of Rekhmara resembling those exhumed at Troy, it is possible that just such a civilization as Dr. Schlieman has found flourished some seventeen or eighteen centuries before the Christian era. Old Erosthenes, who tried to solve the mystery of Troy, placed its destruction at some 407 years before the first Olympiad, that is in the twelfth or thirteenth century before the birth of Christ. Has Dr. Schlieman driven his explorer's pick through the Homeric Troy, and arrived at even an earlier civilization? Troy, or what remains of it, as it exists in this nineteenth century, seems to have been but a small place, and the famed citadel but the feudal castle of some petty Prince. Though Troy may be lessened and belittled as to size, should we have found it to-day still the most glorious of all poems exists, and though stones may molder and vases be ground to dust, the words of the Iliad will never perish. Let all praise be given to Dr. Schlieman, our American explorer, who has nobly given his time and the best years of his life to a work, which even a Layard would have been proud to have accomplished.

REPUDIATION IN ALABAMA.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times*, a Democratic paper, declares badly in favor of the repudiation of what it styles the "swindle bonds issued by negroes and jail-birds, when she (Alabama) was pinned to the ground by Federal bayonets." It claims that it has large support in this position among the Democrats. It says: "We have not changed one iota in our determination to fight to the bitter end the payment of one single dollar of what is known as the 'bond swindle debt' of the State. We are opposed to the payment of a dollar of it, we care not whether we, as a journalist, stand alone or not. But we are fully aware that the larger portion of the Democratic Party are with us in our position. We receive letters from various parties in the State, who tell us to go on with the fight, that the masses are with us. No longer than last week we met a distinguished gentleman, a member of the State Executive Committee, who told us we reflected his sentiments on the bond question, and that he did not intend to vote for a man for any State office who advocated the payment of the illegal and fraudulently-issued bonds. The 'cheap glory' of talking about State credit, and its great import 'is as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal' to men who are ground down in the dust by taxation, and this, too, when nearly half the lands in the State will have to be sold to pay taxes. It is hard enough to pay, in times like these, debts honorably incurred, but when it comes to paying a set of men for that which we owe not, even if they are innocent bondholders, it is more than the people of Alabama will endure."

BRIGANDAGE IN THESSALY.

Satisfactory information as to the pursuit of brigands in the Turkish territory by the flying columns under Mehemet Ali Pasha continues, according to the Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, to be received from the border. That energetic chief telegraphs first from Volo to the Greek eparch at Lamia that he has captured three Mussulman Albanian brigands at Almyros, and another telegram to the same official announces that the brigand Basile Contra has also been taken. The eparch of Eurytania also telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior that four more famous brigands have surrendered to Mehemet Ali Pasha at the village of Zoglopi, on Turkish territory, namely, (1) Seraphim Crithonias, alias Fousekis, alias Soamagoulas; (2) Nasos (Athanasius) Moustaka, alias Moustonelis, alias Troumpoukis, a native of Negro, at Dornobris; (3) John Kainourious, alias Stravokephalos, alias Coronokis; and (4) George Cataracbias, or Bourchas. The first two formed part of Arvanitaki's band during the massacre of the unfortunate English travelers, and have been ever since then on Turkish territory. The third was declared an outlaw in August, 1869. By these important captures, the province of Agrapha, in Thessaly, the hotbed and nest of brigandage, is cleared of almost all the noted malefactors around whom the brigand bands were formed. There still, however, remains at large the dreaded brigand, Evangheli Spano, who is well known for his cunning and consummate strategy. Some three months ago he had an encounter with the troops, but he evaded them with the loss of two killed, and since then nothing has been heard of him and his eight followers.

ANDY JOHNSON'S INFLUENCE.

Col. A. S. Colyar has published in Tennessee a call for a convention of "Independents, or Johnson men," and says that they may co-operate with the Democratic State Convention. The Memphis *Appeal* expresses a hope that no such convention as is proposed in Col. Colyar's call will be held, as an independent movement would be certain to result in the ascendancy of the Republicans. These things have drawn from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* feeling comments, as follows: "It seems that Andrew Johnson has so many friends and so many enemies, that whenever he comes to the surface there is sure to be a row. As matters stand, he happens to be a kind of bulwark to the Republican Party in Tennessee, and so long as he will not down, they can pile the ground with Democratic corpses in every big fight that is made. Somebody must yield if the people of Tennessee are to be represented as they should be, and the sooner all dissensions among the opponents of Republican rule in the State are healed, the better."

PROFESSIONAL HEROISM.

The London *Lancet* lately recorded the following remarkable instance of devoted professional zeal: A woman in the Hôtel Dieu, of Lyons, was dying from the exhaustion produced by hemorrhage. One of the House Surgeons, M. Vincent, offered to [illegible] the blood necessary for transfusion, which was [illegible]

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SOME MUCH-APPRECIATED SCANDALS.

It is just at this season of the year, when the weather sends everybody in London to his club at 4 o'clock, but Parliament is not in session, and there is an absence of the topics which it, and the great world of society coming in the train of its members, affords, that the *quid nunes* of the clubs are the most grateful for a social scandal. During the last three weeks they—more especially the habitués of the United Service clubs—have been reduced to the heart-rending condition which befalls a gourmand when two haunches of venison, both of which his cook declares must be dressed at once, arrive on the same day. Two scandals, each good enough to furnish food for conversation in the bay windows of the Guards and the Junior for a month, have come in at once to afford a *bonne bouche*. On the 20th of last month the following letter appeared in large type and in the most prominent part of the London *Times*:

THE CHESTERFIELD LETTERS—1873.

To the Editor of the Times:

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1873.

SIR: We have to request that you will insert the following declaration, which was signed at Desart House, Kilkenny, on the 18th of December, 1873.

CHARLES CRAUFORD FRASER, Colonel.
FRANCIS BARING, Lieutenant Colonel.

"I, William Earl of Desart, acknowledge that I am responsible for the 'Chesterfield Letters—1873,' which have been published in the magazine known as *London Society*.

I deny emphatically, upon my solemn oath, that the article about 'Harry Browne' in any way, however vaguely, referred to Col. Charles White individually, or to any member of his family. I deny that he, or they, were in any way in the mind of the writer at the time, or in mine when I corrected the proofs. Had it been so, I freely admit that the article would have been defamatory, unwarrantable, blackguardly, infamous, and utterly unworthy of a gentleman's pen. I hope that Col. White will give the utmost publicity to this statement."

The passage in *London Society* herein referred to is as follows:

"To return, you should cultivate a little more the society of young men. Are you tired of your present friends? Let me offer a few others to choose from. There is Harry Browne—the Honorable Harry Browne—a Lieutenant Colonel in her Majesty's Fourth or Chanticleer Regiment of Guards, and M. P. for Ballykilljohnstown—Kennedy-borough. Can you resist his deep musical voice, his slow, impressive manner of stating the most evident truism, his beautiful belief in himself, his splendid contempt for all others, his graceful attitudes, and his riches? What does it matter it his father did make his title and earn his position by selling books, buying votes, and lending his wife. Harry Browne is the son of ——; but I must not write scandal to you, my dear nephew. Suffice it that he is a man whose friendship you should cultivate, and if you find him dull, conceited, and woefully ignorant, remember that he is beloved of many dowagers, and that even the House of Commons, when he addresses it, generally about himself, with one hand in his waistcoat and a look of ineffable modesty upon his lips, is awed into attention."

Now Lord Desart is a young nobleman, whose character as a man of honor has been unexceptionable, and who has never been regarded as any one's enemy, unless it be his own, inasmuch as he scarcely accommodated his income to the narrow limits imposed by an Irish encumbered estate. When, therefore, he made a statement such as the foregoing, it was to be regarded as entirely entitled to credence. At the same time the coincidence is, in many respects, almost on a parallel in point of remarkable resemblance with that which occurred in France two years ago, when the relatives of an elderly lady residing in Normandy brought an action against a popular novelist for passages describing a character which they, though they proved mistaken, thought, with excellent reason, that they recognized as their mother. Colonel the Honorable Charles White, the gentleman whom it would appear conceived himself libeled, is the second son of the late Lord Annaly. It will be observed that Harry Browne, too, is the honorable. Col. White is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Scotch Fusilier Guards, and Harry Browne is in Her Majesty's Fourth or Chanticleer Regiment of Guards. Again, Col. White is an Irish M. P., and Harry Browne also enjoys his seat in the Legislature in the same capacity. But there are much stronger coincident points. One is the "selling books." Col. White's grandfather, Luke White, was as remarkable a man in many respects as Ireland ever produced. About 1778 Luke White was in the habit of buying cheap lots of books from a bookseller in Belfast. He had often to take odd volumes to a binder in Belfast, and getting him to remove the "vol." at the beginning and end of the book, and furbish it up, it would then be passed off among Peddler White's *clientèle*, not very exacting in their literary requirements, as a complete work. The man had, like our own A. T. Stewart and others, a genius for money-making, and was, further, in point of manners and address, one of nature's gentlemen. He gradually "got on." After a while he dropped his peddling, and held cheap book auctions in Belfast, and ultimately removed to Dublin, where he became an auctioneer's clerk. Then he opened a book-stall, and subsequently a bookseller's shop in Dawson street, Dublin. Those were the days when pirated editions of English works were brought out in the Irish capital, and Luke White drove a brisk trade in this line. In half the old libraries of Ireland will be found works with his name on their title-page. But he had many other irons in the fire. He lent money not only to private individuals, but to the Government, whose loan for a million sterling he took when they were in desperate straits in 1798, at 65, with 5 per cent. interest! Eventually he entered Parliament and sat for many years for Leitrim, and dying in 1824 left a very large fortune. His son, Lord Annaly, who died last year, eventually succeeded to nearly all of it in consequence of the death of his brothers. He followed the example of his father in a vigorous support of the Liberal Party, and it has been calculated that from first to last the Whites must have expended more than a million of dollars in election expenses. These services were rewarded by a peerage of the United Kingdom.

The great territorial possessions of the Whites have given them immense influence, and what places they wish to have they have. Thus, besides his peerage, Lord Annaly was Lord Lieutenant of Longford, and the most unusual step was taken of appointing his second son, Colonel Charles White, Lord Lieutenant of the County Clare. The appointment was so ill received by the gentlemen of that county that the matter was brought before Parliament, when it was stated that the Viceroy of Ireland had signified his intention of resigning if the appointment were canceled. Such was the influence of the book-stall keeper's son! And now there is just one more point in the article in *London Society*, and that which probably "told" more than any on Col. White, viz., the reflection on Harry Browne's mother, for the late Lady Annaly happens to have been an extremely handsome woman, who pushed herself into great prominence in the fashionable world, while comparatively little was seen or heard, in the social world at least, of her lord, and, as often happens with handsome women under such circumstances, people said a great many ill-natured things. So much for the White-Desart difficulty. We now come to one little less queer.

There have been for many years in London society an old and a still young man, both exceedingly well known—Admiral Ryder Burton and Sir Reginald Barnewall. To the Admiral no one was wont to impute a worse crime than inveterate prosing, and the most objectionable phase his character had assumed was that of a terror to the diner-out. Sir Reginald Barnewall has always been regarded as the inheritor of an ancient Irish baronetage, which, like so many dignities in that country, was very slenderly endowed. A more harmless and less forcible person it was supposed did not exist. But both these gentlemen appeared before their acquaintances on Dec. 19 in a totally new aspect. We read that Admiral James Ryder Burton was summoned at the Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, to answer the complaint of Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart., for that he (defendant) published a libel in a letter to Mrs. H. Rumbold, of Brighton. The defendant was also summoned for publishing a libel on Sir Reginald Barnewall in a letter addressed to Mrs. Catherine Louise Marlay, of Belvedere, Ireland. Mr. Humphreys appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Poland defended.

Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart., stated that he did not know the defendant personally. Shortly after the 23d of March an envelope and letter (produced) were received by him from his cousin, Mr. Seyton Gordon. Mrs. Henry Rumbold he knew slightly. He had visited her at her house. He was also acquainted with Mrs. Catherine Marlay, of Belvedere, Ireland. He received about Nov. 11 the letter marked "15," inclosed in a letter from her. Mr. Holme Seyton Gordon said Mrs. Henry Rumbold was a friend of his. He received a letter from her husband at the end of March, 1873.

Major Gen. Roche said he knew the defendant for some years, and had seen him write frequently. He (witness) had seen letters addressed to his sisters and other persons by the defendant, consequently he [illegible] ed A, B, C, he believed were in defendant's handwriting, as well as those marked 14, 14 star, and 15. Cross-examined.—It was over twenty-five years since he saw the defendant write. It might be thirty, but not so long as thirty-five. He was not on good terms with the defendant. About twenty-five years since he spoke to the defendant. Defendant married his (witness') mother, and there were family disputes. Re-examined.—There had been continual disputes with witness and defendant. He believed that defendant had been writing about other members of the family, but was not certain.

Mr. Charles Chabot, expert in handwriting, who has earned an extraordinarily high reputation for the extraordinary accuracy of his conclusions, said he had seen the letters and documents, and after a very critical comparison he had no doubt whatever that those documents were in the same handwriting. The envelope addressed to Mrs. Rumbold bore the post mark, London, March 22, 1873.

Mr. Humphreys then read the libels complained of: "No. 56 Brunswick square, Brighton: Are you acquainted with that dangerous, lying, slandering, penniless scamp, Sir Reginald Barnewell? The disgraceful manner in which he speaks and writes about young ladies, and eminent persons, among whom are officers and gentlemen of high character, in order to try and damage the reputation, which is most shameful. I have been assured that he lodges in a garret. Everybody knows that his pedigree is a pure fiction, and that he is a profligate Irish adventurer and fortune-hunter. Very truly yours, LOUISA HOLL."

"Belvedere, Saturday.—Last month I received a letter from a lady, a friend of mine, residing near Mullingar, Ireland, and inclosing an anonymous letter, which she in her communication to me informed me that she had received, and which is as follows: 'Mrs. Julia Fane begs to acquaint Mrs. Marlay that she knows, as a positive fact, that he, Sir Reginald Barnewall, who is known as a liar and a notorious slanderer, turns her into ridicule, and calls her son Lazarus, which is a most appropriate name for him.'" Mr. Humphreys said that was the case for the prosecution, and asked the Magistrate to commit the defendant for trial.

The defendant, who is eighty, indignantly denied the charges against him, and made a long and somewhat irrelevant harangue, imputing the proceedings to a bitterness arising out of family quarrels. His own recognisances to appear at the next session of the Central Criminal Court were accepted.

SAHARA IN THE PAST.

Dr. Zittel, the geologist who accompanies the expedition of Rolfs in its researches through the Sahara, in the latest of his letters on the characteristics of that desert, establishes, with great clearness, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and by more than one distinct proof, the theory that it is the dried-up basin of a former shallow sea. The fine quartz sand, in particles never larger than the head of a pin, which forms at once the main feature and the danger of its surface, is not produced from any formation in or near it, and must have been carried to it by some foreign agency. The real surface of the desert is a bare, dry, chalk plateau, at first examination resembling that of the Swabian Alps, but in reality of a much more recent origin. Above it rise here and there the isolated peaks called by the Arabs "witnesses," which are of a later chalk again. The tops of these, where several are visible, are invariably in a plane, showing that they are the fragments of an ancient surface, the intervening spaces of which have been washed away. If the question be asked by what, there being no ground whatever for supposing torrents or glacial action, the answer can only be by the constant beating on it of waves dissolving the softer portions. But a more interesting point to many geologists will be Dr. Zittel's comments on the splinters of flints which are produced in great quantities round certain peaks by the cutting process of the alternate slight dews and frosts which the expedition has found to be common in the Winter nights in the Sahara. These fragments lie around in profusion, and to a careless observer might appear not unlike some of the ruder flint chips of the first part of the stone age. But Dr. Zittel, who has made a study of the latter, took pains to examine some thousands of these natural chippings of flint, and found but a single one which an experienced eye could take to resemble those which have attracted so much notice in Europe. Hence he concludes that the Sahara flints afford a fresh and very strong indirect proof of the production of the others by the human agency to which science has already assigned them.

AN ENGLISH COLLIERY VILLAGE.

Skelmersdale, says the London *Lancet*, is a colliery village, having a population of 4,000, lying between Wigan and Ormskirk. An inquiry has been recently held there by the Local Government Board on a memorial for the adoption of the Local Government act in the place. The statements made in evidence as to the condition of the village show that, even among colliery villages, Skelmersdale must have a pre-eminence in filth. The houses, many of the most miserable construction, almost buried amid the filth of their inhabitants; the privies so foul as to repel even those most familiarized with them; the drainage accumulated in horrible puddles, fed also by the liquid abominations of pig-styes and midden-steads. The approach to one group of houses is described "as very narrow, and ankle-deep in mud," and the reporter adds of this group: "There are large accumulations of night-soil and manure from pig-styes, the drainage from which I saw running over the surface and lodging within a few feet of the back doors of the houses. The tenants have great difficulty in getting rid of the night-soil, ashes, &c., as the farmers will only fetch them when it suits their convenience. There are four wells in connection with this property. In all cases they are close to cess-pools, (one being within four feet,) privies, pig-styes, or large heaps of ashes, &c. The water, of course, is wholly unfit for use. I was told that during dry weather rain-water was so precious that it had to be taken into the house to prevent it being stolen." An outbreak of diphtheria was in progress at the time of the inquiry. Not a single one of the facts stated as to the horrible condition of the place appears to have been disputed, yet a report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the rural sanitary authority was referred to, in which that official said that "most of the nuisances in Skelmersdale had been abated to his satisfaction."

THE CIVIL LIST AND PROPERTY OF NAPOLEON III.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* remarks that the question of the civil list of Napoleon III., about which so much has been said, seems likely to end in a compromise. A certain sum, probably about £60,000, will be given for the disputed collections. With respect to the Chinese Museum, a curious point of discussion has arisen, which is understood now to constitute the chief obstacle to a final settlement. That collection was made by the French Army; in other words, it is a selection from the plunder of the Summer Palace and from the general booty of the campaign in China. The question is whether the presents made to the Empress by that army were offered to the Sovereign or to the woman. It has not been a common custom with armies to present tithes of their spoils to their Sovereign. It appears that the Empress was very generous to the troops employed in China, and sent them large quantities of lint, brandy, cigars, and other necessaries and comforts, paid for out of her own pocket. So her advocates say that the princely gift was a token of gratitude to the charitable woman. The commission inclines to think that an army could make such a present only to the Sovereign, and in this latter case, the Sovereign being deposed, it belongs to the country. You perceive that it is a very nice question, but we may expect it to be settled in favor of the Empress, since it would not comport with the dignity of a great country to show itself too rigourous and exacting in such a matter. I hear that M. Merton, the well-known speculator on the Paris Bourse, who lately died suddenly, was in treaty, just before his death, for the purchase of the collection.

TIGER EXTERMINATION IN INDIA.

After a long struggle, Madras, says the *Pioneer Mail*, is apparently destined to get the upper hand of her tigers, by means of what Mr. Calcraft would call a species of improved drop. But in that case Madras must share the glory with Col. Marshall's friends, the Todas of the Neilgherries. It is strange that, after all our scientific methods of campaigning against the tiger, we should be obliged to fall back on the simple tactics of an obscure and semi-savage hill tribe. We have cunningly planned, but to no purpose, that the animal should shoot himself while eating his dinner. We have even induced him to swallow doses of strychnine—only to discover, to our mortification, that he actually returns to his poisoned carcass as if he rather liked it. The Toda plan, which Capt. Caulfield has adopted, is available wherever jungle logs, brushwood, and stones are to be had. It simply consists of an inclosure, disguised like a cattle kraal, with only one entry, and a "live bait" (sheep or kid) inside it. The entry is so arranged that, in attempting to pass through it, the tiger is, or ought to be, instantly crushed by a downfall of boulders. The plan seems effective, for, out of seven tigers recently bagged by Capt. Caulfield in the Coimbatore jungles, five were accounted for on the Toda method.

NAPOLEON III. AND HUNGARY.

A Hungarian journal—the *Hunnia*, the editor of which was a personal friend of Kossuth's—publishes some interesting information on the subject of the projects attributed to Napoleon III. in relation to Hungary at the time of the war of 1859. This journal states, on the authority of authentic documents, that the French Emperor had indeed intended to organize a Magyar insurrection against Austria, under the guidance of Hungarian emigrants; but that Kossuth having required, as the price of their co-operation, that the Emperor should not put an end to the war till the independence of Hungary was secured—a stipulation which would have compelled him to refuse all the offers Vienna was sure to make him in order to retain the crown of St. Stephen—Napoleon would give him no distinct guarantee on this point. Kossuth then advised his countrymen not to compromise themselves in favor of Napoleon, who would make use of them for his own purposes, but had no serious intention of freeing Hungary. When, after Villafranca, Napoleon gave Kossuth a private audience to ask him what could be done for the emigrants, he received him with but little cordiality; and, on being asked by a foreign diplomatist why he had refused to enter into the views of the Ex-Dictator, replied, "I did not wish to [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS & IMMIGRATION

HOW STEAMERS ARE DRAWN TO NEW-YORK.

CASTLE GARDEN AS A MAGNET—THE ERIE CANAL AND THE GREAT RAILROADS—WONDERFUL INCREASE OF STEAM-SHIPS—THEY ARE BUILT FROM EMIGRANT PASSAGE MONEY—OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Some time ago we noticed the distress of certain worthy people, members of the National Board of Trade, over the fact that New-York State had a system of head-money, or tax on immigrants. These gentlemen seemed to think that such tax interfered with the flow of immigrants to other ports to the disadvantage of other States. Why the immigrant insists upon coming to New-York to be taxed when he might land at Philadelphia or Baltimore without tax, looks a little strange; but the point is easily settled—they have heard of Castle Garden, and know that once there they are safe from swindling, as they would not be in any other city and were not in New-York until the establishment of the Emigration Commission. Hence the immigrant insists upon coming to New-York; hence the passenger steamers must come here or go to other ports in ballast; hence lines started for Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities have finally centred at New-York.

Not only the demands of immigrants, but the demands of exportation, force the steam-ship companies to send their vessels here for here only—at the mouth of the Erie Canal, and the termini of the great trunk railways—is the surplus grain and flour of our country to be found. This food is wanted in Europe, and here the merchant must come to get it.

The transportation of immigrants is a source of profit to the shipper. He gets from $30 to $40 per head, of which probably two-thirds is clear profit. Since the Emigration Commission was established, in 1847, 5,500,000 immigrants have passed through their care. Suppose these brought the ship-owners only $20 each of profit, that would be $110,000,000; and that is the money from which the splendid steamers—126 in number—that came to this port with immigrants last year were built. No longer ago than 1856 there were only twenty-two steam-ship arrivals here, and only 5,111 immigrants in all of them. Last year there were 675 arrivals, bringing 258,519 immigrants—or, at $20 a head profit, $6,462,975. It is clear that the emigrant passage-money has built most of the steam-ships launched within the past eight or ten years.

Another reason why companies transporting passengers select New-York is, because as soon as they cast anchor, the Castle Garden authorities take charge of their living freight, attend to landing, luggage, transfer to railroads, and perform every needful duty, while the ship's officers may go ashore having no care on their minds, the agents of the company are relieved from anxiety and the company from expense, and all for $1 50 for each emigrant landed. This head-money has been found sufficient to protect emigrants from robbery and extortion, support those who are sick or very poor, give employment to such as had no special destination, save the steam-ship companies from great expense and greater care and annoyance; in short, to make everything safe, easy, and pleasant, where before the establishment of the commission, all was unsafe, disorderly, vexatious, and expensive.

Castle Garden is so well known in Europe that few emigrants can be induced to sail for any other destination. Their friends in this country write to those who are intending to emigrate to come to Castle Garden, where they will be safe, and, if out of money, they can remain until it is sent to them. Complaints are frequently received by the Commissioners from emigrants who have been landed at Halifax or Boston, though they were promised to be brought to New-York. Thus emigrant-runners abroad seek steerage passengers even by deception. And as a reason for seeking steerage passengers we find that they are more profitable than cabin passengers. For the latter a large portion of the vessel must be set apart and gorgeously fitted up, and the passengers must live on the fat of the land. If travel is dull the large space occupied by the cabins is comparatively empty; "but," as a ship-master remarked, "if there is any room in the steerage unoccupied by emigrants we can fill it with freight."

This immense steam-ship business is justly the profit and the pride of the Empire City of America. It is the legitimate fruit of shrewd commercial policy, beginning with the building of the Erie Canal, continued by the centering here of the great railroad avenues to the grain States of the North-west—the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Erie, and the great Pennsylvania combination—and fostered in the other direction by the excellent care of the migrating millions from Europe furnished by our Emigration Commission. With judicious care New-York may hold this trade for an endless period. Therefore, any serious changes must be depreciated, and no additional burdens should be placed upon emigration, unless where they are found to be absolutely necessary.

Now let us glance for a moment at the seventeen great steam-ship lines that control the bulk of our trade with Europe—all under foreign flags, more's the pity—and note how rapidly they have grown to their present magnificent proportions. We commence with the oldest, the Cunard Line, and come down to the youngest in chronological order. Our table was made up to the close of 1873. Since then four new steamers have been added, and more are approaching completion. Two or three new ships arrived here last month.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP LINES RUNNING TO NEW-YORK.

The Cunard Line began in 1840 with four steamers, running from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, making semi-monthly trips. A few years afterward they came to New-York, and here established their headquarters. They are now running thirteen vessels, and make semi-weekly trips. The whole number of passengers at this port in 1840, by all vessels, including citizens, was only 60,609.

The Inman Line started in 1852 with two ships, making monthly voyages to Philadelphia from Liverpool. Very soon the owners changed their American landing-place to New-York, induced thereto in a great degree by the demand of immigrants that they should be landed at Castle Garden, which even at that early period of its history as the home of the emigrant, was favorably known in Great Britain and Ireland. The Inman Line now run twelve steamers, and make semi-weekly trips.

The Hamburg Line began in 1855, running two steamers in monthly trips between Hamburg and New-York. This line is now running thirteen steamers, and making semi-weekly departures from each end of the route.

The Anchor Line started in 1856, with three ships, running between Glasgow and New-York in weekly trips. They are running no less than twenty steamers, starting twice a week.

The North German Lloyds, from Bremen to New-York, started in 1857 with four ships, running monthly. Now they are profitably employing twenty-two vessels, and make semi-weekly trips.

The General Transportation Company, between Havre and New-York, commenced business in 1862, with two ships, running monthly. Now they have six fine ships, and run twice a month.

The National Line began in 1864, between Liverpool and New-York, with six vessels, running weekly. They now run twelve steamers, though the number of trips (if we are correct) has not been increased.

The Guion Line, from Liverpool to this port, was started in 1866, with six steamers, running weekly. Now they have eight ships running weekly.

The White Star Line, from Liverpool to New-York, opened in 1870 very modestly with a single vessel, making one trip a month. Now they have a fine fleet of six steamers, and run weekly.

The North American Steam-ship Company, from Newcastle, London, and Havre to New-York, began in 1870 to run one vessel once a month. To-day they operate six steamers, and run semi-monthly.

The Baltic Lloyd, between Stettin, Copenhagen, Antwerp, and New-York, was started in 1871 with two steamers monthly. Now there are four steamers, running semi-monthly.

The Great Western Line, running from Bristol to New-York, was started in 1871 with one ship monthly, and now run four semi-monthly.

The White Cross Line, between Antwerp and New-York, started in 1872 with two ships, once a month, and run the same now.

The South Wales Atlantic Line, from Cardiff to New-York, began in 1872 with two ships, running once a month, and are doing the same now.

The Netherland American Line, from Rotterdam to New-York, was started in 1872, with two vessels, monthly trips, and operate the same now.

The Eagle Line, between Hamburg and New-York, commenced early last year, with one steamer, trips once a month. In less than a year the line had three vessels, making semi-monthly departures.

The State Line, running between Glasgow and New-York, began last year with three steamers, running semi-monthly. Same number of vessels and trips now.

Here are seventeen lines of first-class steamers, running from fifteen European ports direct to New-York. Those that started for other American ports finally came here, the Cunarders alone running a special branch to Boston. The growth of these [illegible] parent. We omit lines established within two years, as we could hardly expect any considerable increase in so short a period:

Line.	Started.	Ships.	Ships in 1873.	In-crease.	Inc. per cent.
Cunard	1840	4	13	9	225
Inman	1852	2	12	10	500
Hamburg	1855	2	13	11	550
Anchor	1856	3	20	17	566
North German Lloyd	1857	4	22	18	450
Gen. Transatlantic Co.	1862	2	6	4	200
National	1864	6	12	6	100
Guion	1866	6	8	2	33
White Star	1870	1	6	5	500
N. Am. Steam-ship Co.	1870	1	6	5	500
Baltic Lloyd	1871	2	4	2	100
Great Western	1871	1	4	3	300
Total steamers		34	126	92	271

The whole number of foreign steamer arrivals at New-York in 1873 was 843, an increase of 141 over the previous year. The British lines increased from 506 to 597; German, 147 to 169; Norwegian, 9 to 19; Dutch, 5 to 14.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE TWELVE OLDEST LINES.

The withdrawal of the immigrant business from sailing ships is a notable feature. The old packet lines are all gone, or nearly so, and the Griswolds and Minturns, Aspinwalls, Tapscotts, and other packet kings, have long since abandoned the sea to the surer and speedier steam-ship. The table below will show very clearly the sure and rapid transfer of passenger traffic from sail to steam. In 1856 the sailing vessels brought 964 in every 1,000 immigrants. In 1873 the reverse is the case, the steamers bringing 962 in every 1,000:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS WITH IMMIGRANTS SINCE 1856.

Year.	Steamers. Arrivals.	Steamers. Passengers.	Per cent. of Passengers by Steam.	Sail Vessels. Arrs.	Sail Vessels. Passengers.
1856	22	5,111	3.61	552	136,459
1857	69	20,236	10.93	588	164,650
1858	84	16,389	19.45	367	67,837
1859	105	24,218	28.29	332	61,384
1860	109	34,274	31.55	373	74,435
1861	95	21,110	30.90	358	47,201
1862	100	25,843	31.72	370	55,615
1863	170	63,931	39.56	371	97,717
1864	196	78,200	43.38	349	102,070
1865	220	112,701	57.36	302	83,770
1866	401	156,931	67.69	349	74,898
1867	464	193,445	79.99	282	48,495
1868	451	180,449	84.99	200	31,953
1869	504	229,190	89.39	209	28,333
1870	484	194,088	91.11	156	18,824
1871	574	213,698	93.45	122	14,969
1872	626	274,889	93.74	96	18,367
1873	675	258,519	96.16	54	9,345
For 18 years	5,349	2,003,195		5,430	1,036,322

Many other interesting facts might be adduced, but these are sufficient to give a fair idea of the growth and importance of the ocean steam trade of New-York, and the leading causes why the commercial supremacy of our City never has been, and is never likely to be, seriously endangered unless by unwise or careless legislation. New-York has a proud supremacy, and all is working well; great additions to our splendid commercial steam-fleet are in progress. Shall we not "let well enough alone?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SMOKING AND DRINKING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On taking up THE TIMES of this morning my attention was called to a letter headed "The Poor," signed by "Merchant." The suggestions contained therein are admirable and worthy of all praise. The amount of money daily squandered in this City for liquors and cigars is simply fearful, to say nothing of the wretchedness and misery consequent thereupon. Now, Mr. Editor, as I am not a "drinking man," nor ever have been, still I must acknowledge the "fragrant" impeachment of the other delinquency. I beg leave to inclose my "mite" toward the accomplishment of this benevolent purpose—as a thank-offering to a merciful Providence who has thus preserved me from this deadly vice.

ONE WHO SMOKES BUT DOES NOT DRINK.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874.

FROM A NEWSBOY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that the newsboys are obliged to pay one dollar weekly to the Third Avenue Railroad Company for permission to enter their cars to sell their papers, and that those not having paid the above amount, (those having paid are furnished with a badge, which they receive in the morning and return in the evening,) are most barbarously ill-treated when they attempt to jump on the cars. I myself was last month so ill-treated by a conductor of their cars, that I was confined to my room for two weeks. When nearly on the car I was seized by the conductor, received a few blows in my face, and was finally kicked into the middle of the street. There are some newsboys who can afford to pay the above amount, for if they should be short they have parents to advance the amount; but I and many, many others are orphans, left all alone in this world to work for our daily bread. There has been many a time when I ate not a particle of food, so as to save my money for the future, as I have nobody to depend upon, and have a little brother to support. If I were allowed to enter the Third Avenue Railroad cars, I would earn enough to support us both, and still bring some to the bank for future use. The reason I address these few lines to you is because I am informed of your obliging disposition, and trust that you will publish the same in your paper, so that it may be read by the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, who will surely grant the newsboys the privilege of entering their cars, free of charge, to sell their papers. I write this, not for myself alone, but for many others, who have appointed me to describe as an example my position.

A NEWSBOY.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S CANDIDACY.

The secret of the hasty dissolution of the late Parliament, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 13, is at last out, and seems to be very simple. Fear of Mr. Bradlaugh entering Parliament was the reason which urged Mr. Gladstone to commit political suicide. At a meeting at Northampton two days ago Mr. Bradlaugh suggested that "the dissolution had been hastened on to insure his defeat." The trick, however, will completely fail in its object of shutting Mr. Bradlaugh's mouth. Although not allowed to sit inside the House of Commons, he can sit outside, and this it is evidently his intention to do. "If," he said, "he were not allowed to enter Parliament, he would see what a few hundred thousands outside St. Stephen's could do." There can be no doubt that "a few hundred thousands," if they can do nothing else, can, by congregating "outside St. Stephen's," make such a horrible noise that no work worthy of the name can be transacted properly inside the building. All legislation will be impossible when the House is surrounded by Mr. Bradlaugh and his numerous circle of friends; and, without presuming to request that he will refrain from this glorious retaliation for his defeat at Northampton, we may point out to him that if every defeated candidate follows his example and comes to Westminster with "a few hundred thousands," there will soon be an assembly of some millions in the neighborhood, to the great obstruction of the traffic, and for whom there will be considerable difficulty in finding accommodation. Moreover, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and if defeated candidates insist on bringing their friends and supporters to Westminster, successful candidates cannot be denied the same privilege, so that we shall have the whole constituency of Great Britain crammed into this unhappy city. Mr. Bradlaugh must see on reconsideration the great inconvenience that will result from the course he intends to pursue, and will hesitate before he thus punishes London for the sins of Northampton.

MR. McKAY.

The Buffalo *Express* prints the following: "Mr. Edward De Cost McKay, who is charged with having forged certain letters which were addressed to and read at a meeting of the Stock Exchange of New-York, for the purpose of affecting the price of stocks, is a native of the town of Warsaw, in the County of Wyoming, N. Y. He is the son of the late Ferdinand C. D. McKay, who, in his lifetime, was one of the most prominent lawyers of Western New-York, and was at one time District Attorney of Wyoming County. Young McKay was educated, we believe, at Yale, and after his graduation entered mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned about ten years ago for that of a life-insurance canvasser. In this calling he was eminently successful, and achieved considerable notoriety in New-York by the boldness of his operations, the amount of risks written, and the class of men he was able to influence by his tact, skill, and persuasive arguments. In 1869 he is reported to have paid the largest premium ever paid in this country upon a risk on his own life. The policy was a five-year endowment for $20,000, single cash premium of $15,000. He was the agent as well as principal in the transaction, and asked and received a commission of ten per cent., which reduced his payment to $13,500, for which he was to receive $20,000 in 1873, or sooner in case of death. The attempt to bull the stock market is an undertaking in which he might be expected to engage, but his friends in Western New-York would be pained to know that he has employed illegal means to accomplish it. He is only charged with the offense, and the proof may be wanting."

AN ILLINOIS MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A document reading as follows has lately been filed in the County Clerk's office in Peoria, Ill.:

Know all men by these presents that I, Henry S. Cole, have this day sold, transferred, and set over unto Lydia A. Benjamin the following property, to wit: Fifteen hundred bushels of corn in the crib on the place where I now live on farm, in the County of Peoria, Ill.; two dark bay mares, one about fifteen years old, and one about eight years old; one bay horse about ten years old, and one bald-face bay Spring sorrel horse colt; one old lumber wagon, [illegible]

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PROSPECTS OF THE SPRING TRADE IN PITTSBURG.

FALLING OFF IN THE COAL TRADE—THE WORK IN THE IRON MILLS—BUSINESS REVIVING RAPIDLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

The diversified industries which go to make up the trade of Pittsburg and vicinity, partially paralyzed by the panic of last year, and stagnated by the succeeding dullness, are now beginning to have fresh life infused into their veins, and to feel the vitalizing influences of the Spring trade.

A comparison of the reports for 1872 and 1873 shows a falling off in the trade of the city in some branches, and more especially in the great natural staple of coal. Pittsburg owes her pre-eminence in manufacture to cheap fuel, so that this falling off in the coal trade attracts much attention. Leading manufacturers here interpret it favorably. They say that the coal operators have worked for the lower river markets, shipping so large a portion of their product to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points, that they have made fuel as cheap to manufacturers operating 500 miles west of them as it is within a few miles of the mines; and the mill men, knowing that the hold upon the iron trade which they now possess depends upon cheap fuel at home, would be satisfied to see a total suspension of the shipment of coal for several seasons to come. To the increase in the price of fuel is largely due the fact that the cost of producing a ton of pig-iron has advanced from $16 53 in 1863, to $34 09 in July, 1873. The miners are now very generally at work in the coal regions contiguous to the city and along the Monongahela Valley, and, no strike occurring, the product of the current year will likely be larger than that of 1873.

Following immediately upon the financial troubles of September last, and with the suspension of railway extension, came a suspension of most of the furnaces and iron mills. Metal costing $36 per ton to place in this market, in January sold down to $25 cash, marking the lowest point in the depression in the iron trade. Business having adjusted itself to this basis has ever since been assuming a more encouraging aspect. For the past six months consumers of every description have been economizing. The railroads have cut the battered ends from old rails to renew their track, have redriven second-hand spikes, and have used old iron in the multiform ways made necessary in their business. Jobbers, instead of carrying a full stock of merchant iron, have ordered the few articles needed by their customers or have returned to the primitive barter of early days, trading with their neighbors their surplus stock for commodities wanted. Retail dealers in the regions supplied by this market have reduced their stocks to the lowest notch; and orders from them are coming forward freely, guaranteeing the manufacturers steady work for some months to come. On the new basis manufacturers can meet the demands of the Spring trade with goods produced at a cost in harmony with the reductions that have taken place in every branch of industry throughout the country.

The iron-masters here are also largely assisted by the closing of all the iron mills in the lower river cities. At Portsmouth, Ohio, Cincinnati, and Louisville the mill-owners have determined not to resume operations until their workmen accept the scale of wages now in use at this point; hence all the consumers who drew their supplies from the cities named have been compelled to send their orders to Pittsburg. Our iron-workers and dealers, therefore, feel confident of a good trade, although, they say, they will not have as much profit as in other years.

Financially, the panic caused the suspension of nine out of 109 banking institutions of all classes, five out of which have not and will not resume. The other four have made settlements and reopened their doors, and are now conducting their business as usual. As an evidence of the abundance of money here, the reports of the national banks of Oct. 13 and Dec. 26 show a decrease in loans at the latter date of $985,236, an increase in deposits of $1,186,200, and an increase in cash assets of $1,133,068. This statement may be taken as a fair indication of the condition of the other banks which do not make public their status, and would seem to show that the Iron City, at least, is not suffering from a lack of currency.

Of another great industry here—the glass trade—so favorable a report cannot be made. A struggle has been going on between employers and skilled workmen in the window-glass factories since the Summer of last year over the question of wages. Under the old schedule of pay the manufacturers were unable to compete successfully with Eastern factories, where labor was cheaper, and the product of the latter was gradually taking the place of Pittsburg glass in the lake cities. This led our men to propose a reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent. in wages of the glass-blowers, who were making from $175 to $300 per month, with seven hours' work a day. The proposition was rejected, the men preferring to labor in brick-yards and elsewhere at $1 50 per day to backing down from their position. The strike thus inaugurated has never been settled, the great majority of the men still standing out. A few furnaces have been blown in within a few days past, the men working on special terms, as reported in THE TIMES of the 22d inst. Both sides seem determined not to yield, the operators declaring their intention to allow the factories to remain idle until their own terms are accepted. Meanwhile, they are supplying their customers with glass purchased in the Eastern cities, in order to retain their trade.

As a general thing the flint-glass establishments have resumed operations, or will do so in a few days. Employers and employes made concessions, and there is no probability of an early interruption of present friendly feeling. While the furnaces were cold, the stocks of this kind of glass were reduced, and it will take brisk work to supply the demand. The manufacturers say their profits will be very light while present prices rule, but they are willing to bide their time.

The jobbers in dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, millinery goods, groceries, hats and caps, &c., are buying liberally, under the belief that the Spring trade will be the largest known here for years. "Two bad seasons never come together," said one of the oldest merchants in the City, to the writer. "On the contrary, business is always much better after a financial disturbance." Country merchants have met their paper promptly on maturity in the majority of cases. Men of questionable standing have been driven to the wall, leaving the field to the better class of dealers.

The lumber interest look for a moderate business during the season at somewhat enhanced prices. There has been little snow during the Winter, so that it was impossible to get much timber to the streams preparatory to rafting to market. This will materially shorten the supply, and render money scarce in the Allegheny lumber region.

Of oil it is difficult to form an opinion, as scarcely two men in the trade entertain the same views. Prices have steadily advanced since the reaction set in, petroleum now selling at $1 62 to $1 65 at the wells, as against 50 cents per barrel three months ago. The production has fallen off 10,000 barrels per day since the 1st of January, and it is predicted that it will, by the 1st of April, be down to 20,000 barrels. The demand in 1873 required a daily product of 29,000 barrels of crude oil to meet it; so that, it is thought, prices will of necessity be forced up to a much higher point than has been reached for several years. Again, there are now but thirty wells in process of drilling, the number at this time last year having been nearly 400. "Fourth-sand" wells are short-lived; producing largely at first—sometimes as much as 600 or 800 barrels per day—then dwindling rapidly to 25 to 50 barrels.

Reports from reliable men in the Shenango Valley, Erie, Williamsport, and other points in this section of Pennsylvania, represent business of all kinds as reviving rapidly, with every indication of prosperity in the near future. All the manufactories are again at work—some at their full capacity, others on partial time. The volume of trade may, therefore, be expected to compare favorably with preceding seasons.

LARGE LAKE STEAMER.

The Buffalo *Express* says that Mr. David Lester is constructing at Marine City, for the Toledo and Saginaw Transportation Company, the largest steam craft on the lakes. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 235 feet, and over all, 260 feet; beam, 41 feet; hold, 24 feet, and measures 2,200 tons. The carrying capacity of this vessel is estimated at 75,000 bushels corn, on a draft of 14 feet. Over 600,000 feet of timber were required in construction, and 100 tons of iron, in the shape of bolts, straps, &c. [illegible]

THE MINING ENGINEERS.

THE CLOSING SESSION YESTERDAY.

IMPORTANT PAPERS ON LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING—BLAST AND REVERBERATORY FURNACES AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers held their last meeting of the February session yesterday, in one of the lecture-rooms of the College of Mines, Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, Prof. Raymond in the chair. Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, welcomed the members of the institute to the School of Mines, which he said was not externally what it should be, but inside they had very precious deposits. The building was, indeed, he said, difficult of navigation, and they should have a more suitable School of Mines. It was not easy to get into it, but it was more difficult to get out. [Laughter.] The passages are dark, tortuous, and narrow, and the students were, he supposed, introduced to these passages by way of familiarizing them to the future difficulties of their profession. [Laughter.] He would be happy to conduct them through the school after they had got through with their proceedings. The President said that the council had unanimously recommended the election of Prof. Barnard as a member of the institute. He, the President, was happy to announce that sixty new members had been elected during their present session, and among them were many men of standing and prominence in the profession. It was, he said, extremely gratifying to see such a large accession of members to their association. The Chairman read a very carefully-prepared paper by Mr. T. L. Ternagan, on lead and silver smelting in Chicago, and another by Mr. Ed. D. Peters, Jr., of Dudley, Col., on blast and reverberatory furnaces, showing the superiority of the latter. Dr. Thomas M. Drown read a valuable paper on the determination of sulphur in pig-iron and steel, and the Chairman wound up the proceedings by reading a paper on the stamp mills of Lake Superior. Below we give a report of the proceedings:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The President, Prof. Raymond, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock, and said that after the reading of the remaining papers the members would adjourn and inspect the School of Mines. In the absence of Mr. T. L. Ternagan, the President read a paper by that gentleman on lead and silver smelting in Chicago. It was substantially as follows:

LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Company's works are situated at the little station of South Lynne, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, about seven miles south from Chicago. The plant at these works consists of one horizontal steam-engine, principally used for running an ore-pulverizer, four reverberatory smelting-furnaces connected by horizontal flues with a common chimney eighty-five feet high, three lead-softening furnaces, one separating furnace or liquation hearth, one lead-refining furnace, three zinc-distillation retorts, one English cupellation furnace supplied with blast by a No. 3 Sturtevant blower, which is run by a small steam-engine having a vertical tubular boiler, and an assay office in which there are two wind-furnaces of the ordinary construction, and also a small muffle-furnace. The principal ore worked by this company is that of the well-known Emma Mine in Utah, and also small quantities of Colorado ore. The character of the Emma ore consist principally of ferruginous mixtures of carbonate and oxide of lead, oxide of iron and antimony, with nodules of galena. The following is the analysis of the Emma ore:

Silica	40.90	Iron	3.54
Lead	39.14	Silver	0.48
Sulphur	2.37	Alumina	0.35
Antimony	2.27	Magnesia	0.25
Copper	0.83	Lime	0.72
Zinc	2.92	Carbonic acid	1.50
Manganese	0.15	Oxygen and water	9.58
Total			100.00

This ore is smelted in reverberatory furnaces, and when the amount of silica contained therein is considered, over forty per cent., according to the analysis, it will be seen that this method is entirely contrary to all metallurgical principles. Kiel, in his *Handbuck der Metallurgeschen Huten Kunde*, says of the Vienna smelting process in vogue in the Department of Poitou, a process of smelting pure galena ores that contain about five per cent. silica with metallic iron in reverberatory furnaces, that "it is adapted to pure galena ores, poor in silver, but containing so much silica—over five per cent. clay or silicates—that they cannot be worked in a reverberatory furnace in the customary manner. Rich argentiferous ores or poor lead ores having the above gangue can be more economically smelted in shaft-furnaces." The proprietors of the Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Works, situated in Jefferson street—where large quantities of Emma and Flagstaff ore are smelted—seem to be coming to this conclusion, as lately two new blast-furnaces have been built, and are now running, with good results. Referring to the analysis of the Emma ore made by Mr. Merry, it is stated that in twenty-four hours 6,380 pounds of this ore, 1,500 pounds of lead dross, and 646 pounds litharge were worked, with 300 pounds of lime-stone, 300 pounds salt, 900 pounds fluor-spar, 900 pounds iron-borings, or 8,526 pounds of argentiferous lead matter, with 2,400 pounds of fluxes, equal, together, to 10,926 pounds. The amount of fluxes used is equal to about twenty-eight per cent. of the ore, dross and litharge; and the quantity of argentiferous lead produced equals 2,885 pounds, containing 365 ounces of silver. Assuming that this ore assayed thirty per cent., then theoretically there should be produced from these 6,380 pounds of ore, 1,914 pounds of lead, and, as of the 1,500 pounds of dross all is not lead, if it be said that ninety per cent. of it is lead, then in case none of it were lost in its extraction, there should be produced from this amount 1,350 pounds of lead. Then there are 646 pounds of litharge, containing theoretically about ninety per cent., which, if it were all extracted without loss, would make 581 pounds more of lead. This would give 3,845 pounds of lead as the theoretical amount, whereas the actual amount is only 2,885, making a loss in lead in this case of twenty-four per cent. of the lead contained. The question then arises, where does the lead go to? In the first place some of the ore can be carried up the chimney by means of the strong draft passing through the furnace, and the longer the time is before the ore begins to agglomerate, the greater is the amount that can be lost in this manner; again, by volatilization as lead volatilizes at any temperature above its fusing point, (334°c.,) and also by forming with the slayer silicate of lead, and also by becoming entangled in the same in a metallic state, not having time to settle down to the bottom of the pot in which it runs when the furnace is stopped, either on account of the slag being cooled off too rapidly, or because it is too pasty, or, in other words, is not always a singulo-silicate. To remedy the first case such ores as are in such a finely-divided state should be agglutinated with milk of lime before entering the furnace; for the second, all that can be done is to provide the furnaces with well-arranged condensation chambers, and as for the third, the best remedy would be to smelt the ore in shaft-furnaces instead of reverberatory furnaces. The lead-softening furnaces are small reverberatory furnaces, having working doors on one side and a tap-hole in the opposite side, below which there is an iron pot sunk into the floor of the building large enough to hold the charge of lead which the furnace is able to put through at one time. This pot stands over a fire-place, and the lead can thus be kept in a molten state as long as may be necessary. Three of these furnaces are at South Lynne. The Zinc Furnace, so called, in Chicago is nothing more than a liquation furnace used for liquating the bullion in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace previous to its being mixed with zinc for the purpose of desilverization. The second liquadation or so-called separation furnace is similar to the zinc-furnace in its construction, with the exception that the hearth of the separating furnace has not as great an incline from the fire-bridge toward the tap-hole as that of the zinc furnace. The lead-refining furnace is an ordinary reverberatory furnace, with charging and fire doors on one side and tap-hole on the opposite. A charge consists of twenty-five bars, the bars averaging about 100 pounds in weight. The principal impurity to be eliminated from the lead in its present state is zinc. The other impurities, such as antimony, arsenic, copper, iron, &c., are removed during the processes of lead-softening and liquation, which takes place previous to the bullion being mixed with zinc. The charge remains in the furnace between three and four hours. The paper closed with a description of zinc distillation in retorts, crystallization, and silver refining.

BLAST AND REVERBERATORY FURNACES.

A paper by Edward D. Peters, Jr., M. E., on blast and reverberatory furnaces in use in Mount Lincoln Smelting Works, Colorado, was next read, of which the following are the chief points: He observed, he said, that it frequently occurs in the establishment of reduction works in an entirely new and untried mining district, that the metallurgist in charge finds considerable difficulty in determining the process best adapted to the ores which he receives for treatment. At the first glance it would seem easy enough to decide what style of furnace was best adapted for benefiting any one class of minerals. If the ore possessed a quartzose gangue, and was comparatively free from base metals, while salt could be obtained at a reasonable price, one would naturally resort to chloridizing, roasting, and pan or barrel amalgamation, for the extraction of its silver contents. If galena or carbonate of lead were the prevailing mineral, and charcoal could be obtained at moderate figures, the blast-furnace would benefit the ores most advantageously. But if, as is usually the case in Colorado, the ores consisted of an intimate mixture of galena, zinc blende, copper pyrites, and noble silver minerals, associated with an overwhelming mass of silicious, heavy spar, or limestone gangue, the common reverberatory furnace can be used to the greatest advantage, and although the product is only a copper-matte, he did not hesitate to affirm that it can be treated, and silver, gold, and copper produced at nearly the same price for which silver and lead can be separated. In Germany, blast-furnaces are frequently used for the same purpose, both for argentiferous and non-argentiferous copper ores; but any one who will take the trouble to examine the statistics of smelting at Fahlun, Oberharz, and other German works of this description, will see that expenses are far too great and the production much too small to think of employing this method in our mining districts, where only the softest and most miserable kind of charcoal is obtainable. He next gave an account of the expenses incurred at the Mount Lincoln Smelting Works in treating the same kind of ore and producing the same results as in the blast and reverberatory furnaces. He took for comparison a favorable campaign of the blast, and a good average month's running of the reverberatory. In the former he included the calcining and concentration of the matte produced during that campaign, as he always, when possible, concentrated the regulus made each run at the end of the same, without any stopping or repairing of the furnace. It is proper, he said, that this expense should be included in the estimate, as it required a concentration of the blast-furnace matte to bring it up to the same value as the reverberatory raw matte. Here, taking his average matte to contain 1,100 ounces silver, 3 ounces gold, and 30 per cent. copper, he showed, by analysis, that the sulphate of baryta formed the principal constituent of this ore, and in connection with the iron ores used for fluxes formed in the blast-furnace a much larger quantity of matte than was desirable. In the reverberatory, however, the chemical reactions are entirely different. One other great advantage the reverberatory possesses is that much less flux suffices than for the blast-furnace, as the slags are raked out through the skimming-door, and can consequently vary very much in their composition without interfering with the progress of smelting. In the blast-furnace, on the contrary, a slight excess of silica will form long noses and frequently derange the running of the furnace for twenty-four hours. Perhaps the most important point of all is that the reverberatory is fitted for using no fuel. Any smelter who has been forced to burn his charcoal from the spruce and fir of Utah and Colorado will fully appreciate this advantage. While these two kinds of wood are scarcely better than carbonized sawdust, they form, in their raw state, a most admirable fuel, giving a long and intensely hot flame, and comparing favorably for this purpose with the hickory and oak of the East. He next proceeded to give figures, that the society might deduce their own conclusions, taking as a standard of time shifts of twelve hours each. In the blast-furnace during thirty days, or sixty shifts, the brasque, consisting of two loads of clay, sixty bushels of refuse coal, stamping and mixing, cost $30 50; the packing and drying, including charcoal brands, wood, 120 red brick for front, and labor and four men, cost $49 90; the fuel for forty-eight shifts, averaging 4.5 tons each, and one-third added for waste, amounted to $2,459 25; the labor, consisting of a smelter, a helper, a charger, a coal roller, and one-quarter blacksmith, for forty-eight shifts, $828; the blower, including three-quarter engineer, wood for engine, oil and lights, repairs, &c., $334 56; the crusher running half time, reduced to forty-eight shifts, $241 92; the fluxes, consisting of one-eighth ton roasted pyrites, scrap-iron, lime, &c., $1,276 32; the losses, 3.7 tons slag, assaying $763 68; miscellaneous expenses, $558 33. During the above campaign there were produced 58.3 tons of regulus, which was crushed, calcined and smelted through with sandstone flux, at the end of the ore campaign and before the furnace was blown out. The expenses of matte concentration were $1,700 70, showing a grand total of $8,243 16. There is no estimation of losses from the matte concentration, as the slag therefrom contains a large percentage of iron, and is used over with ores, forming a valuable flux. The amount smelted per shift averaged 4.5 tons of charge, or twenty-seven tons of ore for forty-eight shifts, costing to smelt into marketable regulus $63 61 per ton. If it had not been for the unfortunate occurrence of heavy spar in the ore, the matte concentration could have been omitted and the cost of smelting reduced to $52 16 per ton. In August, 1873, a common reverberatory was built for the Mount Lincoln Smelting Company and ran steadily until Jan. 25, 1874. It is now standing idle for want of ore. As the furnace requires a new hearth and extensive repairs only once in six to nine months, the single month's running is charged with one-sixth of the expense. In thirty days or sixty shifts the furnace loses on an average three shifts. The ores require no calcining, and the matte produced is sufficiently rich for shipment. At present, however, they are separating it in the wet way with satisfactory results and at a very moderate expense. For thirty days or sixty shifts fuel cost $864 70; labor, $741; crusher, $287 28; fluxes, $506 16; losses, 1,111 50, and miscellaneous expenses making an aggregate cost of $4,488 02. During the campaign of fifty-seven working shifts there were smelted 153.9 tons of ore, yielding 194 tons of very rich regulus. The actual cost of producing the same was $29 16 per ton. This shows an enormous saving in the use of the reverberatory furnace, and for several months the blast-furnace has remained idle except when engaged in smelting through small batches of lead ores. Without making further comments he concluded by reasserting that all the above figures are from actual work, and can be accepted as reliable.

DETERMINATION OF SULPHUR IN PIG-IRON AND STEEL.

Dr. Thomas M. Drown read the following paper: The method usually employed in accurate determinations of sulphur in pig-iron and steel, is to treat a weighed sample of borings in a flask with muriatic acid, and to pass the gaseous products through an alkaline solution of lead or silver, which precipitates all the sulphur of the sulphuretted hydrogen in the form of sulphide of lead or silver. The sulphide thus formed is subsequently oxidized by aqua regia, bromine, or other oxidizing agent, and the sulphuric acid formed precipitated in the usual way by chloride of barium.

I have substituted for the alkaline metallic solution, a solution of permanganate of potash, in the strength of 100 grammes of permanganate to 200 cub. cent. of water, and find that it gives results quite as accurate as those obtained by using an ammoniacal solution of silver. By the employment of the permanganate, it will be readily seen that there is considerable saving of time and work. In order to test the accuracy of the method, six samples of pig-iron borings were weighed out, (about six grammes each,) and treated identically in the same way with the exception that with three an ammoniacal solution of silver was used, and with the remaining three a solution of permanganate of potash. The sulphide of silver formed was filtered and oxidized by bromine water. The residues, after treatment with muriatic acid in the flask, were invariably filtered off and washed, then evaporated twice to dryness with aqua regia, taken up with muriatic acid, filtered, and the filtrate added to the main solution containing the sulphuric acid. In using the permanganate, I have found it necessary to avoid a very rapid evolution of gas. It is also necessary to pass the gas through at least three tubes or bottles containing the solution of permanganate. The gas then gives not the slightest blackening when passed into a lead or silver solution. After the evolution of gas has completely ceased and air has been drawn through the apparatus for some time, the contents of the bottles are poured into a beaker, rinsed out with water, and any oxide of manganese adhering to the sides or to the tubes, dissolved in a little muriatic acid. Enough muriatic acid is then added to the beaker to completely decompose the permanganate and convert it into a clear, colorless solution, in which the sulphuric acid may be directly precipitated. If the solution does not become perfectly clear, owing to impurities in the permanganate used, filtration is necessary before precipitation.

The following are the results obtained by the two methods:

WITH SILVER SOLUTION.	Per Cent.	WITH PERMANGANATE.	Per Cent.
No. 1	0.100	No. 4	0.093
No. 2	0.093	No. 5	0.098
No. 3	0.099	No. 6	0.091

The sulphate of baryta, after weighing, was fused with a little carbonate of soda and potash, and the sulphuric acid reprecipitated, giving

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
No. 1	0.0900	No. 4	0.0880
No. 2	0.0890	No. 5	0.0920
No. 3	0.0920	No. 6	0.0850
Mean	0.0903	Mean	0.0883

The difference in the two means is but 0.002 per cent.

The pig-iron used contained an unexpectedly small amount of sulphur. It was made from a brown hematite, resembling a bog ore, occuring in vast quantities at Katadin Furnace, Piscataquis County, Me., containing three per cent. of sulphuric acid.

THE STAMP MILLS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The President read a paper on the stamp mills of Lake Superior, by Mr. J. T. Blandy. Every new mining district, he said, has had its own peculiar experiences in experimenting upon and inventing new methods for the various operations of mining, and more particularly in the processes of crushing and dressing the ores. As a matter of considering this period, many old things have been reinvented, patented, and cast aside, there to remain until at a future day other geniuses shall bring them forth as again new. In this respect the copper region of Michigan has not been behind other mining centres, and probably in no other part of the country has more money been expended in designing new machines and improvements upon old ones for the crushing of the rock. The appliances for washing the sand have not been so varied, simply for the reason that having but one mineral or rather metal of high specific gravity to separate from rocking material, which varies but little in its character in any one mine, it requires much less than is necessary in most mining centres of the world. At the beginning of operations in that district most of the work was in the control of commissioners who introduced the simplest of Cornish mills, namely wooden stem pestles, with wooden shafts and cones. These were well suited to the small mines, and particularly to the limited means of transporting more expensive machinery. As these facilities improved they were enabled to change to iron, and to vary their patterns of rods, shafts, cones, and mortars. The most approved pattern finally obtained is the square or round stem, with collar adjustable by means of keys. In its present form it is a bar of cold-rolled shafting, with an eye in the top, an adjustable collar, with key-plate and keys, the head and a shoe of chilled iron. The stem is fitted into the head by a slight taper. The battery has heretofore been of wood, lined with chilled cast plates, and bed-plate of the same, but within the past year the California pattern has been introduced. The screens are of sheet steel, drilled with [illegible] holes to the inch. During this period of trial and gradual improvement in the pestle stamps, in the year 1855-6, the Ball steam-stamps were introduced, and after years of labor and expense have been made the most efficient and powerful machine ever used for the purpose. It is ostensibly the Nasmyth steam-hammer, and yet the many devices for the motion of the slide-valves, the continuous and uniform running, the turning of the stem, and regulation of feed made it a very different machine from the ordinary steam-hammer. The movement of the valves and revolving of the stamp is taken from a separate engine, which is usually run by the escape-steam from the stamp cylinder. This engine is at the same time used to drive the washing-machines, and also the lathes and other tools in the repair-shop. It is claimed that the steam-stamps require a higher order of mechanics to run them, together with a well-appointed machine-shop. These arguments are well taken, and, therefore, the character of the mine needs to be carefully considered before deciding upon the kind to be adopted. If the mine is, however, of great capacity, the question can be quickly decided in favor of the steam-stamps. Within the last few years another machine has been introduced, which may be said to occupy an intermediate position between the pestle and steam stamp, namely the so-called atmospheric stamp. This has only been brought within the past year into effective operation and I have not been able to obtain results. In this machine the chilled shoe is fastened to a cylinder which represents the stamp head. The head passes through a heavy guide plate, and is raised and forced down by a piston and rod, the piston cushioning above and below in air. This effectively removes the jar from the machinery and prevents the noise incident to all such implements. It also enables them to run with great speed. It is claimed that they can be run as high as 200 blows per minute, but so far experience has shown that they should not be run more than 130 blows. The piston rods are wound by connecting rods from the shaft, which is immediately upon the top of the battery frame, the whole machine being thus in one solid frame or body. The main shaft can be driven either by a band wheel or engine or upright-engine fastened immediately upon one of the standards. A battery of six heads has pulverized thirty tons per day of rock from the Blake breaker. So far it has proved rather expensive in repairs, but the weak points are being discovered, and no doubt upon the construction of new mills many of these defects can be remedied. It offers a great advantage to small mines, since the first cost is light—about $500—and it is very easy to add additional batteries as the mine progresses in production, besides which they can be run in connection with other machinery of the plant. The results of this mill are looked for with great interest. Still another style of mill has been introduced, and the first one was started this month at the Petherick Mine. This is only peculiar in its arrangements, and not in the kind of machinery. The plan has been called forth by the scarcity of water in the location. The rock from the Blake breakers is screened, the coarse stuff passing thence through the rollers. The fine stuff from both breakers and rollers is discharged in a jig; all the coarse material from the jig passes into the hopper of pestle stamps. In throwing a very moderate amount of water and a small stamping power can be made to handle a proportionately large amount of rock, and may prove to be very economical. I hope to report at a future time as to the result of these last two styles, and think they may be well worthy of attention.

The reading of papers having been concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are presented to the Trustees of the Cooper Union and Columbia College for the hospitable tender of accommodations for this meeting; to Messrs. Cooper and Hewitt, and the Sterling Iron Company, for courteous invitations to visit their mines and works; to our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, for the delightful entertainment offered to the institute at Ringwood, and still more for the pleasure and cheer of his company throughout all the fatigues and exposures of that memorable excursion; to the press of New-York for kindly notices of the meeting, and particularly to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, for its remarkably full and clear reports of the proceedings of the institute.

Prof. Eggleston suggested the appointment of a committee to prepare a report on metallurgical poisoning.

The Chairman suggested that the Professor write a report himself.

Prof. Eggleston said he was prepared to write a report on the subject if duly authorized to do so. As he would have to write to several gentlemen for information, he wished for authority to use the name of the institute in doing so.

Mr. Cox moved that Prof. Eggleston be appointed a committee of one to prepare the report in question. The motion having been seconded, was passed unanimously.

The President suggested that they should hold their May meeting in St. Louis. On motion the council was authorized to do so, after which, the President having congratulated the members on the successful termination of the proceedings, the meeting adjourned.

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN SEVERAL ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing decrease in the exports of the following articles from Great Britain to the United States in the month of January, 1864, as compared with those of January, 1873:

	—Months Ended Jan 31.—	
Articles.	1873.	1874.
Clothing, value	£30,131	£15,651
Copper, in ingots, cwt	12,065	200
Copper, manufactured, cwt.	310	44
Earthen and china ware, value	£63,038	£31,261
Hardware and cutlery	76,721	57,661
Iron, pig, tons	9,031	6,275
Iron, car, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	3,549	376
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	27,838	7,444
Iron, hoop, sheet, and boiler, tons	2,633	722
Lead, pig, rolled, and sheet, tons	789	201
Linen, piece goods, yards	11,387,700	11,121,160
Machinery, value	£59,166	£23,916
Paper, writing and printing, cwt	4,920	1,751
Salt, rock and white, tons	21,516	15,979
Silk ribbons of all kinds, value	£16,489	£5,590
Silk, articles of silk mixed with other materials, value	13,667	7,191
Spirits, gallons	9,015	4,436
Wool, pounds	8,090	7,259
Woolen cloths, yards	1,019,050	938,730
Worsted stuffs, yards	11,349,680	8,377,900
Carpets, yards	699,630	510,210
	1872.	1873.
Total exports to the United States in the quarter ended Dec. 31	£8,092,291	£5,809,417
Total for the year ended Dec. 31	40,736,597	33,561,107
Total imports from the United States in the quarter ended Dec. 31	12,705,911	16,054,490
Total imports for the year ended Dec. 31	54,663,948	71,486,045

ROBBERY OF AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

At the Mansion House yesterday, says the London *Times* of Feb. 14, Cooper Grant, an American, forty-seven years of age, described as a courier, was charged on remand before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Robert Carden, sitting in Petty Sessions, with stealing a bankers' check for £325. The prosecutor was Mr. Nathaniel Wilson Hunt, an American gentleman of independent means, living at Brooklyn, and now traveling in Europe for the benefit of his health. The prisoner was in his service as courier, and received £6 a month, in addition to his hotel and traveling expenses. His duty was to engage rooms, look after the luggage, see that his master traveled comfortably, and pay bills with money furnished to him for the purpose. On Friday, the 26th of September, they were at Bologna, where the prosecutor heard of the stoppage of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of New-York. Having funds at the house of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, he drew a check on them for £325, and gave it to the prisoner, with instructions to go to London, draw out the amount, and invest it by buying £100 in circular notes, and by obtaining with the balance a letter of credit upon Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London. The prisoner started with it on the 27th of September, and the prosecutor never saw him again till yesterday. The arrangement had been that he was to remain in lodgings in London, at a salary of £15 a month, until the prosecutor's return from Egypt. The prosecutor, being anxious about his money, returned to London in October, but he could not find the prisoner. The check for the £325 had, however, been cashed by the prisoner at the bank of Messrs. Jay Cooke and Co., on the 2d of October, and on receiving that information the prosecutor at once stopped the notes in which the amount had been paid at the Bank of England, and took out a warrant for the prisoner's arrest. Nothing more was heard of the prisoner until the 24th of December, when he presented for payment at the bank a £20 note, being one of those which he had received from Messrs. Jay Cooke and Co., and which had been stopped. Being informed by Detective Sergt. Haydon, who was called in, that the note had been stolen, he explained that he had purchased it from a money-changer in New-York, and that the name and address upon it, "H. C. Ward, Langham Hotel," were his own. He subsequently admitted that his right name was Cooper Grant, and confessed the truth of the charge against him, saying he wished to make every reparation in his power to Mr. Hunt. Afterward, while in prison, he gave information to the Police by which £165 of the stolen money had been recovered, and he had all along expressed the greatest contrition. The prosecutor, in reply to the court, stated that he had known the prisoner for many years, both in America and elsewhere, and he never heard a word against him before this. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Lord Mayor, looking at the facts that he had made most material reparation for his offense, that he had been in prison for nearly two months, and that Mr. Hunt, the prosecutor, spoke well of him, agreed to deal with him leniently. He sentenced him to six months' hard labor.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF W. A. SEVIER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—A special dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: "J. W. McNutt, under arrest for the murder and burning of W. A. Sevier, at Wichita, in December last, was taken to Topeka to-day in the custody of the Sheriff. McNutt declares that he made no confession to any one, and that the statements recently published are lies from beginning to end. The officer who has had McNutt in charge also states that the purported confession is a pure fabrication.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INSPECTION OF DOCKS BY THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning the Joint Committee on Retrenchment embarked on the steam-boat Seneca, of the Police Department, from the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, to inspect the works now being carried out by the Dock Commissioners along the water-front of the City. The Board of Aldermen was represented by Messrs. McCafferty and Ottendorfer, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen by Messrs. Clancy, Healey, and Kelly. Commissioners Jacob A. Westervelt, Budd, and Gardner, Gen. Graham, Superintendent of the Department of Docks, and Capt. Collins, accompanied the members of the committee on their tour of inspection. The party having embarked, the boat proceeded up the East River. The day was bright and clear, and afforded the committee a favorable opportunity of noting the condition of the piers and bulk-heads along the water-front. Gen. Graham pointed out the pier recently erected at Bellevue Hospital for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also the new pier at Thirty-third street. Alderman McCafferty entered into an inquiry as to whether the men employed by the Dock Department were as constantly at work as those engaged by the Department of Public Works. He said he was informed that laborers employed by the Dock Commissioners would not be able to earn as much at $2 50 a day, nor so much as they could at the rate of $2 in other departments, in consequence of the irregularity of the work. Commissioner Westervelt said that it was sometimes found impossible to keep all the men constantly employed, and that the Dock Department was not in the same position in that respect as the Board of Public Works and other bureaus. The chief drawback to the efficient working of the department, he said, was owing to the fact that a more intelligent class of laborers are required for the construction of stone docks, and it was proposed to bring over some skilled laborers in this work from England. Above Fifty-first street nothing but bulk-heads are constructed, the current being too strong to admit of the erection of piers. At Sixty-first street a number of men were engaged excavating the rocks where a new bulk-head is to be built. Passing Jones' Wood and the residence of Richard Riker, on the elevated ridge overhanging the river at Seventy-fourth street, where many of the old families of New-York formerly resided, the pier at Eighty-sixth street was next inspected, one side of which has sunk some twelve or fifteen inches below the level of the water. Having inspected the new pier in process of construction on Randall's Island, the party then returned to the foot of Seventh street, where they disembarked, and were conducted by Gen. Graham through the premises of the Dock Department. Twenty-seven stone-cutters were engaged here preparing blocks for the pier at the Battery. Here is also a forge, in which the tools are made and kept in order for the stone-cutters. This forge and a large shed in which the stones are dressed were constructed since the inauguration of the present Board of Dock Commissioners. An accurate account is kept by the Superintendent, Mr. W. W. McClay, of the amount of work performed by each man every day. The average quantity dressed in the day by each stone-cutter is fourteen feet, and if paid for by contract, it would cost thirty cents a foot. The committee next visited the Battery, and inspected the works there. Very few men are employed on this pier at present. Three spans of the pier are completed, and four spans more are to be built. The spans are twenty feet wide. Gen. Graham stated that the department had not yet decided what distance would be left between the new piers. Eighty-four feet of the wall leading to the second pier is finished, and 170 square feet has been filled in where there was forty feet of water. The wall built by the present Commissioner cost only $354 a foot, against $600 per foot paid by the old board. The three new piers in course of construction at the foot of Christopher street were next visited. Two of these have been leased to the White Star Line for ten years, at $45,000. These piers were formerly rented for $6,000. The work was commenced here on the 4th of December and is now so far advanced that it is expected they will be completed in a month or six weeks. Pier No. 44 will be 568 feet long by 50 feet in width, and is being built in a substantial manner, the materials used being chiefly pine. Pier No. 45 will be 536 feet long by 80 feet wide, and is at present completed to within a short distance of the pier-head line, and appears to be as substantial and durable as if built of stone. Pier No. 46 will be 420 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is also far advanced toward completion. There are 110 dock-builders and sixty-four laborers at present engaged on these piers, and after witnessing the men at work driving the piles and preparing the way for the tradesmen, Alderman McCafferty said he would not sanction the action of the Commissioners in reducing their wages, but would rather look for retrenchment in curtailing the clerical force of the department. The number of men at present engaged by the department is 560. When the present board came in there were only 170 laborers employed. Gen. Graham stated that they had decreased the clerical force and increased the number of laborers, and if he were in a position to manage the department independent of political influence the business could be carried on for a smaller outlay. The works in charge of Superintendent Hamilton at Gansevoort street were then inspected. Twelve stone-cutters are engaged dressing granite blocks on this platform, which has been enlarged by the present board from 6,000 square feet to 14,000. The concrete blocks used in the construction of Pier No. 1 are made here, and forty-two of these immense masses, weighing nearly sixty tons each, are ranged along the platform ready to be removed to the Battery. Mr. Hamilton invited the committee to inspect the books kept in this department, and explained the manner in which the cost of each stone was recorded, and also the amount of work performed by the men employed. The total number of men engaged here is forty-five. There is a capacity on this platform at present for manufacturing 100 cubic yards of concrete per day, and the work will be recommenced by the middle of March. The store-rooms attached to Mr. Hamilton's officers were also inspected, and a well-ordered system was everywhere apparent. The progress of the new piers at Christopher street seems to have been pushed forward with great rapidity, and will be a vast improvement to this part of the water front when completed. The members of the committee appeared rather satisfied with the result of their tour of inspection, but expressed no opinion on the subject.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Thomas W. and Patrick J. Wallace were placed on trial before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The evidence showed that the Messrs. Wallace, who are reputable paper-dealers, doing business at No. 141 Duane street, were formerly in the employ of Edmund C. Marshall, at No. 42 West Broadway, and some time since went into the paper business on their own account, purchasing a portion of their stock from Marshall. Some time during the past Summer Marshall missed several lots of paper from his store, and had his two salesmen, Joseph R. Osborne and Sylvanus Shephard, arrested for the thefts. On the information of the dishonest salesmen, the Messrs. Wallace were arrested for receiving the stolen property, a portion of a ream of paper of the same size as that stolen from Marshall having been found in their possession. The Wallace Brothers, on being charged with receiving the stolen property, unhesitatingly showed their books and stock to Detective Field and Mr. Marshall, and explained that the property found was a portion of that purchased by them from Marshall's store, in accordance with their usual custom. On the trial Marshall was examined for the prosecution, and admitted that the Messrs. Wallace were in the habit of purchasing paper from him, and that the dishonest salesmen, Shephard and Osborne, were in the habit of selling goods and collecting money in his absence. Marshall identified the bills and checks produced by the Messrs. Wallace Bros., showing that the property found with them had been purchased from the salesmen of the complainant, who had collected the money, but had never accounted for it. Shephard and Osborne, who had both turned State's evidence, swore that they had stolen the property at the instigation of Patrick Wallace. Counselors Wm. F. Kintzing and M. C. MacInerney, who defended the prisoners, placed their clients on the stand, and showed that the case for the prosecution was entirely without foundation. Excellent character having been proven for both prisoners, Recorder Hackett charged in a brief but comprehensive address. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoners not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Allen, who represented the prosecution, said that he entirely concurred in the decision of the jury, as it would manifestly have been unsafe to convict the prisoners on the evidence presented.....Ferdinand Segrins pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sent to State Prison for two years. ....Crawford A. Payne pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.....The Court then adjourned for the term.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Herman Redfield, janitor of the new Court-house, was taken sick yesterday afternoon at No. 13 Broad street, and was sent home in an ambulance. ....Thomas F. Laycock, aged thirty-four, of No. 117 West Eleventh street, while painting at No. 764 Broadway fell from a scaffold and was fatally injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....Terence Quinn, aged twenty-eight, of No. 502 Greenwich street, and Michael Leary, aged thirty, of No. 92 King street, were severely injured yesterday by a bale of cotton falling on them while at work on board the steam-ship City of Brooklyn at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday afternoon.... Max Klerner, aged forty-one, of No. 10 Spring street, was found at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the Bowery. He stated that he had been severely beaten by some ruffians in Stanton street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.... At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as John Schloterer, a milkman, residing at No. 442 West Fifty-third street, was driving in his wagon past the junction of Broadway and Fifty-first street, he was halted by four men, all strangers to him. One of them seized the horse by the bridle and held him. Two others jumped into the wagon and held Schloterer, while the fourth rifled his pockets of all their contents, consisting of $1 50 in currency. The robbers then fled, and made their escape. Schloterer was so frightened that he failed to give any alarm until the ruffians had disappeared, and could not give the police the slightest description of the men.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING.

The case of James C. King, indicted for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, and who was arraigned for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer the previous day, was continued yesterday before Judge Brady. The entire session was exhausted in continued efforts to obtain a jury. In addition to the three jurors already obtained, ten other gentlemen, out of forty called and examined, were found qualified to serve, but of these, two were challenged peremptorily on the part of the prisoner, and four by the prosecution; thus but four new jurors were obtained at the hour of adjournment, making seven in all who have been sworn in. The four additional jurors obtained yesterday are: Henry Faber, No. 98 Charlton street; George Miller, manufacturer, No. 240 Broadway; Marvin Briggs, cooper, No. 162 Henry street, and James Kidd, dry goods, No. 360 West Thirty-fifth street. Of those examined and rejected, Charles M. Smith, No. 240 Grand street, could not weigh evidence of insanity in such cases with sufficient impartiality; John Brandt, of No. 89 Morton street, was insufficiently acquainted with the language; Abraham W. Manse, of No. 594 Broadway; Morritz Steinberg, Wm. W. Brower, Nelson Frederick, and James A. Harriett were opposed to capital punishment. Albert S. Rowe and James King were prejudiced against the defense of insanity, as being threadbare, and a number of others had such fixed opinions in relation to the case as disqualified them. An additional panel of 100 jurors was ordered to be summoned for to-day.

At the hour of adjournment Judge Brady inquired of the jurors sworn in if they would prefer to have four or five hours to-day to attend to their private business, rather than proceed with the trial. The foreman, answering for his associates, said several of them had business to attend to, and desired to know if they could not go home every day, in charge of an officer, for an hour or two, to attend to it. This the Judge said he could not permit, but allowed them to do so after adjournment yesterday and before the opening of court to-day, and would continue to allow them to do so on any afternoon the court adjourned early. The court then adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-day.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A special meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday morning, Mr. Franklin Edson in the chair. The following applications for membership were approved, and the gentlemen duly declared members of the Exchange: Messrs. C. C. Bogert, Charles G. Buck, Wm. R. Bryan, W. S. Church, Frederick Daft, P. G. Guinio, J. B. Grant, John H. Hayward, Wm. Lade, G. Barclay Mackin, P. A. Madan, Robert Miller, W. C. Mumford, W. H. Spencer, John T. Stafford, Charles Tobias. All the members named in this list will be required to pay the usual sum, $500, for certificates of membership. Should the amendment in regard to the fee for membership, which is comprised among those which will come before the next regular meeting for consideration, be adopted, the sum thereafter will be $1,000 for each member elected. The consideration of the case of Mr. Julius J. Levin, charged with misconduct, came up, and the unanimous vote of the meeting was that he be expelled. Mr. Levin's case was one of an aggravated nature, and warranted the peremptory expulsion which followed its consideration. Messrs. C. C. Abel and C. F. Schrame were appointed additional members of the Committee on Naval Store Trade. A communication was received from the Buffalo Board of Trade asking that the New-York Produce Exchange take action in regard to having the obstructions in the Detroit River removed. The communication stated that the Buffalo Board of Trade had memorialized Congress to make appropriations for the work, and the co-operation of the merchants of this City was earnestly solicited in carrying out so important a project by similar action on its part. The announcement was made of the death of Lewis Benjamin, Esq., of the firm of Benjamin, Ronder & Co. This is the nineteenth death recorded of members of the Exchange since June 1, 1873. Nothing further of public interest was done at the meeting. On Tuesday, March 3 prox., the regular monthly meeting of the Exchange will be held, and amendments to the by-laws and constitution will be presented for adoption. The sections relating to the maturing of contracts seem to be highly important. Other amendments touch upon some changes in form of government. The attention of members was attracted yesterday to the working model, exhibited on 'Change, of Thiers' automatic ship ventilator, fog-alarm, and bilge-pump. The apparatus has been tested and approved by high authorities.

REJECTING CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY.

In the case of The People *ex rel.* Simon Levy against Andrew H. Green, Controller, Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision, yesterday, which will doubtless apply to very many similar claims urged against the County of New-York. The Judge's opinion, which fully discloses the facts of the case, is as follows:

The relator moves for a peremptory mandamus commanding the respondent, as Controller of the County, to pay to the relator the sum of $5,200, with interest, as specified in the notice of motion. It appears that, in the month of March, 1868, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the Sheriff to appoint an attendant on the Sheriff's Jury, at an annual salary of $1,200, and authorizing and directing the Controller to pay said salary monthly from the County Treasury, and to charge the same to the proper appropriation. The relator alleges that, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the above resolution, he was, on the 26th of June, 1869, duly appointed to such attendant, and was at the same time specially appointed, and charged with the additional duties of interpreter to the Sheriff's Jury, by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. He also alleges that in pursuance of such appointment he has performed the duties of such attendant and interpreter continuously from the 26th of June, 1869, up to the present time, and has demanded payment of his claim, which has been refused. There is no allegation in the moving papers to the effect that the Board of Supervisors have ever audited the relator's claim, nor that any vouchers relating to said claim have ever been examined or allowed by the Auditor, or approved by the Controller. (Laws of 1870, chap. 90.) Under these circumstances it is not necessary for me to consider the various questions discussed upon the argument. The General Term of this Court has recently held, that it is premature to move for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay before the Auditor has performed the duty imposed upon him by the act of 1870. (Supra. People *ex rel.* Brown vs. Green. Opinion by Judge Brady.) Motion denied with $10 costs to respondent.

THE WINSHIP DIVORCE CASE.

In the cross suit for divorce pending between Edward K. Winship and his wife, Caroline F. Winship, Judge Donohue rendered a decision, yesterday, favorable to Mrs. Winship, on the question of alimony and counsel fee. In the pleadings in the case each party to the action charges the other with violating their marriage vows, the wife alleging that at the present time the husband is living in a state of adultery with a woman on Staten Island. The parties were married in 1862, and lived together until January of this year, when, after his return from Europe, the husband commenced the present action. The answer of the wife and reply of the husband each denies the charges made by the opposing party. On the motion of the wife for alimony and counsel fee, which has now been decided, the wife charged that her husband was worth between $400,000 and $500,000, from which he derived an annual income of $35,000. The husband denied that he was worth anything, but on the contrary asserted that he was in a state of bankruptcy, and his affairs in the Bankrupt Court. In addition to this he made against his wife what the medical evidence showed, and the Judge stated to be, a wanton and unfounded charge of present pregnancy. Judge Donohue's order in the case is as follows:

"On reading and filing the petition of Caroline F. Winship, defendant, and the affidavits in support of motion to show cause why alimony and counsel fee should not be granted herein, and on reading and filing the affidavits in opposition to said motion, and after hearing George M. Curtis and H. C. Dennison, of counsel for defendant, for the motion, and Mr. Howard, of counsel for plaintiff, in opposition, it is ordered that said defendant, Caroline F. Winship, be and she is hereby allowed the sum of $40 per week for her support and maintenance for and during each and every week until the final determination of this action; and that said sum be paid by Edward K. Winship, the plaintiff in this action, to said defendant or her attorney, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, in the City of New-York, upon the Monday of each week."

In addition to the foregoing, Winship is ordered to pay to Mr. Dennison, his wife's attorney, the sum of $300 counsel fee, and $10 costs of the motion. Plaintiff is also permitted to take an order of reference if he desires to produce further testimony in reduction of alimony.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Court of Sessions of Richmond County, Staten Island, Judge Metcalf presiding, assisted by Justices Allen and Middlebrook, closed its labors and adjourned on Thursday evening. Most of the day was spent in arguing the cases of Benjamin Brown, Ex-Alderman of the village of Edgewater; Henry Standwick, Clerk of the board, and Michael Oats, Village Treasurer, indicted at the last court for misconduct in office in issuing vouchers and signing them contrary to law. Brown and Standwick were convicted, and their sentences were suspended until the June term of the Sessions. Mr. Oats was discharged, as no case was found against him. The case of Justice Garrett, indicted for misconduct in office, was set down for the April term of the Oyer and Terminer. It was currently reported last evening that officers were in search of Justice Garrett, with a warrant for his arrest, but he was not to be found.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held on Thursday evening last at their rooms, No. 52 East Twentieth street. Mr. Howard Potter, Vice President, occupied the chair, and Miss Ella Russell officiated as Secretary. Among the members present were Mrs. David Lane, Miss G. L. Schuyler, Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Miss A. P. Cary, Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. d'Oremieux, Drs. W. G. Wylie, G. M. Smith, Krackowitzer, Jacoby, and Mr. Lucius Tuckerman. Miss Collins read the report of the Executive Committee, containing an account of the organization of three new visiting committees, in Ontario, Broome, and Onondaga Counties. Of the last, Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York, is President. Monthly reports were also received from Monroe, Jefferson, Westchester, and other counties. Interesting and valuable accounts of their work from the Hospital Committee, and from the Committee on Children were also read and accepted. A committee to secure reading matter for the hospitals and other public institutions, consisting of Mrs. Alfred Pell, No. 18 East Thirtieth street, Chairman, and Miss Harriet Robbins, Miss Eva Hyde, and Mr. Francis A. Stout, was appointed. The following ladies and gentlemen were appointed to serve as officers of the association during the ensuing year: President, Miss L. L. Schuyler; Vice Presidents, Mr. Howard Potter, Miss Ellen Collins, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Brown; Secretary, Miss Ella Russell.

The meeting then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed with costs—McLane vs. Deleger; Luce vs. Hartshorn; Rogers vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; Blackstone vs. The Allemania Fire Insurance Company; Landlaw vs. Gilmore.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide events—Nicholas vs. The Kingdom Iron Ore Company of Lake Champlain.

The court will take a recess from to-day until Monday the 23d day of March. Causes which have been reserved for the intermediate days will have to be restipulated for some time after the reassembling of the court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The People ex rel. Levy vs. Green, Controller. Memorandum and opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Germania Bank vs. Distter; case settled.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c., Fankhauser. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kimble vs. Hale et al.; judgment for defendant. See memorandum.

Genet vs. Adams; motion granted and allowance of $750 ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wood vs. Dowdney; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale, and referred to Thomas H. Landon to sell and convey.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Black vs. White; this case was settled and filed in the Clerk's office on the 19th of January, 1874.

Cohen vs. Cohen; reference ordered.

Johnston vs. Luxton; sureties rejected.

James vs. Arras. See decision.

Randall vs. Dusenbury; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Starkweather vs. Selover; motion to dismiss complaint granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY—A FORGOTTEN STATUTE.

George Cuddy vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff sued to recover $100, salary as a Marine Court officer. The defense was interposed on behalf of the City that the appointment of plaintiff was illegal, as under a clause in the Tax Levy of 1870 the Controller alone had power to make such appointments. Counsel for plaintiff urged that the section referred to had been declared unconstitutional by both the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas. He furthermore cited a statute, which seemed to have been overlooked, passed six days after that relied upon as a defense, and which expressly vested the power of appointment in the Judges of the Marine Court, from whom plaintiff had received his position. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Elliot Sandford for plaintiff; D. J. Dean for the City.

LIABILITY OF SURETY FOR RENT.

Charles A. Cox vs. *Patrick Cassidy.*—This was a suit to recover against defendant, as surety, over $12,000, alleged to be due by his principal for rent of a distillery in Brooklyn. Defendant pleaded that the tenant secured the plaintiff by machinery of value greater than the amount claimed, and for which he (defendant) had made an offer of more, which was rejected. The evidence, though occupying several days, related exclusively to conflicting facts in connection with the defense set up. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for over $7,000.

John E. Parsons and J. L. Cadwalader for plaintiff; Anthony R. Dyett for defendant.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

On Monday next the March term of the Supreme Court, Circuit, held at Brooklyn, will be opened by Judge Gilbert. Two parts will be held during the month, except Mondays, when there will be but one, that being the return day for Special Term motions. It is expected to dispose of the entire calendar, of some 400 causes, and, as the April Circuit is, by the court assignments, an "adjourned term," no regular calendar will be made for it, but as many as practicable of the earliest issues noticed for April will be added to the March calendar and tried during April.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

Trade in live stock, though small on this forenoon, was fair. Beeves sold from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; coarse quality Bulls sold on live weight from 4½c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb., gross weight 15½ cwt. Milch Cows continue dull. Smooth quality Veals sold at 11c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold from 6¼c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs were nominal from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed sold from 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed from 6¾c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb. The markets were strong, but trade was small.

SALES.

Toffey & Sons sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 79 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt. H. Meyers sold for same firm 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., and 50c. on ⅌ head; weight 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for same firm 80 coarse Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for same firm 123 coarse Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 rough Illinois Bulls, from 4½c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; weight 1,550 lbs. gross ⅌ head. W. Thompson sold for same firm 110 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 261 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. The top of this herd sold at 12½c. ⅌ lb. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Chamberlin 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; for D. Clarke, 14 Pennsylvania Oxen at 10c. ⅌ lb.; weight 8 cwt.; for J. H. Mulhall, 96 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Harris 12 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7½ cwt.; for Parker, 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6½ cwt.; for Fleming, 9 Virginia Cattle, Oxen and Cows mixed, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Lehman Bros., 60 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. J. T. Alexander forwarded 198 Illinois Steers. H. A. Moorehouse has due for to-morrow 8 cars of Beeves. J. C. Fagan has due for to-morrow from W. V. Wood 9 cars of Beeves, both lots to be sold at One Hundredth street.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 169 Sheep, weight 15,900 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 191 Sheep, weight 16,840 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 350 Sheep, weight 32,720 lbs., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight 7,910 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 16,950 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 436 Sheep, weight 54,540 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale, 5 cars of Sheep, 3 on hand since yesterday, and 2 fresh to hand to-day.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This trade, which was unusually dull for the early days of this week, improved on this forenoon and closed firm at noon. Snowdon & McConville report City-dressed Beef, choice quality, sold in sides at 11c. ⅌ lb.; fore quarters, from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; hind quarters, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. H. Hanfield reports fair quality City-dressed Beef from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., in sides; fore quarters at 8c. ⅌ lb.; hind quarters at 11c. ⅌ lb. Meyers Bros. report common quality City-dressed Beef from 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb., in sides; fore quarters from 6½c.@8c. ⅌ lb.; hind quarters, from 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed native Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold in sides from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed Sheep, shipped from Detroit, sold from 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb., quality common. City-dressed Mutton has not improved as much as City-dressed Beef. Sales were from 6c.@10c. ⅌ lb. F. Elsey reports City-dressed Veal fair of sale, from 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb. for common quality, and from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb. for good quality Veals. Ege & Otis report Country-dressed State Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ⅌ head, from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Country-dressed Veals, weights from 75 lbs. to 120 lbs. ⅌ head, from 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Veals, Country-dressed, weights from 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ⅌ head, from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Veals, Country Dressed, weights from 75 lbs. to 140 lbs. ⅌ head, from 12c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.; State Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head upward, from 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; State Pigs, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ⅌ head, from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; State Pigs, 150 lbs. downward, from 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head upward, from 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ⅌ head, from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. ⅌ head, from 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. downward ⅌ head, from 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. These quotations of State and Jersey Hogs and Pigs are all Country Dressed. Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head upward, sold at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. ⅌ head downward, from 7c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb. Trade closed firm on a light run.

J. V. Thurston reports five cars of Western-dressed native Beef shipped from East St. Louis, due for to-morrow. Sold 169 Pennsylvania Veals, average live weight 150 lbs. ⅌ head, at 11c. ⅌ lb.; reports Country-dressed Pennsylvania Veals, weights from 85 lbs. to 120 lbs. ⅌ head, Country Dressed, at 13c. ⅌ lb. Sold 5 Spring Lambs on private terms.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day—1,369 head of horned Cattle, 1,037 Sheep, 2,688 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 16 car-loads less than last week; average quality the same as last week; there is no change in the market; the best herd, 56 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,507 lbs., brought 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; next best, 15 head do., averaging 1,400 lbs., brought 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; there were but few Milch Cows in market, and they sold at $40@$60 for common to fair. The market for Sheep and Lambs ruled ¼c. higher than last week; the average quality was not as good as last week; common to fair, 5½c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7½c.; extra, 8c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; market quiet and rather easier; sales fair to choice Steers at $4 50@$5 50, with two lots extra at $5 85@$6 25. Market closed weak. Shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs quiet but weak, and lower; receipts, 13,000; sales at $4 80@$5 20 for common to fair; $5 40@$5 90 for good to choice, with a good many unsold. Shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market quiet; best grades steady; good to choice sold at $5 50@$6.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 221 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,811 head, or 283 cars, against 321 cars for the same time last week; there was no market to-day; the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 19,200 head for the same time last week; the market was strong at yesterday's prices; but little was done on account of the scarcity of the offerings; Canada, $6@$6 25; Western, $5@$7 50; sales, 800 head Western Sheep, ranging from 87 to 117 lbs., at $6 30@$6 62½; 121 head Western Sheep, averaging 78 lbs., at $5 [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,800 head, against 15,600 head for the same time last week; the market was slow for lack of offerings; the reported arrivals were not in time for the trade; Yorkers, $5 37½@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and weak, and lower to sell; nothing doing. Wheat dull and lower at $1 18½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 16 for No. 2 do., for regular; $1 16¼ for fresh, spot; $1 16⅜, March; $1 16¾, April; No. 3 do., $1 12½; Rejected, $1 08. Corn steady at 57¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57⅜c., March; 58⅝c.@58¾c., April; 62½c., May; New do. No. 2 Mixed, 53c.@53¼c.; Rejected Old, 52½c.@53c.; New, 50c.@51c. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 43⅜c. for No. 2, cash; 43¼c.@43⅜c., April; Rejected, 39¼c.@39⅜c. Rye firm and scarce; sales of No. 2 fresh at 85c.@85½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 60@$1 65; sales of No. 3 do. at $1 45@$1 46. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 for Light; $6 25@$6 40 for choice. Whisky firm at 93c. Provisions in fair demand and lower, closing steady with the decline recovered. Pork, $13 85 bid, cash or March; $14 15@$14 20 April. Bulk Meats steady at 5c. for Shoulders; $7 15 for Short Rib Middles; $7 45 for Short Clear Middles. Lard steady at $8 55@$8 60, cash and March; $8 75 bid, April. Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Flour in improved demand, and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn dull, and a shade lower at 59½c.@59¾c. for No. 2 Mixed at East Side in elevator; 59c., March; 64¾c., May. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 46½c. for No. 2, at East Side, on track. Barley very dull at $1 78@$1 80 for No. 2 Spring. Rye firm at 92c.@92½c. for No. 2. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork lower at $14@$14 50 for round lots. Dry-Salted Meats dull; Up-Country lots lower; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 5¼c.@7½c., March; Shoulders at Peoria, 5c., March. Bacon dull; only a small jobbing trade. Lard nominal. Hogs better; sales of light to heavy shippers at $4 70@$5 25; Packers, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 60. Cattle steady at $1 75@$3 50 for Cows and Heifers; $2 75@$3 75 for medium to fair Butchers; $4 50@$5 50 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, and 900 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Flour in good demand; Cuba shipping lots scarce; sales Superfine at $5 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Family, $8@$9. Corn quiet, but firmer; Sales, White at 75c.@77c. Oats quiet at 63c. Bran dull and lower at 90c. Hay dull; sales, Prime at $19; Choice, $21. Pork dull at $16. Dry salted Meats dull at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon in better demand at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 11¾c.@12½c. Lard dull; sales, Tierce at 9c.@9⅝c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c. Sugar dull; sales, common at 6½c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7½c.; strictly prime, 8¼c. Molasses dull; sales, Centrifugal at 45c.@50c. Whisky dull; Louisiana sold at 97c.@98c.; Cincinnati, $1 02. Coffee quiet at 23c.@27½c. Corn-meal lower at $3 30. Gold, 112¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 45@$5 46.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 28,150 bushels; Corn, 29,253 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 3,257 bushels; Peas, 600 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 24,400 bushels; Corn, 22,400 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour firm; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 43; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; small lots of New, on track, at 70c.; Old held at 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Western held at 52c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $1 95@$2. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is quoted at $35. Clover-seed—Choice in good demand; other grades neglected; sales common and choice at $7 50@$9 37½. Timothy commands $3 15@$3 25. Flax-seed, $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 87½@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$9 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 55@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 55@$1 68; Amber, $1 70@$1 78; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye dull at 90c. Corn neglected and lower; Yellow at 73c. Oats—Downward tendency; White, 58c.@62c. for State and Western. Sugar—Sales, 500 hhds. Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 210 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 11¼c.@11½c.; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Wool much firmer under later advices from London auction sales, reporting active competition, with the late advances sustained and American Wool firmer. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 57c.@58c.; Extra, 55c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 53c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 63c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 35c.@38c.; Tub, washed, 54c.@58c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 27c.@33c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, coarse, 22c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 68@$1 72; other grades unchanged. Corn dull and lower; Southern White, 70c.@75c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@73c.; Mixed Western weaker at 77c. Oats dull; Southern, 56c.@58c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Rye dull at 90c.@91c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominal; Mess, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon in light jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Lard, 9c. Hams unchanged. Western Butter easier and in fair demand; Roll, 40c.@42c.; Tub, 40c.@43c. Coffee dull; good to prime Rio cargoes, 23½c.@24½c. Whisky nominal at 98c.@99c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declining at $1 38@$1 40. Corn dull at 59c.@62c. Oats dull at 44c.@52c. Rye steady at $1 01. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter scarce, firmer, and higher; sales of Choice at 38c.@40c.; Extra, 42c. Provisions heavy and weak. Pork dull at $14 25@$14 50. Lard dull; Steam, $8 43¾@$8 62½; Kettle, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; quality better; light grades, $5 50@$5 80; heavy grades, $5 90@$6 25; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 870. Whisky firm and active at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 23 for No. 1; $1 18¾ for No. 2, March; $1 20¾, April. Oats firm and in fair demand at 41½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 56c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 79½c. for No. 1. Barley dull at $1 65 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $13 80@$14. Hams in pickle firm at 9¼c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 5c., loose; boxed Middles, 7½c.@7¾c. Lard nominally 8¾c. for Kettle, 8½c. for Steam. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 41,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Feb. 27.—Flour has declined 25c. on all grades; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat nominally lower and quiet; Prime White Canada offered at $1 80. Corn lower; sales of 3 cars at 79c. Oats, 53c. for State on the track. Barley inactive; Canada nominally $2. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $1 60; Unbolted, $1 55 ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed firmer; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Wheat in good milling demand at easier prices; sales of 3 cars No. 2 State Treadwell at $1 65; 3 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 70, and 1 car extra White Canada on private terms. Rye and Corn quiet. Barley—Nothing doing. Oats more active; sales of 1 car mixed State at 59c.; 1 do. at the Susquehanna Depot, at 58½c.; 1 do. Mixed Western at 59c., and 1 do. No. 1 State, at the Susquehanna Depot, at 59½c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 45¼ for Amber Michigan; March, $1 46; April, $1 49¾; May, $1 53½@$1 53¾; No. 2 Red Michigan, $1 43. Corn dull and a shade lower at 64c. for High Mixed; March, 63½c.; Low Mixed, 62c.; New, 60c.; no grade New, 57½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seeds sold at $5 30@$6. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat and 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Sales at 71c.@73c. Oats sold at 57c.@62c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10½c. Whisky, 92½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce at 77c. Oats quiet and weak at 58c.@59c. for Mixed. Pork dull and drooping at $16, in store. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and lower at 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull and lower at 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1 59½ for Extra; $1 52½@$1 53 for No. 1 White; $1 46 bid for Amber Michigan; $1 47 asked. Corn steady at 64c. for No. 1. Oats in good demand at 49c. for No. 1.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer at 67c. for Old Mixed, 64c.@65c. for New. Oats firm at 49c. for No. 1 State, 47c. for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44½c.; Resin steady at $2 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 4,651 bales; gross, 5,981 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,16 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,53 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 4,700 bales; stock, 326,274 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 32,84 bales; gross, 39,095 bales; exports to Great Britain, 27,364 bales; to the Continent, 8,955 bales; to France, 5,986 bales; coastwise, 5,880 bales; sales, 44,80 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 1,627 bales; exports to Great Britain, 84 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 110,263 bales; weekly—Net receipts, 10,471 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,026 bales; coastwise, 3,531 bales; sales, 7,00 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,442 bales; gross, 2,46 bales; exports coastwise, 566 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,841 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,51 bales; gross, 12,540 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,126 bales; to the Continent, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 3,153 bales; sales, 7,300 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,314 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,450 bales; coastwise, 2,629 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 56,844 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,314 bales; gross, 7,331 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,450 bales; coastwise, 3,848 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,219 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,34 bales; sales, 1,291 bales; stock, 97,418 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,999 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,53 bales; to the Continent, 2,530 bales; to Great Britain, 4,606 bales; sales, 6,754 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; receipts, 1,5 bales; shipments, 6,589 bales; stock, 1874, 59,7 bales; 1873, 35,315 bales. Weekly—Receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, 16,231 bales.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—AIDA—Miss A. L. Cary, Miss O. Toriani, Signor Campanini. Evening—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CHERRY WOLD—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FELON'S WIFE—VARIETIES. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr G. L. Fox, the Martens Family. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2:30.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It will be seen from our reports that the Police Commissioners have arrived at a happy dead-lock. Two of them vote one way on every question, and two of them the other way, so that public business is likely to be greatly facilitated. It is instructive to observe that Mr. HUGH GARDNER, Republican, votes steadfastly with OLIVER CHARLICK. We may consequently assume that Mr. GARDNER will get on in the world. In the meantime, there is a great hubbub going on concerning the appointment of a successor to Mr. H. SMITH, who was honored with a "lying-in-state," and a public funeral. Among other names mentioned for the office is that of Mr. THOMAS ACTON, who has done the State some service ere now in the Police Department. We believe, however, that under no possible circumstances would Mr. ACTON accept the post. Another name mentioned is that of Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, and as Mr. SHOOK is backed by Mr. THURLOW WEED, and as Mr. THURLOW WEED is said to "run the machine" just now, it is not unlikely that Mr. SHOOK will be the lucky man. But we confess that we know nothing about it.

We understand that the Assembly Committee propose to finish the investigation into the street-cleaning business before returning to Albany. We trust that no desire will be manifested to hurry through with this important inquiry. The fact has, indeed, been established that the streets could be kept clean for a smaller sum than that spent by the Police Commissioners without making the slightest approach to cleanliness. But the question remains still to be answered, Where has the money gone? At the beginning of Winter the Commissioners profess to have found themselves without any money to pay for the removal of the snow. By the end of November, in fact, they had spent very nearly the entire appropriation for the year. In the middle of Winter, and at the beginning of a new financial year, the Commissioners find themselves in the same helpless condition, though about $168,000 must, under the provisions of the charter, have been paid over to them during the last two months. What became of the money so prematurely expended last year, and what has been done with the money which the Commissioners have not made even a pretense of expending on street-cleaning since the first of January? If there are absolutely no available funds to pay for the removal of snow, who paid the gangs of men employed in preparing the way for the funeral cortége of Thursday? There is a large field of inquiry still unexplored by the committee, and it is to be hoped that no fear of unduly protracting the investigation will induce them to leave the work half done.

The recent message of the President to Congress, in relation to the centennial, was of some interest and importance, and it has been pretty thoroughly discussed, in one tone or another, by the New-York press. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has severely scolded the New-York papers for their "indifference" to the subject, has not one word to say about the President's Message, but publishes a "leader" one day on "evolution," (we believe that was the subject,) and another the next day on the "British Cabinet," and the "Mennonites in Russia." By 1876 our excellent, but not very grateful, contemporary will probably be ready to take into consideration the President's Message.

Most people who live in this City have, at some time or other, slipped on those smooth iron culverts which line our sidewalks, and which in snowy or frosty weather are warranted to trip up anybody who happens to step on them. The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance ordering the removal of these man-traps, and the ordinance went to the Mayor. As it was a measure designed for the improvement of the City and the public convenience, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that Mr. HAVEMEYER "got his Dutch up," and vetoed it. So that the sacred right of the citizen to break his leg will not be tampered with.

The bill recently offered by Senator LEDWITH, for preventing the Almshouse authorities from sending their poor children to Western homes, ought to be entitled "an act for filling Roman Catholic asylums." The Commissioners of Charities have for years been in the practice of placing their orphan or deserted pauper children in the West, as well as in this State and adjoining States. The children have succeeded in these homes infinitely better than they could have done in an asylum. It is well known that the priests are exceedingly opposed to this disposition of them, and desire that they should all be placed in the Roman Catholic Protectory, which receives over $100 per annum from the City for each child.

One of the Washington correspondents has been getting himself into a scrape. He sent a dispatch to the Detroit *Free Press* making a series of most disgraceful charges against Senator CHANDLER. Senator SHERMAN showed yesterday that these charges were false, and we are glad to learn that Senator CHANDLER is not disposed to let the matter rest there, but has brought a suit for $100,000 damages against the offending journal. We hope he will press the action, and thus be the means of giving a useful lesson to the more reckless class of Washington correspondents who scatter lies broadcast over the country.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In another column will be found a letter from Hon. NILES G. PARKER, Ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina. That letter presents, with considerable force and clearness, the real nature of the financial difficulties of that State. Mr. PARKER'S statements may need some qualification in minor details, but so far as we have been able to verify them, they give a perfectly fair outline of the course of financial ruin in which the present State Administration seems disposed to keep South Carolina. The situation, as it affects the tax-payers of the State, is briefly this: The total debt of the State is put down by Mr. PARKER at a little over $15,000,000. This is exclusive of interest due and unpaid. We believe the total assessed valuation of the State, for both real and personal property, does not greatly exceed $140,000,000. The assessed value of the real estate of the 31 counties of South Carolina is certainly under $100,000,000, so that the funded debt of the State is equivalent to a mortgage of 15 per cent. upon all the lands and buildings which find a place on the Assessors' books. This financial exhibit has no parallel in any State Government in the Union, though it might easily be more than rivaled by comparing the local indebtedness of hundreds of towns throughout the country with their assessed valuation. Did the debt of the State of New-York bear the same relation to its assessed valuation as that of South Carolina, we should have, instead of the existing burden of twenty-one millions, an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

About thirteen millions of the debt of South Carolina was contracted between 1866 and 1870. Its existence is largely due to the steady excess of current expenses over income. Legislative jobbery and administrative corruption—an ignorant electorate, used to promote the interests of designing and reckless adventurers from without the State, or of some of the worst men of their own class who could be selected to represent them—such are briefly the sources of the past and present financial difficulties of South Carolina. It is very unprofitable to bandy recriminations on any such subject. Slavery is responsible for whatever of ignorance, venality, and moral obtuseness has stamped itself on the character of the enfranchised negro. It is beside the question to plead that the slave-owners never suspected the existence of a future citizen in the person of their "chattel." They did their best to degrade human flesh and blood to a type of pure brutishness, and when the slave became, politically, their master, they compelled him to accept whatever leadership he could find by struggling wildly against his irrevocable enfranchisement, and holding aloof in sulky isolation from all share in the management of public business. Republicans have no desire to defend the men who have used their party affiliations for the purpose of plundering Southern Commonwealths, but neither are they disposed to forget that Democracy is responsible for the conditions under which that plunder become possible, and that men calling themselves Democrats have also taken a pretty active share in pocketing the plunder.

Let all parties frankly recognize the fact that the only effective political capital to be made out of the present lamentable condition of certain Southern States is in being foremost to reform it. There is nothing hopeless in the task of redeeming South Carolina from threatened repudiation and virtual bankruptcy. If we mistake not, the greater part of her bonds bear interest at six per cent., and the annual payment required under this head cannot much exceed $900,000. But, for the current year, the yield of State taxes will amount to about $2,900,000, leaving an ample margin for all honest administrative expenses. Of course, if the Legislature continues to authorize the expenditure of half a million a year on public printing, of another half million on various contingent legislative expenses—continues, in fact, to grab and swindle as it has done at all available opportunities during the last fourteen months—the public creditor will continue to be left out in the cold, the public debt will, by the non-payment of interest, continue to increase, and the condition of the State will be a greater reproach than ever to those institutions which Republicans and Democrats alike have an equal interest in maintaining.

Mr. PARKER has some advice to give to the South Carolina bondholders, which we have no doubt is sound. It is briefly this: "Don't exchange for fifty cents what is legally worth a dollar, or if you do, hold yourself prepared to be asked to take a quarter next year for your remaining half dollar." But a more vital question is, What remains to be done by the people of the State? The voting population of South Carolina does not exceed 150,000. Of these probably 90,000 are colored and 60,000 white voters. As Congressman ELLIOTT reminded them the other day, the regeneration of the State must depend on the honest section of the colored population. They can wipe out the stigma of fraud and peculation which has associated itself with a Government practically of their own race, by sustaining men whose character and rectitude give a fair guarantee for their honesty in places of public trust. These conditions have been shamefully neglected in the recent political contests in the State, and we should imagine that there is enough public virtue to be found among both races in South Carolina to bring about a hearty co-operation on the single basis of restored purity to its Legislature, and restored honor to its financial engagements. To defer any such effort in the expectation of Congressional interference, is worse than useless.

THE ENEMIES OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It is intimated in some of the journals which represent the opposition to civil service reform that the bill of Mr. SMART, of New-York, is to be the measure on which their friends will unite. We hope that this intimation is correct. No measure could be concocted that would present the motives and views of the politicians who detest reform more clearly and completely than this one does. The bill practically places the appointment of employes of the Government in the hands of the members of the House of Representatives. That is exactly where it was, in great part, before the adoption of the present rules. It may be claimed for the bill, therefore, that it gives the sanction of law to the method which has long had the sanction of practice. And this shows what a completely indefensible method the Government has fallen into. For the bill is not only preposterous, and we may say disgraceful in its principles, but it is in open violation of the Constitution. The opponents of the civil service rules have insisted that they were unsound, because they deprived the heads of departments and the President of that discretion which it was intended that they should exercise. As a matter of fact, the rules are not open to this objection. They were framed expressly to avoid it. But the bill of Mr. SMART not only deprives the appointing power of discretion, but directly transfers it to persons whom the Constitution never intended should enjoy it. Certainly there is no more constitutional objection to ascertaining the merit of a certain fixed number of applicants for appointment by means of a competitive examination, than there is to the selection of the appointers themselves by members of the House of Representatives. There is an obvious safety in the former plan. There is none in the latter. Competitive examinations, under the rules, are conducted by officers selected for that specific purpose, and having no ostensible interest in the result. The members of the House are not selected for any such duty, are never, except by chance, specially fitted for it, generally have a direct interest in the result, and this interest is obviously opposed to the interest of the people.

We suppose it will hardly be denied that where members of Congress choose the appointees of the Government, they do so with regard to their own political advancement. We know there is a theory that this is not the case. We have seen it occasionally in print. We have a distinct recollection of several Congressional speeches, which were duly mailed to confiding constituents, in which it was claimed that our civil service was the best in the world, and that its merit flowed from the fact that members of Congress were able and anxious to make the very best selection from among their numerous political friends. But we do not think Congressmen generally present this theory with any earnestness in private conversation. We do not think they could discuss it face to face with applicants for appointment without losing control of their countenance. On the contrary, with those who are supposed to have the interests of "the cause" at heart, Congressmen insist that it would be ruinous to that precious object of their devotion to deprive them of the dispensation of patronage. Few of them make any secret of the fact that the old method was valuable for political purposes chiefly, and though they were confident that it was used only for the good of the party, they will admit, when closely pressed, that their own advancement is one of the surest means of securing the advancement of the party.

We repeat, therefore, that we trust that Congressmen who are opposed to the reform of the civil service on the principles which underlie the rules now in operation will unite in pushing Mr. SMART'S bill. We should like to see them make an open and sincere fight on ground where there is no concealment. The bill embodies their views. Let them stick to it. The people will then have a chance to judge both their case and them on the merits. We have no doubt what that judgment will be. It will be adverse to the old method and to the pretensions of Congressmen under it. Members of Congress, we are sure, very much mistake popular feeling on this subject. There has been no opportunity for its definite expression. Perhaps one may not be given for a long while. But if the issue is ever presented, so that it can be distinctly understood and voted on, it will be found that there is a very strong and intelligent sentiment of condemnation felt toward the whole system of patronage. Its advocates delight to call it democratic and popular. But the people know better. They know that it is undemocratic and exclusive, and that it has grown up to serve the interests of a class, and of a class who do not enjoy the confidence of the people—namely, of the professional politicians. They know that one of its effects is to concentrate power in the hands of a few, and to interfere with the frank and complete expression of the will of the voters. They know, by sad experience, that the system tends to enlist in politics a large number of not overintelligent men, animated by a hope of sharing, directly or indirectly, in the spoils of office, who give all their time and strength to shaping elections to serve their own ends. People who have anything to do with politics know that at the very first step the disinterested voter is met by an army of interested and disciplined men, who, for the sake of some selfish end, are ready to control the primary meetings, the convention, and the caucus, and to oppose any fair and honorable efforts. Such opposition does not always succeed. It does not always gain the same measure of success. But it is a serious, constant, and, until lately, a steadily-increasing cause of difficulty and disgust to the disinterested voter. When the matter comes before the people, this fact will be patent to those who are now blind to it; and, as Mr. SMART'S bill tends to bring the issue up, we hope it will be frankly supported by all who believe in it.

THE SORE SPOT.

Next Tuesday will begin, we hope, before the Committee of Ways and Means, in Washington, a Government inquiry into the "ways and means" of Customs revenue reform. Our wish is that each of the persons or firms arraigned by the investigations of Mr. JAYNE may be summoned, together with the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and District Attorney who were in office when the prosecution thereof began and ended. In respect to the important case of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., the trial should be complete on every point, and especially Judge NOAH DAVIS should be invited to submit himself to examination in the matter. Inquiry may properly be directed to these points: First—Was there discovered an intelligent, settled purpose, on the part of the accused importer, to evade the payment of duties which he had reason to know the law demanded? Secondly—Was the discovery made by means which the law sanctions? Third—Did the accused party have an opportunity to defend himself, and if so, what was the character of the defense? Fourth—What was the full measure of punishment which the law permitted, was there an abatement of penalty, why was it made, and who made it? Finally, that the inculpated importer should be asked in what respect and in what particulars the law in his case was violated or abused to his injury?

A morning paper has intimated that Judge BLATCHFORD, in the trial of forfeitures, withholds from jurors the right to say whether, under the law of 1863, the papers accompanying an importation which are alleged by the Government to be false, are "*knowingly*" false. We do not think this intimation can be warranted by the facts, because unless the Government satisfies the jury that the documents are "knowingly" untrue, there can, under the law, be no forfeiture; and if Judge BLATCHFORD errs so palpably as is intimated, there would be mis-trial, and a writ of error would so pronounce in the end. But let this allegation also be investigated, (if the Judge ever made such a ruling it can be produced,) to the end that the committee ascertain the whole of the disease before it decides upon a remedy.

And as to a remedy, the committee will, we think, discover before it has gone very far in the business that no medicine will be proper or effective which is prescribed before there has been a careful diagnosis of the patient's system, its defects and existing ailments.

The revenue scheme of this nation is peculiar and unique in this—that it levies ad valorem duties on *foreign* values. There are specific rates, but the system is, as a whole, ad valorem. Other countries, like England for example, have in times past levied ad valorem rates, but on a *home* valuation. In England it was the London market which regulated the values, and therefore the latter were easily ascertainable by inquiry. Parliament has now, however, as every one knows, abandoned ad valorem rates altogether.

Our revenue scheme is also exceptional in making dutiable almost every article that comes into the country. This of necessity increases the difficulty of finding and supporting Appraisers competent to pass on the value of each of these articles at the place of exportation to this country. In England, to-day, only about fourteen articles are dutiable. Everybody knows this in theory, but there are so few who appreciate the force of it in practical administration that we give the articles from which the British Customs revenue came for the year 1873:

Chicory	£62,677	Refined Sugar	556,782
Coffee	202,602	Molasses	36,979
Currants	318,059	Tea	3,191,981
Raisins	152,579	Tobacco and Snuff	7,046,930
Rum	2,370,514		
Brandy	2,085,849	Wine	1,686,639
Geneva	94,830	Other articles	107,747
Other sorts	330,373		
Unref'd Sugar	2,689,320	Total	£20,933,851

Thus, while England collects a hundred million of dollars annually from fourteen articles, all others being on the free list, the United States raises its annual one hundred and eighty-eight millions (an average of 34 per cent. on the value of everything coming into the country) by compelling its officers to deal with some fifteen hundred different articles. And yet the percentage of cost of collection in New-York is not as great as in London, but here is a defect or disease; for when one considers what the law requires of Customs officers at this port, especially Appraisers, the force and compensation are seen to be altogether inadequate.

Our national scheme, we repeat, is ad valorem rates on *foreign* values. Now who ascertains these values? The Appraisers. How can they, sitting in their offices, never out of New-York, never buying and selling, decide the value *abroad* of each article? Here is the weak point of our system. Here is the abounding source of confiscations, forfeitures, and woes unnumbered. Smuggling is no doubt largely carried on by water, and at points along our three thousand miles of Canadian border, but the sore spot of fraud and scandal is in what are called undervaluations.

To ascertain these foreign values, Congress has three contrivances: One is to *compel*, by severest penalties, every importer to present an invoice which records the actual transaction under which the merchandise was obtained; another is to require Consular agents to examine and certify the values to be correct; and the third is to provide Appraisers here to report to the Collector their opinion. In practice, the last two acquiesce in the first one, assuming it to be correct. How can the Consuls in Paris or London examine into the value of the merchandise on the invoices to which they indorse? And how can lawyers, doctors, clergymen, or politicians, who may be Consuls, at other places, become experts in values, or the small and half-paid force of Appraisers in this port always detect an undervaluation just large enough, by the duties saved, to enable a merchant to undersell his rival? We believe the committee will find, on an examination of the Appraiser, that nine-tenths of the invoices he passes are simply reported to the Collector, "*value correct*," which means that the importer is to be assumed to have told the truth. The whole system may be bad, but such it is in practice. And now, what punishment shall be visited on an importer who poisons our system at the fountain by presenting to the Collector papers he *knows* to be untrue? What rewards or inducements, if any, shall be given to persons who will uncover, expose, and bring to punishment this untruth?

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHARITIES.

The *Herald* has been recently engaged, under its usual Romanist bias, in a comparison of the expenses of Roman Catholic and Protestant charities, which is more ingenious than ingenuous. It must be remembered that under the Roman Catholic system the teachers and agents of charities are priests. Under the Protestant system they are paid officials. Were there always the difference between the two systems of the salaries paid to the agents of the latter, the Protestant community would prefer to accept the expense, for the sake of the more intelligent and inventive labor, and from objection to a priestly caste, under the control of a foreign potentate. But there is not, by any means, the difference of expense in the two systems which appears. Thus the *Herald* compares, we will say, an industrial school of the Protestant "Home of the Friendless," with a charity school of the St. Vincent de Paul. The object of the former being mainly educational, its principal expense is in salaries—we will suppose $1,000 for two teachers. The object of the latter being mainly religious, it is managed by priests, probably three or four in number, who receive no salaries. The former school appears to cost a thousand dollars more than the latter. But, then, where do the subsistence and personal expenses of the three or four priests come from?

Obviously, in some shape or way from the public—it may be in grants of the Common Council to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, or in grants of the Legislature to the Roman Catholic Church, or in the subscriptions of devoted Catholics—somewhere the public pay for the rent, food, and personal expenses of those priests, not only during their years of labor, but during their old age and time of uselessness. If under this aspect the two schools were compared, the real difference of expense would be but slight.

But the *Herald* has still another mode of comparing the expenses of the charities of the two Churches which is even more fallacious. It takes a society like the Children's Aid Society, whose objects, being mainly moral and educational, require a considerable expense in agents, and compares it with some Romanist charity which merely supplies food and alms.

At first sight, the Protestant charity seems to spend a much larger proportion on its officials than the other. But under the Protestant, the children are taught in the industrial schools, so that they soon support themselves, or they are trained in the lodging-houses to take care of themselves, or they are placed in homes in the West, where they become producers, not dependents. While the subjects of the Roman Catholic charity are living on alms, and becoming a permanent expense to the public, the children from the Protestant society are adding to the nation's wealth. The salaries for intelligent agents are found in this way remunerative to the public, and to pay pecuniarily better than gratuitous priestly services. With all the paid agents of the Children's Aid Society, not a Roman Catholic charity can approach it in cheapness when the expense per head for each child relieved is considered. The average annual expense for each child in the industrial schools of this association, including all salaries, rents, food, and clothing, is only $19 57. What sisters' school can surpass this? The average annual expense for each child in the lodging-houses, including salaries, food, clothing, and all expenses, excluding rents, though including interest on capital, is only $38 94. The average annual expense of each child in the Roman Catholic Protectory, excluding interest on capital, is $103 95. This is not a bad show for Protestant management. The average annual expense of each child placed in a good home by the Protestant society, including salaries, railroad fares, and all expenses, is only $7 16. If the priestly charity so much commended by the New-York *Herald* can exceed that particular benefaction in cheapness and efficiency, we should like to know it.

The Roman Catholic Protectory receives annually from the City and County of New-York the sum of $189,677, besides $17,654 from the Legislature. We should like to know what it has ever done with these vast sums of money, compared with the work accomplished by the Protestant Children's Aid Society, which has annually sheltered, fed, instructed, or conveyed to the country over 24,000 different children, or a daily average of 65, at an average annual cost to each child, including salaries and all expenses, of the small sum of $18 54. Nor do our regular Protestant asylums, with their salaried help, show at all badly in comparison with the Roman Catholic under priestly assistance. The Juvenile Asylum, being Protestant, only receives the moderate sum from the City and County of $68,899. The average annual cost for each child appears to be $75 81, against $103 95 in the Protectory. In the Five Points House of Industry, according to a published statement of the Superintendent, the average annual cost is about $98. These figures certainly do not show so much gain for "priestly" as compared with salaried agents.

We are glad to find that some of the "religious journals" are taking up this question, for it is one that vitally concerns them. The *Liberal Christian* says in an article this week:

> "When a public journal deliberately and maliciously undertakes to destroy public confidence in one of the very best and most widely trusted and approved of all our public charitable associations, it is well worth while to call attention to the fact that the public repudiates the maligner and gives the very best sort of proof of its confidence in the management of the abused institution by increasing its contributions toward its support. Such, we are glad to hear, has been the happy result of the *Herald's* base attempt to injure the Children's Aid Society, a result which also shows very plainly just what the respectable part of the public thinks of the *Herald*."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Nilsson sang in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Academy of Music last evening. We incline to the belief that the prima donna's personation of the hapless bride is conspicuous among all her performances for dramatic and vocal excellences; and, although Donizetti's work is by no means the most popular of the répertoire, a recollection of the artist's mastery of the rôle, coupled with the knowledge that the occasion would derive a special interest from the reappearance of Mme. Nilsson after some weeks' absence, brought together an audience that filled the house in every part. Mme. Nilsson's picture of *Lucia* is, fortunately, not a new theme, for we should be much embarrassed to do it justice within the limits of a midnight newspaper article. It is not an achievement to be judged by its "points," but must be taken into consideration as a whole. It is certainly as symmetrical an effort as can be conceived. The charm and power of a finished piece of acting are united in the nicest proportions to an exceedingly expressive and effective interpretation of the music, and at no stage of the story does the songstress permit herself to outdo the *comédienne*, or vice versa. We have heard here, and there are abroad any number of *Lucias*, but none, in our judgment, strikes, with the success of Mme. Nilsson, the happy medium where *fioriturí* are eloquent and the simplest recitations sound melodious. Last night's representation produced the wonted impression, and for those spectators who awaited two or three passages of "Lucia" as likely to indicate the greater or slighter talent of the performer, the usual gratifying exhibitions were in reserve. The opening air, with its brilliant cabaletta, was of course rendered with great finish, and the soprano's share of the duet with *Edgardo* executed with a delicacy of coloring which cannot be too warmly commended. We were not excited beyond measure by the duet with *Enrico*, which, for some reason or other, flagged. But in the sextet, as may be supposed, Mme. Nilsson's acting was most powerful, and of the mad scene, about which we have written time and again, it is only necessary to say that in respect of variety of delivery and purity of tones it was as poetical and as touching as ever. So much has been printed concerning Mme. Nillsson's late illnesses that it should be mentioned here that no traces of them were apparent in her voice until the final notes of the *scène de folie*, when she showed a little weariness. She was called out after her flight, and had to reappear, too, after the sextet, which only escaped repetition by the orchestra's persistent prosecution of its task. Mme. Nilsson had the co-operation of M. Capoul, M. Maurel and Signor Scolara. M. Capoul had already sung *Edgardo*, and once it is conceded that intelligence and downright hard work enable an artist to cope with all difficulties, we must admit that M. Capoul deserves considerable praise. M. Maurel interpreted *Enrico* for the first time, and imparted to the personage the dignity so good an artist can confer upon the most subordinate character. M. Maurel, however, was not in as satisfactory vocal condition as could be wished, and a more "telling" portrayal can surely be looked for. Signor Scolara was as efficient a representative *Raimondo* as of old, and the chorus and orchestra were up to the mark—a mark of some altitu de this season—as in the earlier recitals of the opera. To-day, at the matinée, "Aïda" will be given.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MILITARY COMPANIES—THEY PROTEST AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF GOV. SMITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—A convention of colored military companies met in this city yesterday, and adjourned at a late hour last night. Much important business was transacted. Henry M. Turner, the colored orator, was made President. A memorial to Congress was adopted, from which it appears that Gov. Smith has distributed $64,000 worth of arms received from the United States. He has, it is alleged, armed forty-five white companies, composed, for the most part, of ex-Confederate soldiers, and but three colored companies. Most of the white companies received breech-loading rifles or pistols and sabres. The colored companies were put off with muzzle-loading muskets. He has, they assert, refused to organize colored companies, in violation of law. He recently sttaed in a public speech that the planters must control labor, and that the General Assembly could so legislate as to control labor, and not violate the United States laws. The memorialists assert that the evident purpose of the Governor in refusing to organize and arm colored companies is to enable the Democrats more easily to accomplish the avowed object of controlling labor. The memorial concludes as follows:

Your memorialists respectfully call your attention to the following additional facts: All or nearly all of the white companies are composed of men who fought in the Confederate Army to destroy the Union, while many of the colored companies are composed of men who fought in the Union Army. The white companies choose the Confederate gray for their uniforms, while the colored companies prefer the Union blue. On the 19th day of January last the white companies of Savannah celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and were reviewed by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. No national flag was displayed by the companies—twelve in all—although a Confederate battle-flag, carried through the late war by the Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment, was noticed, and it marked the post of honor where Gen. Johnston stood to review the brigade. Recently three white companies in Atlanta met for parade, when the commander of the battalion requested the Captain of one of the companies to send his colors, a national flag, from the line, saying the flag was objectionable to himself and the majority of the men in the companies, and they would not march in the column with it. When colored companies parade they honor the national flag.

Your memorialists respectfully make known the grievances of which they complain, and pray that your honorable body will provide for organizing and disciplining the Militia of Georgia, so that military companies composed of friends of the Union may enjoy the same privileges that its late enemies enjoy, and that in the organization and equipment of military companies no discrimination shall be made between said companies on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude.

RICHMOND COMMERCE—A LARGE SALE OF COFFEE AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—Davenport & Morris sold at auction to-day large quantities of Rio coffee, sugar, salt, and brandy, of their own importation. The sale being largely attended by merchants from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other cities. This is the only sale of the kind of any magnitude that has occurred here since the war, and marks a new era in Richmond commerce. Two thousand five hundred and forty-seven bags of Rio coffee, some of it damaged, sold at prices ranging from twenty-two to twenty-two and a quarter cents. The coffee was the cargo of the Norwegian brig Skjold, Capt. O. Salversen. When 400 miles out fire from some unknown cause was discovered in the hold of the brig, but it was subdued after five hours hard contest, during which the life-boats were got out ready for the worst. Capt. Salversen returned to Rio De Janeiro for repairs, where 700 bags of the most damaged [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN PHILADELPHIA—SEVERAL SALOONS VISITED—THREAT OF A GERMAN TO SHOOT THE WOMEN IF THEY ENTERED HIS SALOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—To the general surprise, the campaign of the temperance women against the rum-sellers opened here to-day, and the inauguration of hostilities naturally enough created considerable excitement in the quarters of the city in which they began. Now that the ball has been opened, there is every prospect that it will make a clean sweep through the city. This afternoon a temperance meeting was advertised to be held at the Fiftieth Baptist Church, situated at Seventh street and Susquehanna avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, of which Rev. E. C. Romine is Pastor. At the appointed hour the commodious church was packed with ladies, and expectation and anxiety were dominant. Mrs. Elizabeth J. French, a promiuant temperance organizer, opened the meeting by a few words, in which she declared the object of the assemblage was to take some decisive action upon the temperance question; and after singing and prayer Mrs. French, who seemed to be the leader, made a brief but powerful address to the ladies upon the subject of intemperance, in which she depicted graphically the horrors of drunkenness. In closing her address she called for volunteers to accompany her upon a visit to the saloons in the vicinity. This unexpected turn of affairs fell like a thunder-clap upon the audience, but after the astonishment had in some degree subsided, about fifty women arose from their seats and expressed their willingness to join her in the crusade. The utmost excitement prevailed at this action, but not in the least deterred, Mrs. French walked down the aisle and was joined by the brave women who had enlisted for the warfare. The band then marched down Susquehanna avenue about two squares and stopped in front of a notorious saloon at Fifth street, kept by a woman. By this time, however, the news of the novel movement had spread like a whirlwind throughout the whole neighborhood, and a crowd composed of many hundred people collected around the praying band. Included in it were many roughs and disreputable characters, who jeered and blasphemed the Christian women, and several parties threw snow-balls into the ranks of the crusaders, one of which struck Mrs. French. Not in the least demoralized or discouraged, the gallant band assembled around the door of the saloon and sang a hymn, after which several earnest prayers were made, and the leader took the opportunity to say a few words about the ravages of strong drink.

The scene inside the saloon, while the besiegers stood upon the pavement in the front, was one of excitement and confusion. The proprietress, who had no intention of succumbing to the crusaders, was put to her wits' end for an expedient to baffle them. After the band had continued their exercises about half an hour without any success, the shutters and doors of the saloon were closed, and the women abandoned the situation and moved down the street, singing as they went. They were followed by the rabble, who hooted at them, mingling their shouts with curses and cries of derision.

Several saloons were visited, but upon the approach of the praying band were promptly closed. At the lager-beer saloon of a German, who keeps a cheap boarding-house in connection with his saloon, the women wanted to enter the bar-room to sing and pray, but the proprietor, who was very indignant at the whole proceeding, refused to allow them to do so, assigning as a reason that so much noise would disturb his boarders. Mrs. French inquired of him if he sold liquor, and he said he did. She then talked with him, and appealed to him to abandon his trade, and so eloquently did she appeal to him that he was melted to tears, and declared that he would do so. As no pledge was offered to him, he did not sign any promise, but expressed his determination to quit the business.

This was the first victory gained by the band, and so elated were they that the air rang with their shouts and songs. The band proceeded up Susquehanna avenue to the beer saloon of Jacob Overholtzer, at the corner of Susquehanna avenue and Thomson street. The crowd at this point was very great and the excitement growing every moment stronger. Mrs. French, from the steps to the private door of the saloon delivered a strong temperance speech, exhorting the crowd to discontinue the disorderly proceedings, and her band to carry on their exercises. At this point a number of Germans came out of the saloon, and denounced the women in strong terms, and finally the proprietor himself appealed to a policeman who stood upon the opposite corner to clear them away, but this he refused to do, stating as his reason, that he had no authority. One of the bystanders said to Overholtzer that the ladies could enter his place and he could not oppose them, and to this he angrily exclaimed, "Then I shall shoot them." This action somewhat dampened the spirits of the ladies, and it was concluded that it would be best to adjourn the crusade until to-morrow.

The band then went back to the church and reported the result of the invasion. The audience received the report with great enthusiasm, and it was decided to continue the campaign.

The liquor dealers of the Nineteenth Ward are terribly excited and enraged at the inauguration of hostilities, and, without doubt, will proceed at once to take some action to protect their interests. The greatest excitement prevails throughout Kensington to-night. The Nineteenth Ward contains some of the lowest dens in the city, and the liquor-dealers there are the most unscrupulous in the country.

Another prayer-meeting was held this afternoon at Germantown, under the auspices of Mrs. H. N K. Goff. A feature of the meeting was an address delivered by Mrs. DeForrest, of Ohio, who is fresh from the scene of the temperance war in that State. No action was taken, but it may be anticipated that hostilities will be opened in a few days.

MEETING OF THE PITTSBURG LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 27.—Numerous copies of a circular have been distributed in the city to-day in which all the arguments in favor of wine drinking to be found in the Bible are set forth. A secret meeting of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association was held this afternoon, but the most industrious interviewing of leading members failed to elicit any information as to what was done. The feeling gains strength daily that the field here is too large for the accomplishment of much good by praying in the saloons. There are 1,400 places in the city where liquors are sold, and it is thought a sufficient number of ladies cannot be enlisted in the cause to do efficient work.

OHIO.

THE LADIES' MOVEMENT IN COSHOCTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The ladies' temperance organization is working vigorously here. One saloon surrendered at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the liquors were emptied into the gutter, amid great excitement, bells being rung and a band playing. Lady pickets are stationed at every saloon.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LADIES OF WEST JERSEY ORGANIZING—A PRAYER MEETING AT PAULSBORO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 27.—The temperance movement has at last reached West Jersey, and some interesting developments may be expected before the lapse of many days. As was intimated in THE TIMES some days ago the Christian ladies of Camden have determined to organize and attack the rum interest. A temperance mass-meeting will be convened in a few days, and on Sunday the subject will form the theme of the sermons in the pulpits of this city, and in the towns situated on the Delaware River below Camden. The warfare has already begun. As soon as the excitement broke out in the West the ladies of Paulsboro, Gloucester County, organized a prayer meeting, which was continued daily until yesterday, when it was resolved to commence an out-door campaign. Accordingly, sixteen ladies, headed by Rev R. S. Harris, Pastor of the Methodist Church, proceeded to the tavern of Chalkley Madara, and entering the bar-room, which was well filled with rum [illegible] was highly incensed, and requested them to adjourn to another apartment, where he said they could sing and pray until their throats were sore. This they refused, and maintaining their position in the middle of the bar-room kept up their meeting for several hours. The attempt, however, proved a failure, as Madara refused to quit selling; but he did promise to stop drinking. The women are resolved to continue the campaign, and the bar-rooms of the place will be besieged daily. At Pennsgrove and Bridgeport, and at other places, the women are said to be organizing.

NEW-YORK.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN THIS CITY—THE MEETING AT ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

There is every prospect of a large attendance at the mass-meeting in behalf of the temperance cause, to be held at Association Hall to-night. Mr. Dio Lewis, the temperance reformer, yesterday telegraphed from Ithaca, N. Y., to Mr. A. T. McMullen, as follows:

> Will lecture at Association Hall for the benefit of your meeting, without fail, Saturday evening, 28th inst. I charge nothing for my services in the temperance cause. DIO LEWIS.

Hundreds of tickets have already been sold for the lecture, and the leading temperance advocates say that the success or failure of the present movement in aid of the cause in this vicinity depends in a great measure upon the result of to-night's meeting. There has been complaint made among many of the advocates of the movement here that they have received, so far, less encouragement from the pulpit than they had a right to expect. Many earnest men and women who have interested themselves in the cause for years, maintain that, in order to succeed, the sympathy, aid, and co-operation of Christian ministers and their congregations is entirely essential. The rooms of the National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade street, were thronged with visitors yesterday, as usual. Among the callers were several who visited the rooms with the intention of signing the pledge. One of these was an intelligent-looking person, who said he was recently employed as a conductor on the Fourth Avenue Railway, from which position he had been discharged for intemperance. Another of the signers said he had been sent there to sign the pledge by Mr. Rufus Andrews. The latter gentleman is hard at work in behalf of the temperance cause, and is to speak at several meetings during the coming week. He says that he knows of many prominent men and politicians who have lately resolved to lead honest and temperate lives. Mr. Stearns, Manager of the National Temperance Society, received a quantity of letters and many orders for temperance tracts and literature yesterday. Among his letters was one from Chas. Jewett, M. D., the great temperance writer and noted lecturer, who, in writing from South Framingham, Mass., says: "It thunders all round the sky just now in connection with the temperance movement. The law and Constabulary force are pushing the rum trade hard these days. The liquor-dealers are looking with longing eyes to the Legislature. If they find no relief there, as I think they will not, then hundreds and thousands of them will at once abandon the business." Wm. Baxter, of Richmond, Ind., who is the author of the Temperance law of that State, writes: "I am engaged in delivering three lectures on temperance in each county of the State, preparatory to our next Fall election. The cause goes bravely on, grows glorious, and we are rapidly gaining ground." The above are only a sample of the numerous letters Mr. Stearns is in receipt of daily. To-day a temperance prayer-meeting will be organized on Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street. The ladies and gentlemen, advocates of the cause in Harlem, are moving, and will soon organize a similar meeting in one of the churches on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. A call has been issued for a temperance mass-meeting in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening. Several prominent ministers have been invited and will participate. A Temperance alliance has been formed in Greenpoint, and on Sunday, at 4 P. M., a mass-meeting will be held at Association Hall, on Orchard street, near Colyer.

HARRY HILL'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The excitement through the City regarding Harry Hill's conversion to temperance still continues. During yesterday at least a score of clergymen and deacons called on Mr. Hill at his Variety Theatre, No. 26 East Houston street. Mr. Hill assured them that he was with them in the temperance cause as far as he possibly could be. Rev. James A. Harris, of Providence, R. I., called on Mr. Hill last evening with the view of soliciting the use of Mr. Hill's theatre for next Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hill assured him that the theatre was at his service, if the ladies' committee did not previously engage it. Mr. Hill handed THE TIMES reporter the following letters:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

Mr. Harry Hill:

In common with many others interested in the cause of temperance I desire to know if your place will be given free for the temperance meeting on Sunday evening, or if you are to charge an admission fee as they intend doing at Association Hall on Sunday night. I can see no reason for making a charge for spreading the truth, especially by people who tell us they are in this thing with their pockets as well as their voices. Please let us know, as I am one only of many ladies who intend visiting your place on Sunday night next. With many wishes for the success of the cause, I remain a sincere friend to the temperance movement,

MRS. JENNIE F. SPRAGUE, Bible House.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1874.

To Mr. H. Hill, No. 26 East Houston street:

MY DEAR SIR: We are desirous to know if good order will be preserved at the meeting to take place at your house on Sunday night next; and also if you will charge anything for an admission fee. A satisfactory answer on this point will oblige many in our little circle who are anxious to come forward and help forward the great movement. Very truly, and in the cause,

MISS L. A. GOODWIN,
Post Office, Brooklyn, E. D.

Mr. Hill, after the receipt of the letters published above, wrote out the following card, in which he wishes to explain his position regarding all similar requests addressed to him:

VARIETIES THEATRE,
No. 26 EAST HOUSTON STREET, Feb. 27, 1874.

Mrs. J. F. Sprague:

MY DEAR MADAME—In reply to your note of this day I desire to say that I will give the use of my concert-room without any charge on Sunday next, or any other Sunday following, for the use of those really interested in the cause of true temperance, and even more than that, I will furnish gas and the use of my orchestra for the occasion, and will see that good order is preserved. I agree with you that it does not look right to see people who have pledged their pockets as well as their hearts in this work to attempt anything that looks like money making in carry it on. I make the offer of my room in good faith. Who will be the next one? Yours respectfully,

HARRY HILL.

This card speaks for itself.

THE BROOKLYN TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

The Brooklyn women's temperance meeting, held yesterday at the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, was largely attended. A number of delegates from the various lodges in the city were present. The Washington, Franklin, Southern Star, and Watch Hill delegates made short addresses, as did also Rev. Mr. Bass, Mr. Morton, and several other gentlemen. Mrs. Martin, of the Eastern District Society, addressed the meeting, as did Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Elwell, and others. The delegates for the Perseverance Temple of Honor announced that the society would be present in a body, at the meeting on Tuesday evening next. One of the delegates from the Washington Lodge was the Worthy Patriarch himself, Mr. Mason, who said if the temperance cause ever succeeded, it would be through the efforts of the ladies; that the men had tried it and failed. More than two hours were consumed in reading letters, hearing addresses, and in voting on questions of minor importance. Finally, it was moved and seconded that a day of prayer be appointed, and that all the churches in Brooklyn be opened for the purpose of meditation and direct appeal for guidance in the matter of the saloons, and the best and most effective way of closing them. On Tuesday evening next this day will be announced, and the particulars of the plan proposed. The committee was then appointed to arrange for the mass-meeting at Dr. Cuyler's church. Their names are as follows: Mrs. George C. White, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Anna Field, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Fanning, Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Tibballs, and Mrs. Cockroft. A recent letter from a missionary, Mrs. M. B. Ingalls, was read as follows: "They have one or two laws which Christians might do well to follow. The first crime of drunkenness is punished by the offender being paraded through the streets by a procession of State ministers, under golden umbrellas, who strike a golden gong and read the crime at the corner of all the streets, and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the High Court, where he has more severe blows, and then sent to his home. If he is found guilty the second time he is taken out in the same way, and then banished from the country. We saw such a procession with a man guilty for the first time. We were in the golden city six weeks, and this was the only drunken man we saw. They are forbidden to use opium or gamble. As I contrasted this view with our own Christian land, where intemperance and other kindred evils reign unmolested, and are daily driving thousands into everlasting perdition, I was led to proclaim, 'Truly, the heathen will rise up in judgment against us.'" At the close of the meeting the committee held a private meeting for the purpose of preparing the resolutions for the Tuesday night gathering.

DIO LEWIS IN ITHACA—MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The interest in the temperance crusade, inaugurated here by Dio Lewis this morning, is growing. One of the largest meetings ever assembled in the public hall of this place is being held this evening. Addresses by leading citizens are being delivered. There is no excitement, but a quiet enthusiasm, and a determination to see the efficacy of the new movement in sus-

pressing the great evil of intemperance. A daily union prayer-meeting was begun this afternoon, and conducted by the best ladies of the place, who are thoroughly enlisted in the great work.

TEMPERANCE-MEETING AT THE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A large meeting, under the auspices of Olive Branch Sons of Temperance, was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on Third avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The hall was crowded to overflowing, the ladies predominating. Mr. C. H. Rogers presided, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. A. T. McMullen, and after a song in which the large assemblage joined, Judge Van Cott delivered a speech, taking a very cheerful view of the future of the temperance movement in this City. The time had come, he said, when the temperance people were no longer in the minority, and when they might confidently predict that the cause is on the road to success. Only a short time ago and the churches in this City were closed against the advocates of temperance. Now they are thrown open, and soon great results would follow in the wake of the women's movement, which was a spontaneous one, and one that must even here succeed. George W. Bungay was the next speaker. He dwelt at length upon the woman's movement in the West, and said that he felt such a revolution was destined to sweep over this section of the country ere long as had never been equaled elsewhere. He thought the women should be allowed to decide for themselves what was the best course for them to pursue in the present crisis. When brave women banded together and resolved to do, no power could prevent the accomplishment of their mission. He said that in Brooklyn the temperance people were doing wonders for the caus. The churches had been thrown open to them, ministers had joined hands with the temperance leaders, and the ladies were working nobly, and great results were yet to crown their labors. Mr. A. T. McMullen was called upon to address the meeting, and said that he hoped the whole City of New-York would be aroused next week. The ball had been set rolling, and he earnestly prayed that great and glorious results might ensue in the present campaign against the demon intemperance. "Harry" Hill had written a card in which it would seem the temperance movement was ridiculed, as a movement to be sneered and scoffed at. But whether Harry Hill was in earnest or not, he, the speaker, was sure that others in the City who were as much noted for their evil doings as Mr. Hill had been, would yet be found on the Lord's side. He believed this woman's movement was spontaneous, and ordained by God. The speaker then related an incident of what one young man had done for temperance within a few days. A few months ago, he said, a young man, who by dissipation had become an outcast in society, who was suffering and in need, appealed to him for help. The speaker induced him to sign the pledge, secured him employment, and ever since he had led a temperate life. Within a few days this young man had secured eighty-seven signatures to the temperance pledge. Mr. McMullen, in conclusion, said he was encouraged, and knew the movement about to be inaugurated here in the temperance cause must succeed. He said he was sorry to see that half the ministers in the City were "on the fence" yet, but ere long they would all be heard to say that they earnestly favored the promotion of the temperance cause. The meeting soon after adjourned.

MISSOURI.

THE ST. LOUIS TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—At a meeting to-night of the Temperance League it was decided to hold a series of temperance meetings in this city commencing next week. It is not designed to visit saloons as has been done in Ohio and elsewhere, but to hold meetings somewhat after the plan of the Hammond revival gatherings, to be aided by a number of clergymen of this city.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN MORRISANIA.

In the month of July last, a child, about four months old, the offspring of Miles and Margaret Sheridan, residing in Union avenue, Morrisania, died quite suddenly, and was buried in the grounds attached to the Roman Catholic church in Eighth street, near Boston avenue, under very suspicious circumstances, without the usual certificate of a physician or the Coroner, as rendered necessary by the laws of the State. One of the neighbors being aware of the facts, as well as that two other children of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan had died and been disposed of in the same manner, notified Coroner Miller in regard to the matter. That official at once proceeded to make an investigation in the case. The body of the child last deceased was disinterred, and the contents of the stomach removed and placed in charge of Dr. Endemann, an expert in chemistry, for analysis. Traces of arsenic was found, but owing to the refusal of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to audit the bills incurred by Coroners for such cases, further progress in the investigation was necessarily deferred until quite recently, when it was resumed, and the following testimony adduced: S. D. H. K. Endemann, examined. I am an expert in chemistry. I have made chemical analyses in a number of cases. I made one of the contents of the abdominal cavity of the child Sheridan, delivered to me by Coroner Miller. I searched first for organic poison, but did not find any. Afterward I searched for inorganic poison. On applying Marsh's test I obtained arsenic, but the quantity obtained was so small that the exact weight could not be ascertained. This was owing to the small quantity of intestines given to me for analysis. The quantity of arsenic found would not cause the child's death; but as certain parts of the human system have a greater affinity for it—for instance, the liver and kidneys—they must be examined to prove a larger quantity. In order to decide whether the child died from arsenic or not, I found it necessary to have more of the child's body, which I obtained. At the second examination I found a very small quantity of arsenic, even less than on the first examination. I then demanded the rest of the body with the exception of the head. On obtaining it I made a third examination. Arsenic was found again, but in very small quantities, as before. It appeared that the bulk of the arsenic was contained in the stomach and *duodenum*, which I examined first. The quantity found would not poison the child. If a similar quantity of arsenic had been administered a week previous to the death of the child, I could not have found the arsenic. It would have been eliminated or thrown out by the urine. Some arsenic might have been thrown off also by purging and vomiting. From the parts I examined I obtained three or four pounds of fat. In answer to questions put by jurors, Dr. Endemann said that in case arsenic had been administered to the child for some time in small quantities, he might not have obtained any more than he did in making the analysis, and cited instances to the point. In one case in France where it had been proved on a trial that considerable arsenic had been given in small quantities in coffee and wine, and which eventually produced death, less arsenic was found in making the analysis than he had found in the body of Sheridan's child. The jury rendered their verdict to the effect:

That Miles Thomas Sheridan came to his death by causes unknown to them. As the quantity of arsenic found by the chemical analysis was, according to the chemist's testimony, too small to produce death, the jury are unable to decide by what agency the arsenic came into the body of the child.

Coroner Miller will place the papers, and all the circumstances connected with the case, before the District Attorney, for that official to submit them to the Grand Jury.

PREPARING FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A convention of Irish societies was held at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, last evening, Mr. Thomas Kerrigan, the President, in the chair. Fifty-two societies were represented. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to extend an invitation to Col. Kavanagh and the Sixty-ninth Regiment to parade with the association on St. Patrick's Day reported that the regiment accepted the invitation. A committee from the Father Mathew and church temperance organizations presented a petition for contributions to a fund being raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to Rev. Theobald Mathew in Central Park. After considerable discussion the petition was laid on the table for further consideration. A committee was next appointed to make nominations for a Grand Marshal and two aids. After being absent for two hours, the committee returned as nominees for the office of Grand Marshal, John McGuire, Michael Mechan, John O'Reilly, and Cornelius Kennedy. A vote was then taken, which resulted in the election of John McGuire of the Thirteenth Order of Ancient Hibernians. After transacting some routine business the association adjourned.

THE HENDRICKSON MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Isaac Hendrickson, the negro who was shot dead at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets by James Purvis, on the night of the 16th inst. The evidence went to show that Purvis drank a glass of ale in John Speckman's saloon on the night in question; that he went out to the sidewalk where Hendrickson was standing, and that after a pistol-shot was fired Hendrickson was found dying on the sidewalk. Officer Thomas Evers testified that on arresting the prisoner he said that Hendrickson had spit tobacco-juice in his face, and had struck him. The jury rendered a verdict against Purvis. The prisoner, who is a brother of United States Marshal Purvis, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD, AND ERIE FORGERIES.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday, Edward Hall was arrested in Jersey City on a charge of complicity in the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad bond forgeries. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriffs Taugeman and O'Brien, acting under the authority of a requisition from Gov. Dix. The prisoner was brought to this City.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

IMPORTANT SESSION YESTERDAY.

THE FISHERIES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The Dominion Board of Trade, whose members were entertained by a grand dinner last night, assembled at 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-day. It was agreed the time of each speaker be limited to ten minutes, to enable the board to conclude its business to-day. Hon. Mr. Howlan spoke upon the fisheries. He maintained that the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a source of great revenue to the country, was a branch of industry in which every man might engage, and was without a wall of protection, as other industries required. The catch at the Gulf last year was estimated at $11,000,000 worth, while in the States the catch was $7,000,000, and that of France $4,000,000. He gave some further interesting statistics, and said, in his opinion, there was more wealth in the Gulf fisheries than in the iron mines of the country. He thought, therefore, a commission should be appointed to report on the fisheries, and the best manner for protecting them. After the fishery treaty with the United States it was understood that American fish should come into Prince Edward's Island, and that the fish of Prince Edward's Island should go to the States free, or that any dues collected should be paid under protest. The fishermen of Prince Edward's Island paid over $50,000 under protest, but owing to the seizure of American vessels Congress had refused to recoup the fishermen of Prince Edward's Island. The honorable gentleman then moved a resolution to the effect that it is advisable that the Government should take steps during the sitting of the commission at Halifax next Summer to get the fullest statistics on the fishery question, and to ascertain how best to protect the land fisheries.

Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, spoke in disparagement of the resolution. He felt sure that the general law on fisheries would not be applicable to the different parts of Canada. He agreed, however, with Mr. Howlan as to the great importance of the fishing industry in Canada, and hoped the Government would do everything in its power to preserve the fisheries.

Mr. McGregor followed in a similar strain.

Sheriff Harding seconded Mr. Howlan's motion. He spoke briefly on the importance of the question, and the necessity of obtaining the fullest information with reference to the fisheries.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

MASTERS AND MATES OF VESSELS.

Mr. Harty presented a report on the subject of masters and mates, in favor of examination of all masters and mates of all vessels navigating the lakes and rivers of Canada, the certificates to be granted by the Government Examiner or Board of Examiners when the masters or mates are found competent; the certificates to be canceled at any time, should the holders prove incompetent.

Mr. Marshall spoke in support of the motion.

On request, Capt. Dorr, of Buffalo, addressed the board on the subject. He thought that the lakes should have the benefit of any good law, as well as the rivers. On the lakes there was rough weather, and sometimes dangerous voyages had to be performed, and therefore the Government of a country should do all in their power to make life and property safe. He spoke of the necessary characteristics of the seaman, and argued at some length to show the necessity of a strict examination of Masters and mates. He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

A UNIFORM POLICY OF INSURANCE.

Mr. Elliott, of Toronto, introduced the subject of insurance, the three following questions being grouped and considered as one: A uniform fire insurance policy; foreign life assurance as affecting the national interests of the Dominion, and uniformity in the conditions of fire and marine policies of insurance.

After some discussion, Mr. Elliott moved that the President and Secretary be instructed to forward copies of the form of policy submitted to the Government and to the different insurance companies, accompanied by a request that it be made a uniform form of policy of the Dominion.

An amendment was added "that the question be submitted to a committee to confer with the insurance agents, and to report at the fifth annual meeting of the board."

The motion, as amended, was then carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board resumed business at 2 o'clock. The Committee on General Inspection presented a report which recommended several alterations in the inspection system under the present law, and that the central rule be adopted for the measurement of grain. The report was adopted.

The report of a committee was read recommending the incorporation of the Boards of Trade, and that they should be empowered to call and examine witnesses on mercantile affairs as if such board were a court of law.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Keays, of Sarnia, drew the attention of the board to the clause in policies of some foreign insurance companies prohibiting the person insured engaging in military or navy service, militia or volunteers not excepted, and thought the Government should take the matter up.

Mr. Garneau, of Quebec, moved that the amounts deposited with the Government by foreign insurance companies, being insufficient, should be increased.

Mr. Larke, of Oshawa, commented on the large amount of money which went out of the country each year to foreign insurance companies, and suggested the establishment of a Government insurance company.

Mr. Keays, in answer to a question, said: In Canada life insurance companies there was a clause permitting military service in defense of the country.

The motion embodying Mr. Garneau's ideas was put and carried.

Mr. Keays' motion was referred to a committee to report next session.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway Mr. Thomas, of Toronto, was of opinion that in absence of a practical report it was useless to discuss the matter. The sense of the board was, however, that the work should commence as soon as possible, so as to open up the resources of the Lake Superior and Saskatchewan regions.

Mr. White, of Montreal, moved an amendment that the matter should not be discussed further, as it was impossible to keep the political sentiments in abeyance.

Hon. Mr. Jones, of St. John, N. B., seconded the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 34 to 11.

GAUGING LIQUORS.

Mr. Hartz, of Kingston, condemned the present system of gauging liquors, and moved a resolution recommending the Government to adopt a uniform standard, and expressing as the opinion of the board that sales by weight were preferable.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Mr. Joseph, of Quebec, seconded by Mr. Wood, of Quebec, moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable mercantile agencies doing business in this country should be required to give security the same as insurance companies.

Mr. Cowan, of Oshawa, opposed the motion on the ground that agencies did great service in the prevention of fraud.

Mr. Robinson, of Montreal, moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, that the proprietors of these establishments out of Canada should be required to appoint persons in each place where they do business to accept service in case of action at law against such agencies.

Mr. McGregor, of Windsor, was not in favor of putting any embargo on the work of agencies.

The amendment was then carried.

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

The election of Vice Presidents for the Provinces was then proceeded with. The following is the result:

New-Brunswick, C. H. Fairweather; Nova Scotia, Cathcart Thomson; Prince Edward's Island, Hon. G. W. Howlan; Quebec, H. McLennan; Ontario, Hon. Jas. Skead.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The subject of promoting more intimate relations and communication with Great Britain on commercial subjects through the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain was then taken up.

Mr. Josephs, of Quebec, concluded the discussion by moving that three delegates be sent from the Dominion Board of Trade to England to attend the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, and that delegates be invited to attend the meeting of the Dominion Board. Carried.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Pratt, of Montreal, moved that the question of establishing tribunals of commerce in Canada be recommended for the consideration of the Executive Councils of the Dominion Boards of Trade. He read statistics to show the value of adopting this system of settling commercial disputes, as existing in France and other countries. He quoted a report of the satisfactory working of the system in Hamburg, and argued it would tend, if adopted in Canada, to prevent litigation. He submitted a copy of a bill.

Mr. Josephs, of Quebeck, thought it unnecessary.

Mr. R. Marshall, of St. John, N. B., favored the idea, which he understood was to be a Board of Arbitration, presided over by a Judge, whose decisions should have force of law.

The motion was carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

Mr. R. Marshall, of St. John, N. B., brought up the subject of the necessity of the Government railways being subject to the same consequences as common carriers, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"*Whereas*, The Government has assumed a position and received emoluments as common carriers over public works owned by the Dominion; therefore,

It is the opinion of this board that a law should be enacted legalizing suits to be brought against them for loss or damage of life and property in the name of the party or parties having jurisdiction over these works on behalf of the Government, and judgment against such agents shall be assumed as against themselves."

BRIDGING NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Mr. McLennan, of Montreal, expressed a strong opinion against bridging navigable rivers at low level as being a serious obstruction to navigation. He thought that traveling was the correct way, and connection could be established at Cote du Lac by these means, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Neelon, of St. Catharines, in seconding the motion, said eight-tenths of the Western produce going to Montreal passes through the Detroit River. If they bridged the river at one point they would soon be wanting to bridge it at another. Last season vessels passed a given point 27,000 times. Calculation showed a vessel passing every twelve minutes. He sincerely hoped he would never see that river bridged. Our commerce is increasing at the rate of fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum. Emigration going west would tend greatly to increase traffic, and there soon would be vessels passing every six minutes. There were two bridges already contemplated, and they should endeavor to prevail upon the Government to stop having that stream bridged. After spending a lot of money improving canals it was very wrong to put obstructions to navigation.

Mr. McGregor, of Windsor, said it was impossible to navigate the Detroit River properly if bridges were placed where proposed. He mentioned that a large portion of the traffic was by a number of vessels in tow of steamers. The swift current running three miles an hour was difficult to round in, and produces no end of collisions and litigation. The mover and seconder were put upon a committee to watch the matter and represent the views of the board to the Government.

Capt. Dorr, for himself and the other American gentlemen representing the American National Board of Trade, spoke most warmly of the kind reception and treatment they received from the Dominion Government through the Board of Trade and the people. He offered the hospitality of the Buffalo Board of Trade to any members of the Canadian Board visiting Buffalo. The delegation then took their leave.

TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

Mr. Mowbray, of Prince Edward's Island, moved a resolution which was unanimously carried, petitioning the Government in consequence of the telegraph monopoly in that province, to make such arrangements as will secure a tariff in accordance with other parts of the Dominion.

SUBSIDIZING STEAMERS.

The question of subsidizing a line of steamers to the West Indies, to run fortnightly, to the St. Lawrence ports in Summer, and to Portland in Winter, next came up.

Mr. McLennan, of Hamilton, suggested a resolution should simply mention that the board recommended the granting of subsidy for carrying the mails, as otherwise the way would be opened for the most embarrassing requests to the Government, and that something should be said on the question of reciprocity.

Mr. Browe, of Hamilton, suggested that it would be better for Ontario that the Winter post should be Boston.

Mr. Howlan, of Prince Edward's Island, said the line of steamers would develop a highly-profitable trade.

It was moved by Mr. A. Wood, of Montreal, and seconded by Mr. A. Josephs, of Quebec, that the board earnestly represent to the Government the desirability of procuring increased facilities for a direct trade with the British and Foreign West Indians, and respectfully suggest, as some of the necessary steps, that the Government grant such subsidy as may, with the amounts which may be granted by the other Governments interested, procure regular fortnightly steam communication for the conveyance of mails and freight between Quebec or Montreal and Barbados or other central point at the West Indies, and the pending completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Portland, Halifax, or Boston in Winter.

Second, That it would be desirable to make concessions to the West Indies of the present levy on the produces of those countries so far as possible, and grant such facility as may procure like concessions on their part, with a view to more intimate and extended trade relations. Carried unanimously.

DEFICIENCY OF SILVER CURRENCY.

The deficiency of silver currency was then discussed, and much difference of opinion expressed.

A resolution recommending the Government to increase the issue of silver was negatived.

FREE POSTAL DELIVERY IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Mr. Thomsom moved a resolution in favor of free postal delivery in towns and cities, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McLennon moved, and Mr. White, of Montreal, seconded, a resolution expressing the appreciation of the board of the presence of the delegation from the National Board of Trade of the United States.

Other complimentary resolutions passed, and the board adjourned at 7 P. M. Most of the delegates left this evening for their homes.

INTERMENT OF HENRY SMITH.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT AMSTERDAM—SCENES AT THE GRAVE IN GREEN HILL CEMETERY—MASONIC HONORS.

The remains of the late Police Commissioner, Henry Smith, reached Amsterdam, Montgomery County, at 1:05 yesterday morning. The car occupied by the escort was met by a deputation from Artizan Lodge, F. and A. M. The casket was taken out and placed in a hearse sleigh, which conveyed it to the family residence in Division street. It was followed by other sleighs containing members of the Masonic lodges and friends of the family. The ground was covered with snow, which looked white and still in the moonlight. The jingling bells announced the advent of the solemn cortége to many who had sat up to wait for its arrival, and windows opened, shedding ghostly gleams of light athwart the road as the body was borne by. It was taken from the hearse and carried across the terrace to the house by four Masons and placed upon trestles in the front parlor at 2:30 A. M. Here it remained till morning, watched by four Masons of Artizan Lodge. It was a holiday in Amsterdam yesterday, and the streets were filled with the inhabitants awaiting the funeral ceremonies. Many stores were closed, and one was draped on Main street. The village Trustees and officials were busy preparing for the event, and were engaged at the church and depot early in the morning. At 11 o'clock three special cars arrived from Albany with those who had remained there over night and new delegations. There were Senators Wagner and Coe, Speaker Husted and Assemblymen Biglin, Johnson, Murray, Stover, Kirk, and M. Queen. Besides these were sixty prominent citizens of Albany, among whom were W. G. Weed, C. W. Armstrong, Capts. D. L. Babcock, T. Hilson, and J. Campbell, C. E. Davis, G. E. Latham, J. Hastings, T. McBride, E. R. Seward, A. Van Vechten, Alderman B. Bootle, E. Robinson, D. W. Herrick, Capt. F. W. Vosburg, C. E. Leland, Delavan Peck, Capt. J. E. Elmendorf, C. Fairfield, Capt. D. Hitchcock, C. E. Edwards, G. A. Birch, A. W. Harcourt, G. Taylor, G. Porter, C. L. Jones, J. Grier, J. Scott, M. F. Wittbeck, C. Van Benthuysen, Mr. Armstrong, and G. O. Jones. From New-York on this train were Commissioner Van Nort, Sheridan Shook, A. M. Bliss Past-masters W. H. Davis, G. A. Barney, and Junior Warden C. E. Elwood, M. Sigrist, H. J. Lane, Cols. Lynch, and McElroy, H. Roberts, Mr. McGowan A. Blakely, Capt. Acker, Mr. Boyce, F. Bliss, W. Emerson, J. Grace, A. D. Barber, Richard Walsh, and others. When these gentlemen alighted at the depot a procession was formed, headed by Sullivan's Band, from Albany, and it marched to deceased's late residence in the following order: New-York Police Captains, Masons, Legislative Committee, delegates from the New-York Henry Smith Club, and personal friends of the family.

At the house the body had laid in state during the morning, and, when the column arrived, was placed in a hearse drawn by Mr. Smith's own horses, driven by their family coachman. At 11:30 the funeral train left the house and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, along Division street to Market, through this to Church, and up Church to the sacred edifice, which was surrounded by a large concourse of people. This was the order of the procession:

The Marshals.
Band.
New-York Police Captains and
Amsterdam Police.
Henry Smith Club.
Committee of the Legislature.
Masons.
Pall-bearers. Hearse. Pall-bearers.
Carriages with relatives.

Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Smith the factories ceased work when the procession started: 5,000 factory hands lined the sidewalks. The column halted and saluted as the hearse drove up to the church door. The Masons lined the avenue from the street to the building, and uncovered their heads as the casket was carried into the building by the pall-bearers, Police Capts. Ulman and Clinchy, Dr. Merrill and Mr. Lecompte, from the New-York H. Smith Clubs, and John McChumpha, H. T. Whittemore, L. P. Laffray, and M. McElroy, of Artizan Lodge. As the body crossed the threshold the solemn tones of the organ pealed forth a funeral dirge, which did not cease until the casket was deposited near the reading-desk and covered with the New-York Police flag. The place was crowded, and at 12:20 P. M. the choir chanted the First Psalm. The services then began, the officiating clergyman reading the Nineteenth Psalm, which was followed by the hymn—

"Behold the paths that mortals tread
Down to the regions of the dead!"

Prayer was succeeded by another hymn, and Rev. Homer Eaton, of Troy, former Pastor of the Amsterdam Methodist Church, preached the sermon. He said in opening: "Back to the place of his birth, after an eventful life, is brought the body of Henry Smith, to be laid beside his kindred in the grave." The speaker then gave a brief sketch of the early life and struggles of the deceased. He told of his labors on the Erie Canal for the support of his indigent father, his career as grocer, and steam-boat man. Then he followed him to New-York, and sketched cursorely deceased's political career, extolling specially Mr. Smith's virtues and integrity. His charity and open-handed generosity formed a large part of the discourse, which concluded with words of sympathy and Christian consolation for the bereaved widow. A poem entitled "In Memoriam," and written by a friend, was read. The choir chanted "The Lord is My Shepherd," and the casket was opened. Then the congregation took a last look at Mr. Smith's face, which soon after was shut up forever from the world's gaze.

At 1:30 the body was put in the hearse, the procession reformed, and, to the touching strains of "Home, Sweet Home," passed up the hill to Green Hill Cemetery, overlooking the Mohawk Valley. The final resting place, on the summit, was reached at 2 o'clock and surrounded by the Masons, who performed the last sad sites. In the first place, however, Rev. Mr. Eaton read the Methodist burial service, and then Speaker Husted, J. G. W., representing the Grand Lodge of the State, assisted by Past Masters G. A. Barney and W. H. Davis, with C. E. Elwood acting as Grand Chaplain, read the Masonic burial ritual. Mr. Husted also delivered the oration. It was brief and bore testimony to the private excellencies of deceased's character as known to the speaker and his Masonic brethren. His hearty friendship and earnest efforts to serve whomsoever he bestowed it on, Mr. Husted stated to have been well known. This brief address was followed by another on the immortality of the soul, delivered by Past Master Davis. Mr. Barney concluded this part of the ceremonies with another on "Voices of the Dead." Public honors by the Fraternity and the usual ritual terminated the solemn obsequies, and the grave was closed.

The church had been decorated around the pulpit with floral emblems, the gifts of his friends in New-York. Most of them have already been described in these columns in the account of the services at the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church on Thursday. The arrangements were controlled by Austin Leake, S. C. Schular, President of the Village Trustees, and his associates.

When Mr. Smith was buried, the mourners and friends returned to Division street, and the procession to the depot, just in time to catch the 3 o'clock train to Albany, to which three drawing-room cars for their accommodation were attached. The Albany delegations reached that place at 4:30, and an hour later the New-Yorkers left for their homes.

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"Safety" refers to the robbery of five houses "all in a row" in Brooklyn, and inquires if there is no way to protect property from midnight burglars. We answer that we know of no better way than to connect all the exterior doors and windows with a bell by means of wires leading from a small electric battery. No thief can enter a house thus guarded without alarming the inmates. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray st., is the proprietor of a method which has saved thousands from the annoyance of these marauding visits. The above was written simply out of regard to the public need.—*Journal of Commerce* Feb. 23, 1874. *Journal of Commerce* speaks from personal experience of many years. HOLMES.

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We Would Call Attention to the Sale of the valuable banking-house and lot on the north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., to be sold on Tuesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

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MARRIED.

BUCKMAN—DODGE.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874, by Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., WM. H. BUCKMAN, of Toledo, Ohio, to L. EMMA, daughter of Dr. J. Smith Dodge, of New-York. No cards.

SIMONS—McCOY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. M. Rice, Mr. JAMES DEMAR SIMONS to Miss GEORGINE C., daughter of the late Joseph McCoy, all of Jersey City.

TAYLOR—GRACEI.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. A. V. Putnam, P. GRINNELL TAYLOR, to EMMA GRACEI.

DIED.

BRAMHALL.—Suddenly, Feb. 27, MOSES B. BRAMHALL in his 59th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Bayonne, N. J., Monday morning, March 2, at 11:15. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

BUTTRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, EDWIN THEODORE, infant son of Charles A. and M. Louise Buttrick, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 770 De Kalb av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock.

BORDEN.—At Fall River, Mass., Feb. 25, Col. RICHARD BORDEN, in his 79th year.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COLE.—On Thursday 26th inst., CATHARINE COLE, wife of the late Cornelius Cole, in the 94th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 3 P. M., at the Scotch Presbyterian Church 14th st., near 6th av. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

HASKETT.—On the 27th inst., CARRIE MATIDA STEWART, only child of William Jay and Caroline Haskett, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Sunday-school, are repectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, near 9th av., on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HEWLETT.—At Newcastle, Feb. 25, MARY, the widow of the late William Hewlett, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Kisco on the arrival of the 9:15 train from 42d st.

JANES.—At Mary's Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, 26th inst., of diphtheric croup, JULIA WHITE, eldest daughter of George and Louise P. Janes, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., from the residence of her parents, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Station to meet 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

KITCHING.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE KITCHING, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 278 Clinton av., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

LOTT.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1874, JOHANNES H. LOTT, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at Flat Lands, on Saturday, 28th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice, at 2 o'clock.

McCORKLE.—At his residence, No. 309 Lexington av., Feb. 27, HENRY M. McCORKLE, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OLMSTEAD.—At his residence, in Clinton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, ASA OLMSTEAD, Esq., formerly of Northfield, Mass. in the 83d year of his age.

ODELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, A. J. ODELL, Jr., son of A. J. Odell, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 236 East 60th st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, EDWARD E., only child of James W. and Adelaide Payne, aged 6 months and 24 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 588 Franklin av., on Monday, at 1 P. M.

PIERSON.—At Westport, Conn., on the 26th inst., HARRIET ROBINSON, widow of the late Jabez Pierson, of East Orange, aged 84 years.

Interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 2, at 3:45 P. M.

SHEPARD.—At Brooklyn, 25th inst., ELLEN, wife of Charles U. Shepard, Jr., and daughter of the late James Humphrey.

Funeral services at the house of her mother, No. 201 Columbia Heights, on Monday, March 2, at 5 P. M.

SKINNER.—At Inwood, in this City, Wednesday, Feb. 25, JAMES K. SKINNER, aged 46 years.

Funeral Saturday, from Inwood Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TISDALE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Friday, 27th inst., MATILDA B., wife of Robert B. Tisdale, and daughter of John B. Reboul, of the same place.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, 26th inst., ANCEL TITUS, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged 83 years, 5 months, and 18 days.

The funeral services will be at the W. M. E. Church, Tompkins av., corner of Willoughby, on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, ANNA FRANCES, daughter of William and Victoria Amidor Tucker, aged 4 years 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 47th st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

WIECHERS.—Feb. 16, at Matanzas, ABBY ELIZABETH, wife of W. A. Wiechers, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 West 23d st., on Monday, March 2, at 12 M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20	Leather, sides	5,887
Broom-corn, bales	20	Moss, bales	4
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	120
Cotton, bales	4,700	Crude Turp., bbls.	182
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	1,031	Tar, bbls.	2,760
Copper, bbls.	26	Resin, bbls.	157
Copper, cakes	182	Pork, pks.	282
Dried Fruit, pks.	73	Beef, pks.	74
Eggs, bbls.	1,302	Cut meats, pks.	996
Flour, bbls.	11,094	Lard, pks.	1,956
Wheat, bushels	137,840	Stearine, pks.	100
Corn, bushels	19,200	Butter, pks.	2,470
Oats, bushels	8,400	Cheese, pks.	3,457
Rye, bushels	5,100	Tallow, pks.	93
Malt, bushels	623	Dressed Hogs, No.	920
Grass-seed, bags	420	Pea-nuts, bags	138
Beans, bbls.	194	Rice, pks.	101
Skins, bales	113	Tobacco, hhds.	302
Hops, bales	224	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,540
Hides, No.	856	Whisky, bbls.	223
Hides, bales	398		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Arundel Castle, for Liverpool—215 hhds. Tallow, 500 bbls. Flour, 428 bx. Clothes-pins, 32,101 bush. Corn, 1,000 tcs. Lard, 643 bbls. Resin, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 314 bales Cotton.

By the bark Condor, for Rotterdam—21,498 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Laura Bride, for Rio Grande—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BEES-WAX—Yellow is salable and firm with the range of 31½c.@33½c. ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have shown more activity, especially in the line of the more desirable styles of work, the demand for which has noticeably increased, with prices generally ruling firm. The order business forms a very satisfactory feature of the trade, being quite animated. Fine goods are of ready sale, and more call is noted for the poorer styles than usual of late. Through the auction rooms the distribution of stock is progressing more vigorously. From Boston the latest report is to the effect that buyers who were there at the opening of the season have returned home, and the small jobbers and large retail dealers from the interior, western, and south-western towns are now in market, but they purchase with extreme caution, and this feeling is so general that manufacturers would carefully scan the credit of a buyer who was not known to be perfectly sound, and wished to buy large bills of goods. The farmers and planters are largely indebted to the interior traders, and the retail dealers are more anxious to make collections than to extend credits. Crops have paid better profits to producers than for several years past, and those who have sold their produce are in a condition to pay their bills, but there are still large amounts of grain in farmers' hands. If the foreign markets can take the surplus, trade cannot fail to improve, and there is certainly good reason to expect an improvement as soon as Spring fairly opens. Prices remain about as noted last week."

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but steady, with Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 12½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been unusually quiet of late, and more or less nominal as to price in the wholesale line. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive at former figures; Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c., with 400 bags reported sold on private terms; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—The general market shows decidedly more firmness, on an improved demand for supplies. Rio has been in much better request at an advance of fully ½c. ₱ ℔. on yesterday's quotations, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,811 bags by the Ontario, part (445 bags) at 23¼c., but including two invoices of 3,366 and 2,000 bags on private terms, and 3,700 bags by the Contest also on private terms, and, at Baltimore, 2,500 bags by the Yamoyden at 24¾c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 55,577 bags. Other kinds have also been more sought after and held with more confidence. The bulk of the stock of Maracaibo in first hands (some 8,000 bags) was said to have been purchased at stronger prices, within the range. The jobbing trade was reported brisker. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 21¾c.@22¼c.; fair, 23c.@23¼c.; good, 24c.@24¼c.; prime, 24¾c.@25¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21¾c.@26c., gold; Java, 28c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@26½c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25c.; Costa Rica, 23½c.@25c.; Mexican, 23c.@24c.; San Domingo, 21½c.@22¼c.; and Jamaica, 23½c.@25c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, yet quoted essentially unchanged as to price. Sales have been reported of 1,373 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 318 bales to shippers, 819 bales to spinners, and 236 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been liberal, with prices quoted rather easier in most instances, closing, however, about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 21,600 bales to-day,) with 1,800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option, at 15c.; March, 15⅛c.; April, 15 9-16c.; May, 16 1-16c.; June, 16½c.; July, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; and August, 17 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,700 bales, including 3,504 bales from Norfolk, 309 bales from New-Orleans, 45 bales from Wilmington, and 842 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 15,676 bales, and for the week, 102,678 bales, against 123,046 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,052,168 bales, against 2,706,699 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 50,394 bales; to the Continent, 18,551 bales. Stock—in New York, 125,303 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 833,797 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively quiet, since our last, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$210; do. pipe, $140@$265; do. bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoops, $40@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive, yet nominally unaltered in price. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, at 16½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do. 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 15c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 15c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do., 12 thread, 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been generally dull and weak as to price. A limited export demand prevailed for shipping extras within the range of $6 25@$6 50 for low grade stock, with sales reported of about 3,400 bbls., chiefly at $6 37½c.@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Apart from which the dealings were almost wholly in small job lots, to meet urgent wants, at drooping rates. The sales reported since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 37½@$6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 50@$6 90 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates...Southern Flour has been quiet, and quoted rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in slack request at $4 75@$5 85 for poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 65 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand within the range of from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $445@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,470 bbls....Bag-meal has been inactive within the range of $1 40@$1 45 for Coarse; $1 49@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ₱ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour at $2 80@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been quoted steady on a moderately active movement. Sales embraced 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45; 100 casks Currants, part at 6½c.; 500 frails Dates at 7½c.@7¾c.; and 40 casks Turkey Prunes at $13@$13¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat declined about 2c. a bushel, under more liberal offerings of stock. At the reduced figures, a fair demand has been noted, chiefly for export. Winter has been in rather more request for milling, but unsettled as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,500 bushels, at $1 50@$1 54 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50@$1 51 for Chicago and North-West, and $1 53@$1 54 for Minnesota, Milwaukee, and Duluth; $1 48½@$1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 49@$1 49½ for lines; $1 46@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 12@$1 40 for unsound Rejected and inferior Spring; $1 45@$1 52 for ungraded Spring, car stock, and $1 65 for Amber Indiana....Corn has been in reduced supply and quoted firmer, with a good demand noted, mostly on trade account; the market, however, closing tamely and about as yesterday as to values. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 76c.@80c. for inferior to choice new mixed Western, closing at 79c. for strictly Prime; 78c.@81c. for new Yellow do.; 79c. for new White do.; and 83c.@85 for old mixed Western, the inside price for odd car-lots....Rye quoted down to 98c.@$1 03 for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State, from track and delivered, and a sale of 6,200 bushels, in lots....Barley quiet and nominal....Of Barley-malt, 15,000 bushels Canada West changed hands at $2 25@$2 30; the latter rate with ninety days' credit....Oats have been quoted a shade dearer on a fairly active business. Sales embrace 67,000 bushels (part from store) at 60½c.@62c. for mixed Western; 62c.@63c., chiefly at 63c. for White do....Feed in demand at $23@$30, as to quality. A sale of fifty tons was made at $25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been recently quite dull, with values nominally unchanged. Bags, 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12½c.@13c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been offered more freely, and have been in quite moderate request, buyers having had any existing advantage as to price. Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@$1; Wheat do., 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been in quite moderate request, and quoted rather less firm as to price. Sales, 400 bales Sisal on private terms, and 500 bags Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c., currency, ₱ ℔. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been steady in price and in fair demand; sales, 2,100 Montevideo Hides and Kips, 5,700 Central American, 875 Bogota, 1,000 dry Galveston, and 250 dry Texas Kips within the previous range.

HOPS—The better grades of stock have been offered sparingly, and have been in fair request at full prices. Most other kinds have been dull and irregular. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 35c.@50c., ₱ ℔. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 820 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 17,429 bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year, and the export [illegible] foreign [illegible] 13,021 bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks: "Our letters from the interior still report a large movement in Hop-poles. The fact should be remembered that these poles will be set this Spring in yards which were planted last Spring, and which will come into bearing the coming Fall. If the Winter has been a favorable one for the newly-planted yards, we may look for a large crop next Fall. A large crop, of course, will bring about lower prices, and keep foreign Hops from our shores. The foreign markets are still reported dull and declining."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been slow of sale, on the basis of $1 90@$2 10 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been quite moderately inquired for, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5@$5 50, to arrive and here; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been offered with comparative freedom at late figures, but has been without activity; Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $17 50@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$32 50; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6.50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—The movements have been moderately active, though not quite as satisfactory as during the preceding week. Manufacturers have been purchasing Sole with reserve, and only to meet urgent wants. A moderate inquiry has been noted for Upper, the finer qualities, which have not been plenty, having been in most favor. The better qualities of Harness have been in request, and not abundant. Prices have been generally without material change. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₱ ℔....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ ℔. Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been quiet, but quoted easier. Sales include 100,000 ℔s. Ingot at 24½c....Scotch Pig-iron has been offered more freely, and generally quoted lower and irregular on a moderate business; 300 tons Eglinton sold, part at $38 50 and part reported even lower, for cash, though the current quotations were $38 50@$39 50. American Pig-iron has been very quiet at essentially unchanged prices. Iron Rails in very moderate request. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $38 50@$39 50; Glengarnock, $40@$41; Coltness, $44; Gartsherrie, $46@$47; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at 31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50.... A very limited demand prevails for Pig-lead, with foreign quoted at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25@$6 37½, gold; Bar quoted at 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c. Spelter has been dull at 7¾c.@7⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 7½c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and heavy, with Straits at 27c., gold; English at 23½c.@23¾c.; Refined do., 24¾c.@25c., and Banca at 30c.@30½c., gold; sales 15 tons English at 23½c.@23¾c., and 10 tons Refined do. at 24¾c., gold....Tin Plates have been less sought after on the basis of former rates; no important dealings reported. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 75@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc quiet and irregular.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales, 160 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 33c.@36c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 36c.@45c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@60c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at unchanged rates; sales, 1,300 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 45@$2 50; 400 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 75@$3 25, and 200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar quiet at former rates....Spirits Turpentine dull for early delivery at 48c. A sale of 100 bbls., March delivery, buyer's option, was made at 50½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A rather limited movement has been reported in most kinds at essentially unaltered quotations. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; prime Lard-oil at 84c.@87c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 46c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@57½c.; White do. at 62½c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for March....Refined in some demand here at 15½c., but held at 15¾c.@16c. for early delivery. At Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., and 13,000 bbls., first half of April, at 16c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 16c.... Naphtha at 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, since our last, for early delivery, with new Western Mess quoted nominally at $15 62½@$15 75 ₱ bbl., and other kinds as before. For forward delivery, 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, June options, sold at $15 80, which was the asking price at the close, with March options quoted at $15 27@$15 37½; April, $15 50@$15 55; May, $15 65@$15 70....Dressed Hogs firmer and wanted; quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for City, light averages, and 6⅞c.@7¼c. for Western....Cut-meats dull at about previous rates; 2,100 Smoked Hams, 15 to 11½ ℔s., sold at 12c.@13c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at previous quotations; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted nominal at 6c....Bacon about steady, but very quiet; 150 bxs. Long Clear sold at 8⅜c.@8½c., the latter, in part, for City, and 400 bxs., to arrive, at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔.; Short Clear quoted at 8½c., and Long and Short Clear, early deliveries, at 8 7-16c....Lard has been held rather more confidently on a restricted offering, but has been rather quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 900 tcs. Western Steam, very inferior to prime, at 8c.@9 1-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅜c.; 100 tcs. City Steam at 9c., quoted at 9c.@9⅛c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¾c., and 800 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 9½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., March options, at 9 1-16c.; 1,000 tcs. April at 9¼c., and 250 tcs. June at 9⅝c....Beef products quiet within the previous range; 150 bbls. Beef, and 75 bbls. Beef Hams sold....Butter firm and wanted; quotations as in our last....Cheese in fair demand at full previous figures....Eggs moderately sought after within yesterday's range.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, with a good demand reported, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 6¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been rather easier in price on a moderately active business: 400 bags prime Western sold at 9¼c., and 122 bags State at 10c. ₱ ℔. Rough Flax quiet at previous prices. Of Timothy, 178 bags sold from store at $3 25 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Calcutta Linseed.

SKINS—Have met with a fair sale on a generally steady basis as to prices, including Honduras Deer at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Central American, Trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, Untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ₱ ℔. Tampico Goat, 48c.@50c.; Matamoros, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c., ₱ ℔.; Madras, ₱ ℔., 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Raw, chiefly on refining account, holders offering supplies with comparative freedom at the current quotations, which show a slight shading of values, though toward the close rather more steadiness was apparent. Sales have been made of 3,296 hhds. and 3,110 bxs., including 623 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8 9-16c.; 2,354 bxs. do. at 8¾c.@8½c.; 387 hhds. and 81 bxs. do. (placed a few days since, but not previously made public) at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 25 bxs. old crop Derosne at 9½c.; 2,240 hhds. new crop Refining Muscovado, about strict fair to strict prime, at 7½c.@7⅞c.; 46 hhds. and 50 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c., and 600 bxs. do. at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; good do., 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8 9-16c.; Manila bags, 6⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7¼c.; Refining Sugars in more demand, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10¼c.; A's, 9c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active demand at former figures; sales, 201,000 ℔s., good ordinary to strictly prime at 7⅝c.@7 13-16c. ₱ ℔....Of Stearine, 120 tcs. sold at 9¼c.@9⅞c.; and of Grease, 28 tcs. at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—A limited business has been noted in this line at about former figures; 500 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—In Western Leaf the business has been entirely of a jobbing character at steady prices; sales have been 100 hhds. at 5½c.@7c., the inside price for new crop. Seed-leaf has been in fair demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 200 cases 1870 crop Connecticut at 6½c.; 100 cases 1871 crop sundry lots, 9c.@40c.; 50 cases 1872 crop State on private terms; 300 cases 1872 crop Connecticut and Massachusetts, including Wrappers, at 18c.@37c.; Seconds at 10c.@13c.; and Fillers at 5c.@6c.; also, 130 cases 1872 crop Ohio at 6c.@7c. Of Havana, sales have been reported of 200 bales at 80c.@95c.

WHISKY—More active but lower; sales 420 bbls., in lots, at 96½c.@97½c., closing at 96½c.@97c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Business has been without remarkable animation since our last. Holders have shown firmness on desirable lots of stock, which have not been offered freely. The demand from all sources has been rather moderate. Manufacturers have been purchasing with reserve, complaining of the slow progress of revival in the distributing trade in woolen goods. On undesirable grades and odd lots of stock, prices slightly favored buyers, but this was an exceptional feature as to values. Sales have been reported during the week of 216,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece within the range of 40c.@56c., chiefly at 50c.@56c.; 40,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock at 25c.@44c.; 32,000 ℔s. Combing stock at 55c.@62½c.; 81,000 ℔s. Scoured, mostly at 60c.@90c., but including some very choice Australian as high as $1 20; 620 bags and 7,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@55c., the latter an extreme rate for fancy, chiefly at 43c.@50c.; 265,000 ℔s. Texas at from 20½c.@36c.; 79 bales and 3,000 ℔s. Oregon on private terms; 56,000 ℔s. California Spring at 30c.@39c.; 326 bales and 206,000 ℔s. do. Fall, in sundry lots, at 22¼c.@28c.; 40 bales Lambs', part low grade, at 40c.; 50 bales Montevideo at 36½c.; equal to about 1,400 bales South American carpet stock, part at 16½c. for Creole; 15,000 ℔s. Mestiza, part at 38c., equal to about 300 bales Egyptian on private terms; 200 bales Cape Pulled at 60c.@62½c.; 370 bales and 7,000 ℔s. Cape, part at 38c.@39½c.; about 85,000 ℔s. Australian within the range of 48c.@52c.; about 60,000 ℔s. Noils, part at 40c.@54c.; 20 bales Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins at 28½c.; 10,000 ℔s. Turkey Wool Skins at 20c.; 82,000 ℔s. Colorado Wool, part at 27½c.; and 6,000 ℔s. Tub-washed stock at 55c.

FREIGHTS—An unusually tame market has been noted to-day. Rates have been nominally unchanged, but the offerings of most kinds of Produce have been limited. The chief business was in the way of Provision engagements. The chartering movement was light, rates ruling about as before. Some inquiry was noted for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade, part to arrive. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 2,000 tcs. Lard, 1,200 bxs. Bacon, and 150 tons Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ₱ ℔.; 160 bxs. Bacon and 480 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 980 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by steam, 2,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ₱ bushel; 120 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 200 pkgs. Lard at 50s. ₱ ton; 75 tcs. Beef and 50 tcs. Pork at 5s. ₱ tierce....For Falmouth and orders, a Swedish bark, 228 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at 45s., and a Norwegian brig, 118 tons, with Molasses, from Sagua, at 45s.....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) two British barks, 655 and 623 tons, (to arrive,) with full cargoes of Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Belle Isle, two French barks, 486 and 454 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at 60s....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 933 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 4½d., and a German bark, 466 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. do. from do., reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, an American bark, 353 tons, reported with staves, on the basis of about $45....For St. Kitts, a British brig, 170 tons, (now at Providence,) thence, with general cargo at $1,000....For the north side of Cuba and back, a British bark, 370 tons, reported at $8 25....For the south side of Cuba and back, an American bark, 359 tons, [illegible]....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 331 tons, [illegible] at $4 50....a British schooner, 218 tons, with Sugar, from Havana at $4 [illegible]; a British schooner, 119 tons, with Molasses, from Cienfuegos, at $4 37½; three American schooners, 170, 153, and 154 tons, with Sugar and Melado, from Caibarien, at $5 75@$5 25; a schooner, with Sugar, from do., at $5 50; a British brig, 178 tons, and an American brig, 190 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $3 62½....For Boston or Portland, a British brig, 229 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $5....For New-York, an American bark, 650 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5.

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G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FOR INVESTMENT,

NEW-YORK CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK DUE IN 1900.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK COUNTY SIXES (6 PER CENT.) AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM

Railroad Company's

Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

Due 1900. A small amount for sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Chairman of the Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.

J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

$18,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE sum on improved City property; principals only. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

BONDS WANTED.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

DES MOINES VALLEY LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

MONTCLAIR MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

FOR SALE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. AND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

DES MOINES VALLEY LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."

JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company are notified that the agreement approved at the last meeting of the bondholders is ready for signature at the offices of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., and of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York. It has already received the assent of holders of a majority of the bonds, and it is important to all parties intending to join the combination to sign the agreement without delay.

The committee also give notice that by the terms of the agreement the option of uniting with the combination will remain open to all bondholders until the 25th day of March next, and that after that date no further signatures to the agreement are to be received.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD,
JOHN H. FISHER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY,
B. R. McALPINE,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, } Committee.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
SKIPWITH WILMER,
EUGENE KELLY,
LUCIUS TUCKERMAN.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by

W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.

T. J. CARTER, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses and amounts to

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,

(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.

J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty two years.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1874, ON the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad will be paid, on presentation of the bonds with the coupons attached, at the office of the company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, on and after March 2. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FEB. 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1874. }

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Scrip of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY due March 1, 1874, will be paid on and after the 2d prox., at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo.

ADAMS EARL, President.

THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY.—THE coupons of the First Mortgage bonds, due March 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the company, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon—"The Growth of the Doctrine of the Lord's Supper." Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, March 1. Bible class at 5 P. M., conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D. Service of song at 7:30, followed by an address by Rev. Benj. N. Martin, D. D. Special meetings, for young men only, every evening (Wednesday excepted) during the week, at 8 o'clock; will be addressed by Rev. Drs. Atterbury, Sabine, Taylor, Vincent, and Hoyt. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 P. M. All young men are cordially invited.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock; temperance meeting, 3:15 P. M. Rev. W. H. Dikeman will preside; Hon. Rufus F. Andrews and others will address the meeting; seats free: a kind welcome to all.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORner 14th st., SUNDAY, 10:30, "Elements of Universology," by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, "Spirit Communion, Facts and Phenomena;" 7:30, "Bible Christianity." The public are cordially invited to attend these meetings. Evening a golden opportunity for Bible Christians.

A GRAND CHARITY CONCERT WILL BE given by the Chicago Concert Troupe (who have volunteered their gratuitous services) for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission Wednesday evening, March 4, in the Church of the Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway. Tickets, 50 cents, can be had of Tiffany & Co.; also at Caswell & Hazard's drug stores.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services at 9:30, 10:30, 3:30, and 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. In the evening, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., will preach. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Prayer."

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of the Sunday-school Juvenile Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M.; address by Rev. John Parker.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. C. E. Grinnell, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal, services on Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor. Strangers welcome.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, March 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Steel, will preach Sabbath morning. Subject—"Glorying in the Cross." Rev. W. W. Bowdish will preach in the evening. Seats free and strangers made welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening. Subject for evening—"A Good Investment." Baptism after service. Revival meetings every night.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., of Boston, will preach Sunday, March 1, morning and evening. Subject: Morning—"Where to Put One's Treasure." For the evening—"The House of God, and the Gate of Heaven." The public cordially invited, morning and evening; communion service morning.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, REV. GEO. H. Hepworth.—Subject of morning service—"Jehovah and Baal, the Story of Elijah the Story of To-day." In the evening Miss Sarah F. Smiley will preach, and during the week will hold a series of religious services in the church.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, March 1, morning prayer, litany and Holy Communion with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Seats free. Confirmation, Sunday, March 8, evening.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION. —The next sermon in the course to-morrow evening, at 7:30, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., west of 6th av., by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D. Subject—"The Christian Doctrine of Prayer."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Andrews will preach. Subject—"The Three Temptations of the Church."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at [illegible] "A Sermon of Remembrance." [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.

Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Revs. J. S. Inskip and W. McDonald, of the "National Association," will conduct a series of religious meetings in this church for ten days or more, at 3 and 7 P. M.

Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by J. S. Inskip.

Sunday, 7:30 P. M., preaching by W. McDonald.

The East-side Temperance Alliance, Rev. W. H. Boole, President, composed of the members of this church and others, will hold prayer-meeting Sunday at 3 P. M. Revs. Inskip and McDonald, who are just from the West, will give their views on the religious aspects of the wonderful temperance revival in that region. An original hymn, sung to the tune, "Our God is marching on," written for the meeting by Rev. F. Bottome, will be distributed to the audience.

A DAILY PRAYER-MEETING

for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on this City, to promote the temperance cause, will be held in this church at 10 o'clock, beginning next Monday. The Christian women of this City are specially invited to engage in these meetings.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday, both morning and evening. Communion after morning service. A cordial welcome extended to all. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, West 28th st., near Broadway.—Rev. A. N. Gilbert, of Baltimore, Md., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, March 1. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

DIVINE TRUTH IN PURITY AND POWER will be preached by S. S. Snow, messenger of the coming King of Glory, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Work of Preparation for the Coming of Our Lord." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Our work is constant.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacramental service after morning service. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES—HARVARD Rooms, 6th av., corner 42d st.—Rev. R. D. Mathews will preach on Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. O. N. Sims, (of Newark, N. J.) on Thursday next, at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine services next Sabbath, 1st inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND ARE TO spend Sunday at Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 4th st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway. —Rev. Jas. Lamb, of Lake George, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Ben. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Subjects: Morning—"Morality Cannot Save." Evening—"Paradoxes of Christianity."

NEW TESTAMENT BAPTISM WILL BE ADministered in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at the close of the morning service. Preaching by the Pastor, morning and evening.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A temperance prayer and experience meeting at 4 P. M. Rouse, every friend of the cause and every sufferer from rum, and come.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. S. MILLER HAYDMAN, PASTOR OF the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the First Methodist Church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) Sunday morning, March 5, at 10:30 o'clock, on exchange. Subject—"Recognition of Friends in a Future Life." Rev. Mr. Kendrick, the Pastor, 7:30 o'clock. Theme—"The Triumphs of the Bible." Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme of the evening, (No. 1 of a series on "The Pilgrim's Progress,") "John Bunyan." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. SAMUEL S. MITCHELL, OF WASHINGton, D. C., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture by the Pastor, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. T. M. EDDY, D. D., WILL PREACH SUNday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. SMOOT, OF BOWLING GREEN, Ky., will preach in Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., Sunday morning, March 1, at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New-Orleans, at 7:30 P. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHop Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall Sunday, March 1, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall services will be held at 7:45 o'clock. Seats always free at both halls.

REV. B. M. PALMER, D. D., OF NEW-ORleans, La., will preach at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., at 11 A. M., and Rev. R. K. Smoot, of Bowling Green, Ky., at 3:30 P. M.

REV. PROF. JOSEPH R. WILSON, D. D., of Columbia, S. C., will preach on Sabbath evening, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF FIFTH AVENUE Presbyterian Church, will preach at Emmanuel Chapel, on 6th st., between Avenues C and D, on Sunday evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach Sunday morning and evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Hicks st., corner of Rapelyea, Brooklyn. Take the Court st. cars.

REV. C. N. SIMS, OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, Newark, N. J., will preach next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Harvard Rooms, 6th av., corner 42d st. Come and welcome.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 and 7:30.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th av.

Sermons as follows:

Sunday morning, 1st March, the Rector.

Sunday evening, Rev. W. T. Egbert.

Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt.

Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Tuttle.

Daily morning and evening prayer.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, March 1—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany sermon and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, with sermon, at 3:30 o'clock. Lenten services—Prayer every evening at 5 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday morning prayer, with lecture at — o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. During Lent, Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M., 12 M., and 7:45 P. M. Other days, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sermon Sunday evening by Rev. C. T. Woodruff; next Wednesday evening by Rev. H. B. Hutchings, and Friday evening by Rev. Andrew Oliver, D. D.

SPECIAL SERVICES, FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY, in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association every evening next week, (Wednesday excepted,) commencing March 2, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Drs. Atterbury, Sabine, Taylor, Vincent, and Hoyt. Young men are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder Wm. Stuart, from Philadelphia, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ and a Future Life. All are cordially invited to hear.

STEINWAY HALL.—REV. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor, will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av. and 10th st., Sunday morning, at 10:30; and in Steinway Hall at 7:45 P. M. Subject for evening sermon—"The Sure Life."

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. N. E. CORNwall will preach in the chapel of the hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Johnland.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF LECtures on "Modern Infidelity" will be delivered by Rev. James Kennedy, in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sabbath evening, March 1, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE ASBURY PRAYING BAND WILL CONduct the services in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, SUNDAY, March 1, morning, afternoon, and evening. A grand day is expected. All are invited. Seats free.

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH —Missionary Anniversary.—Preaching on Sunday, March 1, at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. D. W. Thomas, of India; at 7 P. M., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D. Interesting Sunday-school missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (between 2d and 3d avs.)—Public worship at 10:30; preaching by the Pastor; at 7:30, by Rev. Dr. Crook; communion service at 3; Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. [illegible]

IRON INTERESTS.

THE "DIRECT PROCESS" IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, AT THE MEETING IN NEW-YORK ON THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1874, BY MR. THOMAS S. BLAIR, OF PITTSBURG, PENN.

I feel a certain sense of responsibility in bringing before you the subject of the direct process in iron manufacture. I am aware that in such a body as I have now the honor of addressing there are few who are not already so well informed upon its past history that it would be a weariness to them to listen to anything else than an account of practical success. Yet, to claim that success involves so much that if I do not make good my claim I deservedly expose myself to severe criticism.

The whole literature of the art, so far as relates to the direct process, is, up to this time, but a history of failure. It is safe to say that more money, time, and talent have been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. A distinguished authority in patent law has remarked that "the inventive records of the United States and of foreign countries are filled with the waifs and abandoned relics of these abortive struggles."

Dr. Percy, whose great work may be taken as an epitome of all that was worth mention, whether useful or curious, in iron metallurgy up to the date of its publication, (1864,) after giving elaborate accounts of various attempts at the direct process, condenses his own opinion of all that had been then effected into a brief but summary comment upon a pamphlet of one of the sanguine inventors who had said: "It is evident that the present mode of working iron ores, whether rich or poor, is not the most rational or economic one, although almost the only one in general use. They convert iron already malleable into cast iron, to be reconverted, at much labor and cost, into malleable iron again."

To this Dr. Percy rejoins: "These questions are extremely obvious. They have been repeatedly proposed before, but never yet satisfactorily answered."

Elsewhere he speaks of Chenot (who came so near success that the jury of the French Exposition of 1855 thought he had attained it, awarding to him one of the great gold medals; and Le Play pronounced his invention "the greatest metallurgical discovery of the age") as "poor Chenot," and ridicules the claims set up for him.

Grüner (in his *Steel and Its Manufacture*, 1867, translated by Lenox Smith, 1872,) says: "Several metallurgists have thought that instead of smelting ores in a blast-furnace, it would be better to simply reduce them to the condition of soft or carburized sponge. They hoped to obtain purer products and consume less fuel by operating at a lower temperature. They were completely deceived. When the sponges are made, instead of cast iron we have blooms of less purity, since they contain, besides the usual cinder, the earthy substances in the ore. And if the sponges are melted in crucibles instead of forging them directly in the form of blooms, we shall have a homogeneous product, but it will be iron or crude steel of inferior quality, unless the iron sponge undergoes fining like pig-metal. In the direct methods whose object is the abolition of blast-furnaces, the addition of carbon mixed with the ore cannot be avoided; and it is this which destroys all profit in the processes invented by Chenot in France, Renton in America, Gürlt in Germany," &c.

Bauermann, who comes later than Percy, (1868,) gives but slight attention to the direct process. Speaking of the various processes for the direct production of wrought iron from the ore, he says: "As these methods are only applicable to the treatment of easily reducible ores, and are essentially slow in work, giving only a small production from a plant of considerable extent as compared with the open fire, (Catalan forge,) they have not as yet been found to possess sufficient advantages to be generally adopted on a large scale."

Crooke's & Röhrig's work, (1869,) adapted from Prof. Kerh's Metallurgy, gives small encouragement. In the volume on iron they say, in their definition of wrought iron: "It is usually produced by the conversion of pig-iron, and in rare cases is obtained direct from the ore;" and again, under the caption, "Methods of Making Wrought Iron Direct from the Ores:" "At present this process is seldom used on account of its numerous disadvantages. It requires pure, rich, and easily fusible ores, and is performed in interrupted operations; much iron is scorified. The consumption of fuel is very large, and lastly, the product is seldom uniform, and is mixed with slag which can only be removed by repeated welding." After describing the Catalan forge, &c., they proceed as follows: "Gersdorff roasts sparry iron ore in reverberatory furnaces, and heats the roasted ore, together with coal, in crucibles. Clay heats ore and coal in a retort, and treats the reduced iron in a puddling furnace. Renton reduces the iron ores in vertical, slightly-heated tubes, by means of carbonic oxide gas, and forms the reduced iron into balls in a puddling-furnace. Chenot submits the ores to a reducing roasting, to transform them into magnetic oxide, which he finely crushes, and by means of an electro-magnetic apparatus, extracts the magnetic components; he then reduces the ore with carbonic oxide gas, grinds the resulting spongy iron, mixes it with soda, presses it into cylindrical shape, and at a suitable temperature draws it out into bars. Roger heats the iron, together, with coal, in a rotating cylinder, and forms the balls in a puddling-furnace."

"None of these methods seems to have met with any practical success."

In their volume on steel they say, under the heading, "Steel Direct from the Ore:"

"Gürlt proposes to treat rich, pure irons ore in cupola furnaces by means of carbonizing and reducing gases and to melt the resulting product in a gas-reveberatory furnace; but this method has not proved successful when carried out on a large scale.

By Chenot's method rich, pure ores are reduced in cupola furnaces by interstratified layers of charcoal; the resulting spongy products containing various amounts of carbon, are sorted and ground in mills, and the mass is pressed into cylinders and melted in crucibles, sometimes together, with coal and a purifying and scorifying flux of manganese. This method has been tried in Belgium without economical success, and it does not permit the production of cast steel containing a fixed proportion of carbon.

The newest and most promising way of producing steel direct from the ores is Mr. Siemens' method with the regenerative gas furnace."

This is the method described by Mr. Siemens before the Chemical Society of Great Britain, May 7, 1868. The main feature is the vertical hoppers in which the ore was to be reduced, and the product dropped thence into the bath of an open-hearth furnace. (Further on we shall see that Mr. Siemens states that it has been abandoned.) Neither Köhn nor Fairbairn appear to have thought the subject worthy of serious notice.

Under date of Feb. 27, 1869, we have the record of the opinion of a metallurgical chemist, known to you all as an eminent authority. I allude to Mr. George J. Snelus. I quote from an English patent granted to him, of the date just mentioned:

"In the ordinary process of making iron the ore is reduced under such conditions that it immediately takes up carbon and is converted into cast iron. Several attempts have been made to produce wrought iron direct from the ore, but either owing to the process not being continuous, or its requiring too much time and fuel, or its inapplicability to the treatment of fine ore, and *the incomplete reduction* of the ore, none of these attempts have yet been successful in such a degree as to afford the means of making iron or steel so economically as can be done by first forming pig-iron in the blast-furnace."

On this side of the Atlantic, with one notable exception, the direct process receives little attention in the literature of iron metallurgy. The exception I refer to is the report of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, addressed to Sir W. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1869. In this report the author says:

"In accordance with the well-known fact that the reduction of oxide of iron takes place at a temperature very much below that required for its subsequent carburation and fusion, it has been shown that the charge of ore in the blast-furnace is converted to the metallic state some time before it descends to the zone in which melting takes place. It forms, when reduced, a spongy mass, readily oxidized, which, by proper management, can be compressed and made to yield malleable iron, or by appropriate modes of treatment may be converted into steel. This fact has been the starting-point of a great number of plans designed to obtain malleable iron and steel without the production of cast-iron and the employment of the processes of puddling and cementation. This, it is true, is attained in the Catalan and blooming forges, *but the attention of many inventors has been, and still is, directed to the discovery* of simpler, or at least more economical, methods of obtaining similar results."

Dr. Hunt then proceeded to sketch all the attempts at the direct process, in this country and abroad, worthy of mention up to the date at which he wrote, pointing out in each case the difficulty or drawback developed in practical working. It is a brief but comprehensive history of the subject, and tells the same story in every case—failure to realize any large results. The British Iron and Steel Institute may certainly be taken as embodying the latest and most advanced ideas in everything that relates to iron metallurgy. At its meeting in London, March 19, 1872, the discussion which arose respecting the Danks puddling furnace brought out incidentally an expression of opinion on the direct process from some of its most eminent members. Mr. Edward Riley said: As regarded making wrought iron direct from the ore, he believed there was certainly very little hope of that being carried out practically or profitably. He thought no one could conceive any method more simple than the present process of throwing materials into the blast furnace for the purpose of reducing them, and he was sure that all improvements in iron should commence with the pig-iron. They could make it in any quantity, and they ought to start there. He could not conceive of any other process of making iron cheaper."

Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell thought that a certain amount of disrespect had been shown—in a previous part of the discussion—with regard to the blast furnace, in speaking of it as a roundabout way of doing the work which was performed by it. There was no doubt that [illegible] the iron with carbon [illegible] that the blast furnace, at the same time, got rid of earthy impurities generally found associated with iron ores. He therefore quite agreed with Mr. Riley that although it might be a roundabout way in the first instance, they could not conceive any means so simple for getting rid of a large amount of extraneous matter as blast furnaces.

These views appear to have been acquiesced in by the members present generally. At their meeting in April, 1873, Dr. C. W. Siemens read a paper which, from the distinguished position of its author, and the character of its reception by his associates, may reasonably be supposed to represent the condition at that date of the art of iron-making in Great Britain, so far as relates to the direct process. After describing the various attempts made by him to bring the direct process into practice, and explaining the reasons which induced him to abandon them, one after the other, he uses these words:

"These experiments convinced me that the successful application of reduced ores could not be accomplished through their conversion into spongy metal, and fully explained to me the want of success which has attended the previous efforts of Clay, Chenot, Yates, and others to produce iron direct from the ore."

He then describes a new method and apparatus wherein he begins by abandoning one of the cardinal features of a truly direct process, a feature pointed out by Dr. Hunt in the extract I have already quoted, viz., that the reduction of the oxide of iron can be obtained at a heat much below that required for its subsequent combustion and fusion. Dr. Siemens, despairing of realizing this feature, begins, in his new process, by fusing the oxide.

Such, I think, may be called a fair statement of the literature of the subject up to the present time.

Furthermore, its uniform and consistent record of failure is borne out by the facts. It would have been, for example, impossible for a metallurgist so intelligent and deservedly esteemed as Grüner is, to commit himself to the statements I have quoted, if, at the time he made them, there had been in existence, as an article of manufacture on the large scale, a *true* iron-sponge. He speaks of the "earthy substances" as causing "impurity," and says that the sponge when melted will, it is true, give a homogeneous product, but of inferior quality, "unless the iron-sponge undergoes fining like pig-metal." Had he been acquainted with iron-sponge whose only "impurities" (in quantity sufficient to be objectionable) were silica and alumina, could he have fallen into the error of stating that the impurities could not be removed by the state of fusion, but only "when the iron-sponge undergoes fining like pig-metal?"

So with his statement that the necessity of adding carbon in the direct process "destroys all profit" in it.

Had he been acquainted, I say, with true iron-sponge, and familiar with its manufacture into iron and steel, he would have recognized the fact that in iron-sponge we have the least possible affinity between the earthy substances and the metal. And he undoubtedly would have been thus informed had such practice been known in the art.

But setting aside all these, I come down to the present hour and present place, and our own country, and I ask you here present, who are familiar with all the industries of the nation, whether you have knowledge of any direct process for the production alike of iron and steel now carried on upon a working scale as a successful rival of the ordinary indirect methods?

Now, when one considers that the immense results which must flow from the successful achievement of the direct process are understood by all scientific men, and have been by them so understood for years past, it seems like presumption to attempt to carry off a prize which all have hitherto either despaired of, or, seeking, have failed to win.

It seems so plain, so easy, yet has still remained as is were just out of reach.

There must be, one would say, some hidden but insuperable difficulty, else the problem had long since been solved. Consider for a moment how inviting a field it is. Nature provides us with the metal we want chemically combined with oxygen, and mechanically mingled with other substances. Let us withdraw this oxygen from the iron only, leaving the rest as compounds, it alone being elementary. Next let us melt the product, so that the iron shall—simply by difference of gravity—be separated from the dross, and then poured into proper molds. Here we have but two steps, each of great apparent simplicity—first, reduction; second, fusion. Such is the ideal, which by contrast makes the old system appear so crude, unscientific, and roundabout that the term "direct" applied to the new method sounds like the promise of a great and beneficent revolution.

We know that carbon at a certain heat will dissociate the iron and the oxygen, yet leave the other mineral matter of the ore unreduced, giving metallic iron—wrought iron—as the result. We know further, that we have at command furnaces in which the product can be melted down in a bath of cast-iron, and so treated that it shall result in ingots of any desired degree of carburization. We know that if the reduction of the ore can be thus effected the elements of cost in fuel, labor, &c., will make the product cheaper than pig-iron, and also that the melting process is less costly than puddling, whereas its product is of far greater value. Why is it, then, that while the whole iron industry of the world is struggling by small economies to realize a return upon its capital, this most plain, most prominent of all economies remains unpracticed?

There has been a link missing—without it all is naught. There has been no thorough, uniform, economical process of reduction. The missing link is true iron-sponge. It is that which I come here to exhibit to-day; to tell you how it is obtained, and to show you that by the means I shall describe it is within the reach of all.

Let me be your guide while we travel together, in thought, from the point at which I started to the final point of success. It shall not be the path I traveled. This time we will take the smoothest and shortest way.

We are in a chemical laboratory. We take a small porcelain tube and fill it with a mixture of pulverized peroxide of iron and charcoal; next we seal the ends of the tube hermetically, then expose it to heat, by immersing it in a bath of brightly red-hot sand for a certain time, (varying with the character of the ore,) then take it out, cool it, and, after cooling, break it open and pour out the contents. Carefully separating and testing them, we find that we have obtained particles of metallic iron.

Now, what conditions did we observe to get this result?

First—There was contact of the iron oxide with carbon.

Second—There was isolation from the free oxygen of the atmosphere.

Third—There was the heat of bright redness.

Fourth—There was a certain duration of time.

Fifth—There was continued isolation from the air until cold.

Hence, we have established the fact that if a peroxide of iron be brought into contact with a sufficient quantity of carbon, with perfect isolation from the atmosphere while exposed for a sufficient length of time to a sufficient heat, and then cooled down to a sufficient degree while still isolated from the air, the oxygen and the iron will be dissociated, the oxygen passing off in a gaseous form, leaving the iron behind. Now, chemistry supplies all the data for filling up with absolute figures the blanks in this statement, and we have in consequence a formula by which, if strictly carried out, we *can* achieve the first of our two great steps in the direct process—we can gain the metallic iron directly from the ore. Hence the chemistry of the operation is clear, and it becomes simply an engineering question how to meet all the necessary conditions, so as to conduct it on the large scale.

First, we investigate previous attempts, striving to detect what is defective, recognizing what is correct, and supplying what is yet wanting.

Proceeding in our course of elimination, we first reject all those methods in which it is sought to yoke the production of the iron-sponge directly with a method of treating it; those, for example, which are meant to reduce the ore in one chamber and pass it as fast as reduced (or supposed to be reduced) into another chamber for after treatment—welding, melting, &c.

The operations cannot be made synchronous. One or the other must be disarranged in order to accommodate its fellow.

Confining ourselves, therefore, to the simple question of reduction, we finally give the preference, among the multitude of contrivances and appliances, to the vertical chamber, to be filled at top, and drawn at bottom, and working continuously. But in all these we discover one fatal defect: there is no adequate provision for the isolation of the material, either while under treatment or while cooling, or both.

We experiment ourselves, and despair of obtaining the desired result by any arrangement of valves, or slides, or the like contrivance. The dilemma is this: we want an apparatus that, as I have said, shall work continuously and on a scale of considerable magnitude, taking in and discharging material at short intervals, yet always closed to the entrance of free oxygen. Or, otherwise stated, we must have a chamber so open at top and bottom, that we can dump in a cartload of crude material above and draw out a cartload of finished product below, yet be, all the time, hermetically sealed against admission of air. Now this chamber—assuming that we have settled upon the plan of filling it with ore and solid carbonaceous matter, and heating them through its walls, must be surrounded by heat for a certain distance down and by a cooling medium below that, because we intend to reduce first and then cool down. Well, we find that our difficulty as regards the keeping out of air at top, takes care of itself. The solid oxygen and solid carbon, down in the zone of reduction, are combining as carbonic oxide, and by virtue of their great expansion forcing their way upward and out so that they arrest every particle of free oxygen before it can penetrate downward. As to the bottom, however, we have not this resource, and must find another. We get it by giving to our chamber such proportions that there shall always be above the place of egress a column of material, so cool itself as to be proof against the influence of oxygen, and of such a height as to form a packing, which shall seal up all that material above it which has not yet reached the safe degree of cooling.

By this device, which, surely, is as simple as anything in metallurgical engineering, our dilemma is answered. We are now operating, in regular practice, at Glenwood, cylinders of three feet internal diameter, and forty feet in height, which are open tubes, so far as relates to the taking in and discharging of their contents, but as relates to access of air in their working-zones are sealed retorts; the seal above being the ingoing material itself and the gases percolating upward through it; and the seal below the material which, by cooling, has become indifferent to exposure. For the first time, then, in the history of attempts at the direct process we have at our command complete isolation, yet continuous working.

Let us next take up the question of imparting and maintaining the necessary heat. Here at once another difficulty confronts us. We must work upon a scale of considerable magnitude, and our reducing chambers must, therefore, be of considerable area. But their contents are very poor conductors of heat, and a little experience will convince us of the impracticability of getting an evenly-distributed temperature by conduction from the outside through a mass of, say, three feet diameter. Now, we must have uniformity of temperature to [illegible] adopted obliges us to impart the heat by conduction. We could conduct it, we will say, through three inches of the materials in time enough to answer all practical purposes, but not through three feet.

Let us see, therefore, if we cannot bring every particle of the material within three inches of a sufficiently-heated surface. Thus stated, you will probably guess at the solution of the problem. It is this: When charging your material into your cylinder, cause it to pass between heated surfaces in streams whose greatest distance in any part from a sufficiently heated surface shall not exceed your limit of three inches.

This, you will readily perceive, may be done in many ways. Let me describe to you one of the arrangements which I employ. It accomplishes very economically the purpose just explained, and performs another function which I will refer to directly.

In the top or mouth of the reducing cylinder I suspend an inner cylinder or thimble of cast-iron, with walls, say 1 inch thick, and having an outside diameter of 28 inches.

Now the reducing cylinder has an inside diameter of 36 inches; hence there is left an open space or annulus between the two of 4 inches across.

I charge my materials into this annulus only, so that all have to pass downward through it, and none can be more distant than 2 inches from the heated surface, either of the cylinder or of the thimble. I make the thimble long enough—say six feet—to insure that all the materials shall have acquired the temperature desired before they descend below the annulus.

This "initial heating," as I call it, establishes one of the primary conditions with which we started out—the imparting of the necessary degree of heat—the only duty required of that portion of the heating chamber which surrounds the cylinders; below the level of the bottom of the thimble, being to prevent the escape of the heat thus imparted. You will observe that this device completely meets the whole difficulty as to the conduction of the heat, so that—whatever the diameter of the reducing cylinder—it is only a question of what diameter and length you will give the thimble, in order to impart to your materials the temperature you wish.

We have now got thus far. Our reducing furnace shall consist of one or more cylinders (adapting the cylinder as the preferable form of chamber) which shall be heated externally for a certain distance, from the top downward, then cooled the rest of the distance downward to the base, excepting the room required at bottom for raising the telescopic sleeve for the discharge of material.

At its top is the thimble for initial-heating.

Let us now revert to our original statement of the conditions to be met, and see if we have fulfilled them.

First—We provide the contact of iron ore and carbonaceous matter by mingling them before changing into our cylinder.

Second—We isolate these materials from free oxygen while in the zone of reduction.

Third—We conduct the required degree of heat through the mass.

Fourth—Our apparatus enables us to hold it under treatment for any length of time desired.

Fifth—We have continued the isolation until the product was too cool to be oxidized on exposure to the air.

Thus we have realized, upon a working scale commensurate with the requirements of the art, the laboratory experiment of the sealed tube, and the manufacture of iron-sponge becomes as simple as any of the ordinary operations in the art of iron-making.

From the general principles above laid down, it will be easy to plan a good working reducing furnace, but there are a number of details both of construction and management which I think may interest you.

I have already alluded to the thimble arrangement for the "initial heating" as having another recommendation beyond its convenient form. What I referred to is this: When the carbon dissociates the oxygen from the iron, carbonic oxide is formed, and this, rising as I have said, passes outward by way of the interior of the thimble, as furnishing a line of less resistance than the annulus, packed as the latter is with the ingoing materials. As it ascends through the thimble it is met by the air, which, in virtue of its greater weight, (being colder,) and from the tendency to transfusion in gaseous bodies, descends into the thimble and a perfect combustion of the carbonic oxide is kept up.

Thus the carbon which had served as a chemical agent in the reduction of the ore, is made to do duty once more, and as a fuel.

Speaking of fuel, I would say that my method of heating the cylinders is to place the portion of them to be heated in a chamber of brick, which is supported on iron pillars, thus leaving the cooling zone accessible below. This chamber is heated by letting into it streams of gas at different levels, with an air inlet adjacent to each inlet of gas. All, of course, are arranged so as to have the gas supply under convenient control. Aside from the economy of gaseous, as compared with solid fuel, it is incomparably easier to keep a chamber such as this at a uniform temperature with gas than to heat it by burning coal or wood on grates.

While on this subject of fuel I may say that I am tired of the ordinary form of gas-producer. It is certainly a clumsy affair.

I hope to have something interesting to say upon a future occasion as to a better form throughout. Meantime I would suggest to others who find the clinkering to be as much of an annoyance as I do to try—as I shall soon—in the present form of producer, a water-box all round, as high up as clinkers form, and water-bars like those sometimes used under boilers.

I not only introduce the gas into the heating chamber, but also carry a pipe into and project it downward nearly to the bottom of the thimbles. By this means whenever the gases developed in the cylinders, as before explained, do not suffice to keep the heat of the interior of the thimble up to the point desired I turn on other gas enough to make up the deficiency.

Thus I secure perfect control of the heat of the thimble, and make sure that the material in the annulus will always be hot enough to be ready for dropping when a charge is drawn from below. In this way the out-put of the furnace is limited to but one consideration, to wit: what duration of exposure to a red heat is necessary to perfect the conversion. The amount of fuel required for heating is about one-third of a ton to the ton of iron in the sponge turned out. Any description of fuel commonly used in gas-producers will answer. As to the cooling, the reducing cylinders underneath the heating chamber are prolonged simply in wrought iron of one-fourth inch thickness, and each is surrounded by a jacket, which is kept full of water continually changed. The wrought-iron cylinder ends about eighteen inches above the floor, and a sleeve, working telescope fashion, closes the remainder of the connection when let fully down. By raising this sleeve more or less, as required, the material gushes out underneath, and as it does so the whole column of material in the cylinder descends, leaving a space at the top of the annulus, which is immediately filled up with fresh material.

I do not find that it makes any practical difference whether the pieces of ore are in size, say two inches through, or any smaller. This fact has been observed in experimental work heretofore, but I have never seen nor been able to frame for myself any explanation that is quite satisfactory. I suggest it as an interesting subject for our fellow members of the chemical profession.

It has been stated in the books that the sesqui-oxide of iron in the process of reduction first becomes magnetic oxide, then protoxide, then metallic. This appears to be demonstrated by the fact which may often (if not always,) be observed in pieces too large to be "done through" (as the workmen phrase it,) in the time during which they were under treatment.

If the size of the piece is large, say four inches, and the core is still quite raw, but the outside completely reduced, the concentric layer next to the core will be protoxide, the next magnetic oxide, and the next the iron-sponge. Not that these layers are distinctly defined, but merge into each other at the points of contact. But if the size is kept within the limit named, there is usually no such distinction to be observed and the pieces, if anything near raw at the core, will usually show signs of protoxide on the surface.

I must, however, qualify my remark as to the comparative time required for the reduction of pieces of different sizes. I did not mean to include ore in fine particles. This does appear to be more rapidly reduced than that which is coarser, but as it is cheaper to break the ore only to a moderately small size, and the fine powder is hence an insignificant fraction, I have not observed it closely in this particular.

With respect to the time required for treatment, it varies according to two sets of conditions.

The first is that of chemical composition. The sesqui-oxides are more easily reduced than the magnetic, and the latter than the protoxides. Hence, hasty reasoners, who might argue that because the sesqui-oxide had to pass through the stages of magnetic and protoxide before becoming metallic, it must, therefore, be the hardest to reduce, would find themselves in direct opposition to the fact. The explanation, I suppose, is this: Where the oxygen most abounds reduction is easiest to commence, and once on the move, the operation proceeds rapidly.

The second set of conditions are those of mechanical structure. The massive materials are, as one would naturally suppose, harder to operate upon than those which are loose and open. The brown hematites are capital subjects for the reducing furnace. As soon as they reach a red heat the water of combination is driven off leaving an open, sponge-like structure, and being also sesqui-oxides we have both the chemical and mechanical conditions for speedy reduction. The compact hematites, such as the Iron Mountain ore of Missouri, and the red specular of Lake Superior, though sesqui-oxides have no combined water, and are of a dense structure. In consequence they require a much longer treatment. The magnetic oxides, such as those of Lake Champlain and the iron-sands of the St. Lawrence, being both very compact, and leaner in oxygen, require a longer time still than the compact hematites; while the protoxides, when in such a shape as, for example, the dense tap cinder from the puddling furnace, are extremely obstinate under treatment.

Among the curiosities of the reduction of iron oxides, is the fact that the intensity of action bears but slight relation, within certain limitations, to the degree of heat employed. This is a fact noted by Mr. Lowthian Bell, in his experiments with the blast-furnace. It suffices for our present purpose to state as relates to it, that there would be no particular acceleration of the process gained by pushing the heat to a degree that involves danger of welding the material together while under treatment.

But I am able to announce to you another very important fact, and one not to be found in the books, namely, that at the temperature of reduction—say a fairly bright red heat, and with carbon alone as the reducing agent—no carbon whatever is taken up by the iron. I think it sufficiently indicates the state of the art of iron-sponge making as it has been hitherto, when I tell you that I asked this question, direct, of one of the most distinguished and most practical of the foreign authors I have already quoted, and the answer was that, to the best of his knowledge, the point had never been settled. Now, if you will consider for a moment the immense importance of this question—the question whether your product is to be wrought iron alone—a product which you [illegible] the temper desired; or whether it is to be some unsettled and uncertain carbide of iron, to be sampled and analyzed, every lot, before using, and from which carbon must be removed if wrought iron is to be made from it; when, I say, you consider the magnitude of this question and the fact that neither the man of science nor the practical manufacturer had any answer for it, you will agree with me that the art had not yet made much progress.

But at all events the question is now set at rest. I have had frequent analyses made of iron-sponge, produced from various descriptions of ore, and in no case has combined carbon been found. The iron-sponge, sensitive as it is to many chemical reactions, only takes up carbon (when presented unaccompanied by an accelerating agent) as other wrought iron does, to wit, at the recognized heat of cementation, a heat far higher than we need to (or ought to) employ in the reducing furnace.

With respect to the carbonaceous matter used as the reducing agent, I would state that, in regular practice, we have, up to the present time, made use of charcoal. We have tried both coke and anthracite, but merely in an experimental way. We have not been prepared to remove the sulphur from either, and—having so many other things to get into working order—have preferred to run no risks in this particular. Our experiments have been conclusive, however, as to the reducing power of these substances, and we shall, early in the Spring, take measures to use coke from washed coal. We have experimented with a Bradford separator, and find that the fire "slack" of the Pittsburg coal can be so freed from sulphur that even, if none were driven off in coking, and the whole of it absorbed by the iron in the reducing cylinder, there would not be over 0.08 per cent. in the iron. For the country east of the Alleghanies the anthracite culm should furnish an exceedingly cheap reducing agent. I am informed that there is no difficulty in removing the sulphur by treatment with steam charged with alkaline vapors, and at moderate cost. I have not yet had any practical experience, however, in this matter.

The estimate of the quantity required per ton of iron produced is very easily made. For brevity's sake we will consider only the sesqui-oxides, as they require the largest ratio of carbon. They carry 70 per cent. of iron to 30 per cent. of oxygen. Now, every 80 parts, by weight, of oxygen take up 22½ parts of carbon, so that we employ 22½ parts of carbon for every 70 parts of iron, or 32.14 parts of carbon to the 100 of iron. In round numbers, one-third ton of carbon to the ton of iron in the sponge. It may occur to you that this is the theoretical quantity, and that in practice it must require more. But such, is not the case—at least to any appreciable extent. No carbon is used in the reducing cylinder except what is taken up by the chemical operation referred to above. None of the other oxides of which the ore is composed are reduced, and there is no free oxygen present to consume any carbon. Whatever excess, beyond the amount absolutely required, we may mix in with the ore, to secure a sufficiency throughout the mass, is regained at the bottom of the cylinder.

I would now ask your attention to the fact that, in my statements respecting reduction, I have hitherto confined myself to the case of reduction by carbon only. You are aware, however, that there are certain substances, such as cyanogen, hydrogen, &c., which, when present with carbon, exert a singular power in accelerating its combination with iron. Some of these substances, as, for example, hydrogen, are also in themselves powerful reducing agents. You will see at once how the employment of these may vary results. The hydro-carbons, for example, will produce reduction at a lower temperature or with great saving of time, but will yield an irregularly-carbonized sponge. The field is too large to enter upon here, and must be passed over with this brief notice, to be reverted to, however, for a moment when I come to speak of the second branch of the direct process, viz.: fusion.

There is another feature of the reducing operation which has been remarked upon by some accurate observers, such as Mr. Lowthian Bell, but which appears to have been unsuspected by the generality of those who have attempted to make iron-sponge. It is this, that the resistance of the oxygen against its dissociation from the iron increases in inverse ratio to the quantity remaining. Thus, to get out fifty per cent. of it, for instance, is a very easy and a very short operation; to get out the next twenty-five per cent. may perhaps not take much longer additional time than to abstract the first fifty per cent.; but the refractory quality in the oxygen keeps rapidly rising until it becomes practically almost a matter of impossibility to get out the last remnant of it. Ignorance of this simple law has kept many a sanguine inventor pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and at its door must be laid the corpse of many a once-cherished, but now lifeless "process."

From it arises the talk, sometimes so freely indulged in, about iron-sponge as a well-known article, quite at command if wanted.

As a curiosity in this line, let me quote from an English patent of 1870, taken out by a practical manufacturer, a manager of steel works: "The reduction of the ore to the condition of spongy metallic iron is a matter of comparatively little difficulty, and may be effected in various ways," &c.

These so-called iron-sponges, carrying say ten per cent. of the iron as protoxide, are not the material with which to obtain a victory over the old, well-established, indirect process. They will give too poor an account in yield, however used, and they are especially objectionable for open-hearth practice. Dr. Siemens covers the whole ground in a few words, in his *American Patent*, of April 11, 1871: "The metallic oxide corrodes the banks of the metal bath."

Let us turn now to the second step in the direct process, the fusion of the iron-sponge. I will pass by all other methods of treatment and confine myself to this, the most important. The open-hearth gas-furnace enables us to produce a homogeneous product, cast into ingots. We will not stop here to discuss the various definitions of "steel" as distinguished from "iron." For present purposes we will adopt the popular conception, and apply the term steel to what a blacksmith would call steel, that is, whatever will "take a temper"—and iron shall mean, what the blacksmith would call iron, that is, what will stand the same heat and weld the same way as that which he has always called iron, and which will not take a temper.

These ingots of iron or steel (according to the ratio of carbon contained) are produced by melting wrought iron in cast iron. Here then, is an operation for which the iron-sponge is especially adapted. It is more fusible than any other form of wrought iron, and its mineral portion will be separated by the act of fusion without any special treatment whatever.

I had no other idea than to use the "Siemens" regenerative gas-furnace, (that being the one invariably employed heretofore in open-hearth practice,) until I came to arrange for a license, when I was informed by the agents in this country of Dr. Siemens that my license must contain the stipulation that I could only employ in the furnace such materials as he (Dr. Siemens) would permit me to use; and my iron-sponge was not embraced in the list. After repeated efforts I found it impossible to shake his determination that his furnace should not be employed for any other direct process than his own. I was, therefore, obliged to look elsewhere, and, happily, found what I sought in the gas-furnace of Mr. Himan Frank, of Pittsburg.

This furnace works on a system of "continuous regeneration," the waste gases passing continuously in one direction outward, and the air and gas supply passing continuously in one direction inward. I regret that the length of this paper compels me to omit a detailed discription of this most satisfactory furnace. It gives all the heat that can be used, (the endurance of the structure being the limit,) and works with the greatest steadiness. All clogging of the regenerators by tar and soot is avoided by the simple expedient of alternating the currents of gas and air so that the air is made to pass through the chamber where the gas had previously been, thus burning out all those deposits, while the gas finds a clear passage in the other chamber where the air had been flowing. It is only necessary to make this alteration between heats, so that, from the time of charging, until after the cast is made, the only manipulation called for is the adjustment of the inlet-valves for gas and air, and of the damper of the stack. (There is another furnace, working on the principle of continuous regeneration, the invention of Mr. William Sellers, which has already melted steel satisfactorily, and will doubtless contribute its share to the onward march of the open-hearth system.)

Our present practice at Glenwood is to take the iron-sponge and press it, while cold, into blooms of six inches diameter and about twelve to eighteen inches in length. A specimen of these is exhibited here. The pressing is performed by hydraulic machinery, and the force exerted is about 30,000 pounds to the square inch, or about 900,000 pounds on the bloom. Thus prepared we charge them into an auxiliary heating furnace, where they are brought to a bright red heat, and then thrown into the bath of the melting-furnace. We use no other form of wrought iron whatever. Otherwise there is nothing peculiar in our operations, and everything goes on just as if we were melting ordinary blooms, except that the fusion is much more rapid. We have no difficulty whatever with the lining of the furnace, owing to the small amount of protoxide left in the sponge, there being decidedly less than is usually found in puddle-bar. It is here that the perfection of the reduction tells.

We have operated hitherto with ores so rich—Iron Mountain, of Missouri, and Red Specular, of Lake Superior—that we have no excess of slag. On the contrary, we generally find it expedient to throw in a little cinder from a previous cast. When using ores which carry so much earthy matter that the slag would be in excess, we shall "bleed" it away, to the extent desired, from a cinder notch, which we have provided in the wall of the furnace.

I propose to do away with pig-iron, at first in part, finally altogether. There are two ways of doing this, both of which I shall practice long enough to determine which seems preferable, and hope to have the pleasure, on some future occasion, of reporting the results to you.

In the first method I avail myself of the system of rapid carburization practiced in "case-hardening" and in the melting of wrought-iron in crucibles, viz.: the employment of an accelerating agent, such as cyanogen, along with common carbonaceous material, mixing one or more of these agents with charcoal-dust, and the resultant mixture again with sponge before pressing. I have a bloom which holds the carburizing materials in intimate contact with the particles of iron, and it is a question to be developed by experience what amount of carbon can be imparted to the iron up to the time of its fusion.

In the second method I take up Guret's idea of the carbonization of sponge by hydro-carbon vapors, and apply it to my reducing furnace in this way: I have tapped a gas-pipe into one of the cylinders, so as to furnish an inlet by which I can force gas into and among the contents of the cylinder. This inlet is placed just above the cooler, so that the gas will enter when the material is yet hot, but has passed below the zone of reduction. I generate gas from benzine, in an apparatus placed at such a distance from the building as to be safe, and under pressure sufficient to overcome the resistance in the cylinder. I shall thus get the carbonizing action without any other extra expenditure of fuel than the small amount required for generating the benzine gas. The apparatus is now just ready to go into operation, and I expect to [illegible] such a quantity of carbon to the sponge as to render it readily fusible without the aid of a bath of cast-iron.

I consider it a very desirable step in the perfecting of the direct process, that we should dispense with cast iron in the open hearth, and for two cogent reasons: first, because we have now turned the tables, and wrought iron is cheaper than pig; and, second, because the less pig we use the better the quality of the product. Dr. Siemens, in the paper from which I have already quoted, puts this matter in a very clear light. Speaking of the desirability of a direct process, as regards the question of quality, and referring to one of Mr. Lowthian Bell's diagrams of a blast furnace, he says:

"It shows that the reduction of the metallic oxides to spongy iron is accomplished within the first twenty feet in their descent in the furnace, and at a comparatively low temperature. This upper zone is followed by one where the limestone is decomposed and the carbonization of the spongy metal is commenced. Between this second zone and the zone of fusion in the boshes of the furnace one of great magnitude intervenes, where apparently no other change is effected than an increase of temperature of (the) spongy metal, but where in reality a very powerful reducing action is accomplished of substances which had much better not be joined to the iron. It is well known that almost all the phosphorus contained in the ironstone, the limestone, and the coke, is here incorporated with the spongy iron. The silica is reduced to silicon, and together with arsenic and other bases which may be present combines with the iron. The final action in the blast furnace only consists in fusing those reduced substances and forming the slags which envelop and protect the fused metal."

On the other hand, as I have already explained, the low temperature at which the reduction of the iron oxide take place in the direct process gives no opportunity for reduction of the other oxides accompanying it. Hence, though the mechanical union remains, there is no chemical affinity, and as we, in our second step, produce the fusion under conditions which do not allow time for the reduction of the other substances, we get away our iron uncontaminated.

Here, again, I have to regret that time and your endurance do not allow me to do more than refer to to some exceptions to this, in the case of sulphur and phosphorus. As to the former, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to explain how the difficulty can be overcome. As to the latter, I will say, speaking from absolute experience, that no difficulty arises where the phosphorus exists—as in the Lake Champlain ores—in the condition of phosphate of lime. With respect to other phosphorus bearing ores, I hope to make a special report to you when I can enter into details which are inadmissible here, and after I have had more extended experience. I must also defer anything beyond a mere casual reference to titanium, which gives no trouble in the direct process.

Dismissing these interesting topics, I close my explanatory statements, trusting that nothing further is needed to satisfy you that I have now presented to you a perfectly practical and thoroughly direct process for obtaining the ingot of cast steel or homogeneous iron.

Little need be said as to the value of this product. Open hearth practice has already established the fact that steel fit for all purposes short of edge tools, can be produced, (even when using the system of melting wrought into cast iron,) and that the homogeneous metal is the type of all perfection in wrought iron. With respect to the results which will follow the introduction of the direct process into the field of iron metallurgy, I do not venture any prediction as to how speedy or how slow may be the revolution. Some time must elapse, during which the old system will regulate the market price, while the new system will—for those employing it—regulate the cost. But with such data as I will now very briefly call your attention to, it is easy to see that the old system must either be greatly cheapened or it must, sooner or later, be overgrown by the new.

The direct process demands so much smaller an amount of fuel that the proper plan for realizing the most profitable results in practicing it will be to go to the mines, and there produce the sponge at least, in many cases, the ingot also. The extreme simplicity of the plant required, and the ease with which the process can be conducted on a small scale, if desirable, also point to the mine as the proper locality for the works, up to, as I say, the sponge always, the ingot often.

Take now, such a locality, where ore of 50 per cent. metallic iron, is worth $4 per ton, and charcoal is worth six cents per bushel. We have;

2 tons ore at $4	$8 00
40 bushels charcoal, at 6c	2 40
Gas-producing fuel (wood), say	1 00
Wages, say	3 00
1 ton iron in sponge	$14 40

Let us add $5 60 per ton for transportation to a manufacturing centre, making the cost of the sponge, say, $20, delivered.

Add $2 per ton for cold-pressing.

One ton of ingots will cost about as follows:

¾ ton cold-pressed blooms, at $22	$16 50
15 per cent. waste on same	2 48
¼ ton Bessemer pig, at $45	11 25
7½ per cent. waste on same	84
Wages, per ton	5 00
Maintenance of furnace, &c	2 50
Spiegeilisen, 1-20 ton, at $70 per ton	3 50
¾ ton fuel for producers, at $5 per ton	3 75
Cost of 2,240 lbs ingots	$45 82

Assuming that we shall be able to substitute carburized sponge for the Bessemer pig, we reduce this to about $38 50.

The figures must be varied to suit every different locality, and in those where ore is a high-priced commodity and fuel cheap, there will not be as great a difference in favor of the direct process as where those conditions are reversed; but there will always be enough to give it an advantage that must tell eventually.

Finally, there is one aspect at least of this branch of the subject that must be gratifying to all. I refer to the humanitarian view. The word "puddling" finds no place in the direct process. No such exhausting, overtaxing labor is demanded in any of its operations, and, as it is the truly scientific method of iron metallurgy, so does it, in common with all true science, point to the ultimate reconcilement of capital and labor.

I desire before closing to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to my associate and colaborer, Mr. Morrison Foster, of Pittsburg, whose assistance from the first inception of my experiments up to the present time has been of the greatest value to me.

DISCUSSION OF MR. BLAIR'S PAPER.

The paper was very fully discussed by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Prof. Silliman, Dr. Egleston, President Raymond, and others. Dr. Hunt gave an account of his visit to Chenot's Works, in France, during the exhibition of 1855, and fully confirmed Mr. Blair's statement of the causes of Chenot's failure. Dr. Hunt also stated that he had examined Mr. Blair's works and process, and that the "initial-heating," and the exclusion of air from below had made a revolution in the sponge process; that the article could now be regularly produced, and that the day had come when sponge would be largely in demand for the manufacture of soft steel. He also regretted that Mr. Edward Cooper was not present to explain a sponge process which he (Mr. Cooper) had been long perfecting, which was theoretically perfect, both chemically and mechanically, but which had not yet been put into operation. Dr. Hunt gave the impression that the two feasible methods of making sponge were in the hands of Mr. Blair and Mr. Cooper—the one perfected and operating, the other about to be tried.

HOW SHE LEARNED THE METHOD.

A paper published in Sacramento, Cal., gives the following: "Yesterday a young lady called at the counter of the registry department of the Post Office, and asked for the privilege of reopening a letter which she claimed to have dropped in the box that morning. The Postmaster, after finding the address and taking a particular description of the missive sought, obligingly searched among the letters in the 'drop,' and, finding the letter, proceeded to open it in the presence of the writer. In doing this the official used a common lead pencil, but the lappel of the envelope was stuck to 'stay stuck,' and a general mutilation was imminent. Observing the unprofessional method, the lady said, decidedly, 'Give it to me; let me show you.' The latter was handed over, when the fair manipulator deftly ran the thumb-nail under the edges of the lappel, raising it neatly. Following this up, with delicate touches in kind, it soon became apparent that the opening, without leaving a trace of the manipulation, was only a question of time. The Postmaster and his deputy looked on in charming and innocent interest. The performance was a high art; a deft facility eloquent of patient practice. Neatly the work was done, and, as the careful opening was completed, the lady remarked, by way of explanation merely, and lest some inference unfavorable to the legitimacy of this skill might be drawn, 'I used to be in a Post Office myself, you see; I learned how it's done, as you know.'"

CONTEMPORANEOUS FRENCH AUTHORS.

M. Pierre Véron gives an account of how some contemporaneous authors worked. Dumas the elder was wont to take up his pen without knowing what he was going to write, but the contact of paper roused him, as other people of a different temperament are excited by the noise of arms. Alfred De Musset never felt himself in the proper humor to write until he had covered five or six sheets of paper with fanciful designs, and had perhaps taken more absinthe than was good for him. Prosper Mérimée usually commenced his stories at the end, and, after having made a collection of dénouements, sketched in the beginning. Victor Hugo had an original method. He accomplished his true work while walking along the streets of Paris or rambling about the rocks of Guernsey. After turning and returning a drama, a romance, or a poem in his head, sometimes for a year, he would suddenly set to work and finish it as it were at a sitting. All his dramas were written in less than a fortnight, and at times he would write an act in verse in a single day, but an act which he had been revolving in his mind for six months.

BUILDING IN BOSTON.

The annual report of the Boston Inspector of Buildings shows that during the year there were erected, in all, 1,318 buildings, at a cost of $18,001,565. Of these, 721 were wooden structures, worth about $2,000,000, comprising 68 stores and 653 dwellings, and accommodating 927 families. Of the 597 brick buildings, worth $16,000,000, 372 are stores, and 225 are dwellings accommodating 484 families. One store has been put up for every two dwellings—a result due, of course, to the rebuilding of the burnt district. The Inspector says that the wooden buildings are in less than the usual ratio, and a general improvement in the building is noticeable. However, the inspection of places where operatives were employed revealed some astonishing cases of negligence. Many buildings were found filled with combustible materials, while working people were in the upper stories, having only one narrow staircase for egress. In one instance 280 operatives, nearly all women, were in the fourth and fifth stories of one building, with no means of escape but a narrow staircase, or a small scuttle in the roof. While 540 buildings were inspected, 221 of them were unprovided with proper means of fire-escape.

THE IMPRISONED PRIMATE AND HIS PROVINCE.

The imprisonment of Count Ledowchowski, Primate of Posen, excites in that province feelings more intense than those which were aroused in England when the seven Bishops were sent by James II. to the Tower. The area of the province is about a third of Ireland, being 11,352 square miles, and over this the Prelate, whose full style and title is Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, has hitherto exercised—subject only to Rome—ecclesiastical supremacy. "The Government of Posen," as the old duchy is now called, lies off the tourist's tract, and people in general know very little about it. On the first partition of Poland, in 1772, a part of Posen fell to Prussia, and in 1793, at the second partition, the remainder was allotted to the same power. Subsequently these portions, together with that south of the Vistula, as far as Warsaw, received the name of South Prussia. All this Napoleon wrested from Prussia in 1807, but in 1815 she regained, by the Treaty of Vienna, the original Province of Posen. From the time that the Prussians became masters of a Polish province they, even more than the Russians and Austrians, labored to assimilate the inhabitants to their own language and ways, but with no great success. So far as religion is concerned their efforts in this direction appear to have been quite unsuccessful, in proof of which it may be mentioned that the City of Posen, with 55,000 inhabitants, has twenty-four Roman Catholic to two Protestant churches. Posen is 160 miles east of Berlin, in a direct line, but the railway, via Stettin, is 206 miles. This line, which connects Berlin with Stettin, Dantzig, and Königsburg, traverses the Government of Posen and passes through the town of Bromberg. A branch line from Woldenberg runs to Posen. Gnesen, the sister Archiepiscopal See, held conjointly with Posen, was the earliest capital of the country, and is a very ancient city. It is in the Province of Bromberg, the northern part of the Government, and contains, besides the cathedral, seven Roman Catholic churches and a seminary for the clergy of that faith. The *Orendownik* states that several days before his arrest, Archbishop Ledochowski had designated a canon of his cathedral to take his place during his absence, but that it was very questionable whether the Government would assent to this arrangement. The Archbishop holds no communication with his diocese. He has declined to avail himself of permission to receive visitors in the apartments of the Inspector of the Prison. He has particularly requested permission to receive daily a visit from his chaplain, and, further, that an oratory may be allotted to his exclusive use. These requests have been referred by the District Court to the Court of Appeals of Posen. The Archbishop is allowed to provide his own table, to have lights in his room, to read newspapers. In other respects he is subject to the ordinary regulations for prisoners. The scene of his imprisonment is the jail of the town of Ostrowo, on the Olabock, sixty-seven miles south-east of the City of Posen. It is a place of about 5,000 inhabitants. The fines, in default of payment of which he is confined, are said greatly to exceed his personal property. It is reported that the more moderate among the Protestant party in Berlin are disposed to think that the proceedings against his Grace are carried out somewhat too rigorously.

A MILE IN THIRTY-TWO SECONDS.

The following story of the achievement in respect of speed in an ice-boat on the Hudson in the vicinity of Staatsburg last week is told by the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*: "Thursday last the wind blew very fresh from the south, and the owner of the new ice-boat 'Cyclone' determined to take advantage of the favorable opportunity for timing his yacht. The Hudson at this point is very wide, and at the course selected its breadth is one mile. Having made every preparation for the feat to be accomplished, the reef points were shaken out of the sails, and every stitch of canvas spread to the gale. With two men on the windward runner to keep the boat down to the ice, the helm was turned, the sails filled, and in a moment, with every inch of canvas drawing, she was under full headway. Like an arrow from a bow she darted away on the course, clouds of pulverized ice following in the track of her runners as they hummed over the surface of the river, and in what seemed but an instant the river had been crossed and the mile accomplished in the almost incredible time of thirty-one seconds, being at the rate of two miles in a minute and two seconds. Persons on shore compared the speed of the flying racer to that of a meteor flashing through the sky, and watched her movements with eager interest. The owner afterward put the boat through some movements on the ice, and astonished, as well as paralyzed, the lookers-on by sailing all the way across the river on one runner, the force of the wind throwing her over on her beam ends and raising the windward runner from ten to twelve feet above the ice. Although but few were found willing to partake of the amusement, all seemed disposed to coincide in the opinion that ice yachting is the most exhilarating of sports, and the evolutions of which one of these yachts is capable, the most graceful of anything they had ever witnessed."

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIANA.

Adjt. Gen. Conner, of Indiana, in his annual report which has just been submitted to Gov. Hendricks, says: "During the past year there have been two occasions for calling on the military force of the State to suppress domestic violence—the first at Knightsville, in Clay County, on the 15th of April, and the second at Logansport, Cass County, on the 27th of December. To the former place were sent a detachment of city Police, under command of Capt. Thompson, and a detachment of the Emmett Guards, under command of Capt. Barry. Sixty Springfield rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were furnished this expedition. The guns and about one-half the ammunition were returned to the arsenals. To the latter place were sent a detachment of the city Police, a detachment each of the Emmett and College Guards, all under the command of Gen. Macauly. This force was furnished with seventy-six Spencer rifles and about 1,500 rounds of ammunition. On the return of this expedition, the arms and ammunition were left with the Sheriff of Cass County, to be used by him, if necessary, in preserving the public peace. These guns and ammunition have not yet been returned to the arsenal. About this time thirty-four Spencer rifles and one box of ammunition were furnished the Sheriff of this county, in order that he might be prepared to suppress any violent demonstrations, that were then seriously apprehended in consequence of the railroad engineers' strike. These guns are still in the custody of the Sheriff. During the troubles in Wayne County, growing out of the removal of the county seat, one box, 1,200 rounds of ammunition, was sent to the Sheriff of that county on his requisition. This box was afterward returned to the arsenal, but the original packages had been opened, and in returning the cartridges they failed to return the gun-caps, thereby rendering the ammunition useless to the State."

RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT SUIT.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* of Wednesday gives the following relative to the service of a writ against the Narragansett Steam-ship Company and the Old Colony Railroad, in which the damages are laid at $75,000: "The service against the steam-ship company was made by the attachment of the steamers Long Branch and Plymouth Rock, and service against the railroad company was made by summons. The parties plaintiff in the suit are the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and the Stonington Steam-boat Company. This suit grows out of no embarrassment on the part of either of the corporations defendant, but is brought by the corporations plaintiff for alleged breach of a written covenant, entered into in the year 1869 by the parties, in regard to a certain tariff of freight, and the distribution among the parties according to certain fixed proportions, of surplus moneys arising from the carriage of freight by the two corporations defendant. These two last named allege that corporations plaintiff have broken the conditions of the covenant, and contending that they are released from all obligation to further observe the term of said contract, while the plaintiffs set up and are endeavoring to maintain by this suit a claim against the Steam-ship and Old Colony Companies, under the covenant, of an amount of $50,000 due them. The defendant corporations have retained counsel, and a heavy, important, and protracted suit will be the result unless a compromise can be reached."

HIS PRICE.

It would not be pleasant to believe that any man would sell himself so cheaply as indicated in the following story which the Syracuse *Courier* tells: "A gentleman of Auburn, noted for his strong opposition to card-playing particularly, a few months since purchased a grocery in that city for the purpose of carrying on the grocery business. The stock included a variety of dry goods, fancy articles, &c., among which was a stock of playing-cards. The new merchant, however, never happened to see the cards until a few days ago, when one pack became undone, and one of the face cards became exposed to view, and he saw it. He took the pack and started for the stove, when one of the clerks said: 'What are you going to do with those cards?' The reply was, 'I'm going to burn them up.' The clerk responded that he had better burn up all there was, and not simply one pack. 'Why, how many are there?' the merchant asked. 'Five or six dollars' worth,' was the reply. The proprietor looked back at the show-case, then at the pack in his hand, and, after pondering the question a moment, said, 'I guess I'll put these back,' and cards will continue to be sold as heretofore."

REMARKABLE IMPOSTURE.

AN AGILE ILLINOIS GIRL'S "SPIRITUAL" MANIFESTATIONS.

HOW SHE CONTINUED HER DECEPTIONS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

The particulars of an adroit and cunning imposture, practiced for more than a year by a young girl, not thirteen years of age, in Peoria, Ill., are given at great length by the *Transcript*, of that place, in its issue for the 10th inst. The girl's name is Margaret Corvell, and she is the daughter of a laborer. The *Transcript* says: "The scene of her operations was at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, in whose service she has been for something over a year. The rôle which the girl played was that of a spiritual medium. It would appear that she was led into the practice by the fact that some of the young ladies in Mrs. Bradley's neighborhood had been holding *seances* at the house, at which they had received some manifestations. It also came to her knowledge that Mrs. Bradley at one time, during the lifetime of her husband, had visited a medium in St. Louis and obtained what purported to be a communication from a deceased daughter. Before Margaret went into service at Mrs. Bradley's, an elder sister was in service there. While the latter was there, Mrs. Bradley lost a number of articles—among them a lot of sheets and pillow-slips. Mrs. Bradley was strongly advised by the girl to apply to a certain medium in the city for information as to the thief, saying that she had obtained information of a lost veil. Having full confidence in the honesty of the girl, Mrs. Bradley, accompanied by a lady of the neighborhood, did visit the medium, and to the astonishment of both ladies was told that she was expected—that the spirit of Mr. Bradley had been there the day before and announced her coming. The medium, though a stranger to Mrs. Bradley, showed herself to be perfectly acquainted with all her domestic affairs, giving her and her husband's Christian names. Whether Mrs. Bradley received any information as to the party who stole her bed-clothing we do not know. At any rate, Mrs. Bradley, though surprised at the revelations, was not converted. By and by the elder sister went away, and the young one, who had some time before come into service, remained. The latter's spiritualistic powers commenced in December, 1873, and in a manner to create surprise, but not exactly to create suspicion of imposture. Noises would be heard; tables, chairs, and other furniture would be moved under her influence. In one instance, while the girl's hands were held tightly by an obstinate unbeliever, there came a heavy crash on the piano on the opposite side of the room, entirely out of her reach. At another time, with her hands placed on a small stand, and Mrs. Bradley's hands firmly grasping hers, the stand moved across the room toward the piano, a small tea-bell on the stand was sounded, another call-bell was struck, and the piano played, all at the same time. Mrs. Bradley thinks that two tea-bells on the stand were both rung together, but the girl says not. At still another time the stand worked its way into an adjoining bed-room, Mrs. Bradley all the while tightly grasping the hands of the girl and feeling no movement. A pillow was taken from the bed, thrown on the stand, then pushed against Mrs. Bradley, and then thrown over on the bed. Then the bed was violently jerked away from the wall and out into the room, and various other performances gone through with. In all these cases the rooms were darkened. In one other instance, when the girl was dressing Mrs. Bradley's head, one afternoon, the folding-doors between the parlor and sitting-room were opened and closed. Mrs. Bradley's hands and ears were touched, and her breast-pin unloosed, &c. Mrs. Bradley at first supposed it the work of some children, but was quite surprised to learn no children were present, while the girl solemnly affirmed that it was not her work, which Mrs. Bradley the more readily believed, as she knew her to be dressing her hair during the entire performance.

The above were not the only surprising performances. Notes purporting to come from the late Mr. Bradley would suddenly appear, nobody knew from whence. A watch belonging to a deceased daughter, which Mrs. Bradley had locked away in a private drawer, was discovered under her plate at meal-time. No one but Mrs. Bradley had, it is supposed, a key to the drawer and the existence was not known to the girl so far as they knew. Then some of Mrs. Bradley's jewelry was found under her plate; and what was more perplexing than all else, a trust deed known to be locked in the safe in the office attached to the residence suddenly turned up in the same place. Mrs. Bradley's agent, Mr. A. F. Johnson, and a nephew of Mrs. Bradley's stopping with her, were ready to make affidavit that they had not removed it from the safe, and none else had access.

All these wonderful things had been accomplished, but it was not all. The spirits stole. Mrs. Bradley at one time placed $100 in her private drawer, together with other money, and $15 in the same drawer inclosed in her bank-book. The next day, on going for the money, $15 of the $100 were missing, and also the $15 in the bank-book, and how much more she cannot say. It is needless to say all these things excited suspicion, but Mrs. Bradley could not believe the girl a thief and imposter at the same time. Besides, the mysterious notes from her dead husband, and all the communications she obtained through the girl as a medium, were calculated to lead suspicion from her. There were those who believed the girl was an imposter, but they couldn't detect her. Mrs. Bradley had a teacher give her music lessons and sent her to school, and watched and waited. Finally, just before Christmas, the pretended spirit of Mr. Bradley promised Mrs. Bradley a Christmas present. She was directed to place some money in her desk and wait. She did so, putting the money, as she supposed, securely under lock and key. In due time the money disappeared, and on Christmas Mrs. Bradley found in the bedroom adjoining the sitting-room a beautiful pair of vases, with a note saying they were from her dead husband. The family were called in to see the marvelous sight. Mr. Austin F. Johnson examined them, and beheld what had until then escaped notice—a trade-mark. It was a paper mark fastened on the bottom of one of the vases. This he quietly removed and went down town. At Breed & Murray's he found the owner of the mark. They had sold them to a young girl, wondering where she obtained the money to buy them. Mr. Breed was quietly taken to Mrs. Bradley's, the girl called in and recognized. She did not know Mr. Breed, but evidently suspected something, because the next communication from Mr. Bradley assured Mrs. B. that Margaret had nothing to do with the vases.

So the mystery was out at last. But the girl was not immediately exposed, only closely watched. The lock on the desk was changed, and no more articles were taken from there. At last, thoroughly satisfied that the girl had been the author of all the strange performances, she was taken into a private room, charged with them, and confessed. This was on Thursday of last week. She not only confessed to performing all the tricks, writing all the notes, but she confessed to purloining the money. How much she took she says she doesn't know. She does not think she took as high as $800. Thinks she may have taken in all $300. She took it at various times and from various places.

Last evening the girl and her mother were sent for by Mrs. Bradley, and we went to that lady's residence to see her go through some of her manipulations. Of course the girl was in great distress. Her mother had told her she must confess everything, and there were several parties present to witness her revelations. The stand was brought out, the girl placed her hands on it, and Mrs. Bradley placed her hands over the girl's, holding them fast. In this position the stand was moved by the girl readily and easily over the carpet to the piano. Then the girl lifted her foot, and with the toe of her slipper ran lightly or otherwise over the keys. Stooping down she took the tea-bell between her teeth, lifted it and rang it, and put it against Mrs. Bradley's face. Then she stooped down again, and with her forehead touched the knob of the tea-bell, and showed how she rang that. Then she moved the stand into the bedroom to the head of the bed, stooped down, took the edge of the pillow-slip between her teeth and threw the pillow on the table, and then on the bed. Then she put out her foot, seized the leg of the bed and pulled it out into the room. When asked how she did it before without any apparent effort, she said she had prepared the castors beforehand, so that the bed moved very easily. Mrs. Bradley then sat down in her rocking-chair, and the girl went through the head-dressing scene. She says she used one hand only in dressing Mrs. Bradley's hair, and worked with the other, but Mrs. Bradley is quite positive both the girl's hands were on her head. It may be the girl laid her face on one side of Mrs. Bradley while operating, yet she denies it. She also denies having anything to do with the crash on the piano when she was on the opposite side of the room and out of its reach. Mrs. B. F. Fuller, who was holding her hand at the time, and who was present last evening, says she is satisfied, and always has been, that the girl knew all about it. She has always believed her an impostor. Mrs. Fuller is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Bradley. To test the power of the girl we placed our hands upon hers, and she moved the stand. As we said, the girl was in great distress and excited. When she twisted the stand we felt a movement of the muscles of her hands, but when she drew it along steadily not a movement or tremor was to be detected. She also favored us with a specimen of her writing, which corresponded with the notes purporting to be from the spirit of Mr. Bradley."

A TERRIBLE EDICT.

It has ever been a part of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church to object to any mysteries except those of which the Holy Father is supposed to hold the key. Freemasonry has, consequently, always been a special *bête noir*, and fulminations against it are periodical. The Archbishop of Malines desiring, no doubt, to prove his untiring devotion to the holy prisoner in the Vatican, has lately gone so far as to excommunicate every freemason in Belgium. His Grace considerately took this step just before Lent, so it may be presumed that those under the ban can eat their flesh dinners with a light heart, as no longer belonging to the Church. In his edict the Archbishop reminds his flock that no less than six Popes have condemned freemasonry, whereupon that unholy sheet, the *Indépendance Belge*, impiously observes that freemasonry "has done pretty well considering."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

40 A. & P. Tel.... 18	5200 Union Pacific... 35⅛
600 West. Un. Tel.... 76⅝	2500 do.......s3. 35
1300 do.... 76½	8200 do.......c. 35⅛
600 do.......c. 76⅛	1000 do.......c. 35¼
300 do.... 76⅛	200 St. Paul.... 46⅞
300 Quicksilver Pf.... 38½	100 do.......b3. 46⅞
300 Pacific Mail.... 42⅛	300 do.......s3. 46¾
100 do.......s3. 42⅛	100 do.... 46⅞
100 N.Y.C.& Hud...c. 104⅛	100 St. Paul Pf.... 72½
100 do.......b3. 104⅛	500 Tol. & Wab.... 51
100 Erie.... 47½	200 do.... 50⅞
100 Erie Pf.... 74¼	100 do.......e. 51
400 North-western.... 58½	200 do.... 51
300 Rock Island.... 107¼	300 do.... 50⅞
900 Lake Shore.... 81⅜	500 Han. & St. Jo.... 31⅜
1200 do.......s3. 81⅜	100 do.......c. 31⅝
400 do.... 81⅜	100 do.....b15. 31⅝
500 do.......c. 81⅜	100 do.... 31½
50 do.... 81⅜	300 C., C. & I. C....s3. 31½
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 20	200 do.... 31½
300 do.......s3. 19⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.119¾	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......12.119
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12.117¾	11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.119
20,000 do.....b. c.117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.119⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......b. c.120¾	500 do.....small.119¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......12.119	10,000 do.....b. e.119¾
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.119½	8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.119½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.119	10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.114¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.120¼	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.......113⅜
	10,000 do.......12.113¼
	15,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.116⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 89½	400 Har. R. b. c...b3.133
1,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 51¾	500 do.......133
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex Coup.... 89¾	100 Mich. C. R......b.c. 89½
	400 Panama R......b.c.116½
5,000 R. I. S. 6s, S.c.102	500 L. S. & M. S. R.b.c. 81⅝
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 1st class.... 10	300 do.......s3. 81½
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 96	1100 do.... 81½
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.101	100 do.......b3. 81½
2,000 Erie 3d Mort...101½	1400 do.... 81⅜
6,000 Al. & Sus. 2d.. 99⅞	1400 do.......s3. 81⅜
19,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 99½	600 Un. P. R. b.c...s3. 35
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds.. 96	500 do.... 35¼
8,000 do.... 95½	2400 do.... 35⅛
5,000 U.P. R.R.1st M. 85½	200 do.... 35
4,000 U.P. 7s, L. Gt.. 82⅛	100 do.......s3. 34⅞
5,000 U. P. 10s In... 83	600 do.... 35
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In.. 78	1100 do.... 34⅞
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.......b3. 87	400 do.... 35
	400 do.... 35
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st.101½	2000 do.... 34⅞
4,000 H. & St.Jo.8s,C.83½	1000 do.... 34⅞
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup.G. Bds. 85⅞	400 do.... 35
	3800 do.... 35
2,000 Tol.&W.1st M. 95	100 do.......s3. 34¾
2,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.104	300 do.... 34⅞
3,000 N. J. Cen. Con.101½	300 do.... 35
5,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 95	200 Cleve. & P. Guar. 87½
5,000 St. L. & I.M.2d. 84	80 do.... 87⅝
2,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.106	200 do.......b. c. 87½
12,000 C. C. Cin. & Ind. 1st.b. c.102¾	500 do.......s3. 87½
	100 C.& N.W...b.c.s3. 58¼
15,000 C. C. & I. C.... 90	100 do.......b3. 58¼
1,000 do.... 89¾	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 75¼
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 94½	150 N. J. Central.....106
6,000 M. & St.P.I.&M. div.... 82½	150 do.......b. e.106
	200 C. & R. I.......b. c.107
6,000 Chi. & Mil.1st. 95½	100 do.......106⅞
10,000 Bos.H.&E.1st. 30½	300 do.......106¾
4,000 Buf. & E. new. 96½	400 do.......106⅝
5,000 C., L. & C. 1st. 86	400 do.......106⅝
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98½	200 do.......106¾
4,000 L. I. R. R. 1st.. 93	500 M.&St.P...b. c. s3. 46⅜
1000 Gt.W.1st M.'88 93½	60 do.... 46⅜
100 Quick. Pf.... 38	200 do.... 46½
100 do.... 37¾	700 do.......b3. 46½
64 Del. & H. Can.b.c.118	200 do.... 46½
100 Am. Express..b.c. 64¾	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 72½
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 47½	300 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 50¾
200 do.... 47⅝	100 do.......s3. 50⅝
900 do.... 47½	100 do.... 50⅝
200 do.......b3. 47½	300 do.... 50⅝
100 W.U.Tel......b.c.s3. 76⅝	100 do.......s3. 50½
500 do.... 76⅝	200 B., H. & E.b.c.s3. 1⅞
2000 do.... 76⅝	20 D., L. & W...b. c.111
1400 do.......b3. 76¾	300 do.......s3.111
100 do.... 76⅝	100 C., Bur. & Q.b.c.105⅛
100 do.... 76⅝	100 Louisville & N... 59
300 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 H. & St. J...b. c. 31⅝
100 do.......s3. 76	100 do.... 31¾
300 do.... 76	200 H. & St. J. Pref... 39½
900 do.... 76⅝	15 N.Y.,N.H. & Hart.131
200 Pac.M.S.S. Co.b.c. 42½	100 Atl. & P. Pf.b.c.c. 19⅞
200 do.... 42⅜	100 do.... 19⅞
500 do.... 42⅝	200 do.... 19⅞
100 do.... 42½	100 do.... 19¾
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c....c.104⅜	200 do.... 19⅞
200 do.... 104⅜	200 do.......b3. 19½
100 Erie R. Pf.....b.c. 76⅞	100 O. & Miss..b. c. c. 32⅞
12 do.... 76	300 do.... 32¾
100 C.,C.C.&I.R.b.c.s3. 82⅛	100 C.,C.& I.C..b. c. c. 31⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 A. & P. Tel.... 17¼	300 North-west.....s3. 58
100 Quicksilver.... 38	200 do.... 58
100 Pac. Mail.... 42½	100 do.......b3. 58⅛
100 Harlem.......133	100 North-west. Pref. 75¼
1200 Lake Shore.... 81⅜	100 Rock Island.....c.106¾
100 Union Pac.... 35	300 do.......106⅞
2300 do.... 35	200 do.......b3.107
100 do.......s3. 34⅞	100 do.......106⅞
700 do.......c. 35⅛	200 St. Paul.......s3. 46⅜
100 do.......s3. 34⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.... 50½
1000 do.......c. 35	200 do.... 50⅝
100 do.......s3. 34⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.... 32⅞
200 do.... 34¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 31⅛
600 do.......s3. 34⅞	200 do.... 31⅜
1100 do.... 34¾	10 At. & Pac. P.... 19⅞
1000 do.... 34⅞	500 do.......b3. 19½
200 do.......b3. 35	250 N. Y. C. & H...b3.104⅝
200 do.......s3. 34¾	700 do.......s3.104½
100 do.... 34⅞	405 do.......b3.104½
100 Panama.......116½	10 Mich. Cen......s3. 89

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$15,000 U.S.6s,C.,'81.120½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......119⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....small.117	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......119⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......120⅝	22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......119⅞
$6,000 do.......120¾	
1,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.114¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Union Pac. 1st 85¼	20000 Illinois Cent. Scrip.....b. c.104
5,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 82¼	100 C., C. & Ind.... 82¾
1,000 U.P.10s,In.b.c. 82⅞	200 Union Pac....b. e. 34⅞
4,000 Lou.&N.C.,'98. 91	800 do.......s3. 34¾
3,000 St.L.,J.& Chic. 1st.......b. c. 95	1200 do.......c. 34⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88.......b. c. 93½	1000 do.... 34⅞
	200 do.... 34¾
1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 83¾	800 do.......s3. 34⅝
5,000 Chi.& N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds.. 85¾	800 do.... 34⅞
	100 do.......c. 34⅞
1,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 95	1600 do.... 34¾
5,000 N.J.Cen. Con..101½	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 58⅛
3,000 Mich. Cen.7s.. 98½	300 do.... 57⅞
100 Bank of Com....118½	700 do.... 58
700 West.U.Tel.b.c.b3 76⅞	100 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 75⅛
1500 do.......s3. 76	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.106⅞
100 Con. Coal Md. b. c. 48½	100 do.......s5.106¾
200 QuicksilverPf.b.c. 37⅛	100 do.......106¾
100 U. S. Express.... 72	50 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 46¼
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42½	1000 do.... 46⅜
100 do.......b3. 42¼	800 do.... 46¼
100 do.......s60. 42	100 do.......b10. 46¼
100 NY.C.&H.R.b.c.s3.104½	100 do.... 46⅛
100 do.......s4.104½	300 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3 50½
100 Harlem.......b.c.133	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.111
400 L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3. 81⅜	20 Morris & Essex.. 92¾
200 do.... 81⅜	200 do.......b. c. 92¾
300 do.......s3. 81¼	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 19½
300 do.......b5. 81¼	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31
100 Ill. Cent......b. c.104½	15 Rome & Watert'n. 73
100 do.... 104⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.116⅜	50 N. J. Central...s3.106
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119	600 North-western.... 57⅞
	500 do.... 57¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......120⅛	100 Rock Island..b3.106⅞
	800 do.......106⅞
200 American Coal.... 72	100 do.......s3.106⅞
600 Western Union.... 76	100 do.......s5.106⅞
500 do.......s3. 75⅞	100 Del., L. & W.......110¾
400 do.... 75⅞	100 Bos., H. & E...s3. 1⅞
500 Quicksilver.... 32	200 St. Paul.......b5. 46
100 do.... 32⅝	1000 do.... 46
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 42	100 do.......b3. 45⅞
100 do.... 42	500 do.... 45¾
100 do.......b5. 42	300 St. Paul Pref.... 70¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.104⅜	100 do.... 70½
100 do.......104⅜	100 do.... 70¼
200 Erie.... 47⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H...131
1100 do.... 47½	200 Tol. & Wab....s3. 50½
300 do.... 47⅞	800 do.... 50½
300 Panama.......116½	200 do.... 50⅝
100 do.......116¾	500 do.... 50⅝
1500 Union Pacific.... 34⅝	100 do.......s3. 50⅝
100 do.......s3. 34½	100 do.......b3. 50½
1000 do.... 34½	100 do.... 50⅜
1100 do.... 34⅝	100 do.......s3. 50⅜
47 Lake Shore.... 81⅛	160 Ohio & Miss.... 32⅝
400 do.......s3. 81¼	100 do.......b3. 32½
34 do.... 81	100 do.... 32⅝
500 do.... 81¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 31¼
300 do.......s3. 81⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.... 31
500 do.... 81⅛	100 Pacific, of Mo.... 42½
1100 do.... 81⅛	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 19⅜
1800 do.......s3. 81	100 do.... 19¼
200 do.... 81	100 do.... 19⅜
200 do.......b3. 81⅛	100 Consol. Coal.... 48¼

FRIDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The depression in the Wall Street markets is more decided to-day than at any time during the week. On the Stock Exchange there is a good deal doing in certain of the Railroad and Telegraph Stocks at the lower figures, but as a general remark the speculation of the Street is dull and undetermined. It would be some relief to the *Bull* interest in the market who hold their recent purchases with pertinacity, if the *Bearish* people would only break down prices, by their *short* sales, 2@3 ₩ cent., so as to make (or lay the foundation of) business for a new movement.

Outside the Share list there is a continued good demand on investment orders for the Railroad Bonds, and these orders take a pretty wide range over the old New-York and Western Mortgages, and also embrace the Pacific Mortgages. The State bonds, Southern, are in moderate demand. The Public Funds are active but something lower on the Coupon Bonds for the London and Continental markets. The 1867s, 5-20s, sold at 119¾ ₩ cent.

This afternoon the Share speculation showed much weakness. The closing prices are noted below as compared with Thursday night.

Exchange on London declined to $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ Sterling for Saturday's steamer. Yet the Gold Room was a fraction firmer than yesterday, sales at 112⅝@112¾ ₩ cent. The report on the Street yesterday that the Senate debate on the Currency question had been postponed to March 30 proved a mistake. The postponement was only to Tuesday next, March 3.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅝	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	119⅞
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	106⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅝	41⅞
St. Paul Common	46½	45⅝
Western Union	76½	75⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	34½
Lake Shore	81⅜	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	50⅞	50⅜
Harlem	132⅛	132½
North-west	58⅜	57¾
North-west Preferred	75¼	75⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	30⅞
Adams Express	96½	96½
United States Express	72½	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77	77⅛
American Express	64¾	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¼	110¾
Central-New-Jersey	106½	105⅝
Panama	116½	116¾
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	70½
Erie	47½	47⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	19⅞	19⅛

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $276,000, making $1,551,000 for the four business days of the week.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81....119⅝	5-20 coup., n. l., '65..119
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81....120¼	5-20 reg., '67.......119
5-20 reg., '62.......117	5-20 coup., '67.......119¾
5-20 coup., '62.......117½	5-20 reg., '68.......119
5-20 reg., '64.......119	5-20 coup., '68.......119¼
5-20 coup., '64.......119½	10-40 reg.......113⅛
5-20 reg., '65.......119	10-40 coup.......116⅛
5-20 coup., '65.......120¼	5's coup., '81.......114⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119	6's Currency.......116⅜

The following bids were made for the Railroad Bonds at the Exchange Board to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94	Del., L. & W. 1st....103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 93	D., L. & W. 7s, con..103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 93	Tol. & W. 1st Ext... 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	T. & W.1st, St. L. D. 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s,con.'76.101	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 90
N. Y. Cen. 1st, reg..106	Han. & Nap. 1st.... 80½
N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup.107	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93½
Erie 1st Extended..103	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 84
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......101½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......100
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 98½	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 97
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 96	Chi., R. I. & Pac....103⅞
H. R. 2d S. F., '85...104¼	Mor. & Es. 1st.......105
Har. Con.M.&S.F.6s.100	Mor. & Es. 2d.... 99¾
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..105½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 99¾	N. J. Cen. con.......101⅜
M. Cen. Con. 7s,1902. 98⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..105½
C.,B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct.1st.110	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...100½
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.... 99½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 99
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₩ ct.104	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 88½
Clev.& Tol. S. F.....101½	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......103
Clev.& Tol. new bds. 97½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
C., P. & A. old bds... 98½	Ohio & Miss. con.... 92
C., P. & A. new bds. 99	Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 81
Det., Mon. & T. bds. 98½	Dub. & S. C. 1st.... 90
Buf. & Erie,new bds. 96⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 95
Lake S. div. bds.... 96½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 83½
L. S. con. coup. bds.. 96½	M. & St.P.1st8s,P.D.105¼
L. S. con. reg. bds... 96½	M.&S.P.1st,7s-10P.D. 94¼
Pen. R. 7s, guar.by Mo. 98	M. & St. P. 7s, G.R.D 88¾
Cen. Pac. gold bds.. 95¾	M. & St.P. 1st, LaC.D. 92½
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..103	M.& S.P.1st,I.& M.D. 82⅝
Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 85	M.& St.P. 1st,H.& D. 79¾
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 82	M. & St. P. 2d.... 80
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 82¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75.103	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 94	Jol. & Chi. 1st.......102
Alt. & T. H. 1st.......100	C., C. & I. 1st.... 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf... 85½	C., C. & I. 2d.... 65
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc. 77½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 81
Chi. & N. W. S. F....101	Tol., P. & W.,con.7s. 60
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.102½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101
North Mo. 1st.... 87½	Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 30½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.. 83¼	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100¾
City 6s, New	102⅞	103
Camden and Amboy	123¾	124
Pennsylvania Central	104⅜	105
Reading	115¾	116
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	21½	21¾
Northern Central	35	36
Lehigh Navigation	90	90¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	About.

We are requested to say that the Manhattan Telegraph Company, No. 122 Front street, "are wide awake" to the interests of merchants and other business people, and have just put in use a rapid printing telegraph instrument for mercantile employment, the same as already in successful use by the brokers and bankers of Wall street. The company claim that this is the only instrument in use with both letters and figures upon the type-wheel. And also that they now embrace, in their field of business, the whole of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark. We cannot, of course, indorse *all* they say in their own behalf in competition with rival interests in telegraphy, but we believe it is safe to say that the company manifest an unusual degree of spirit and enterprise.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,219,744; amount marketed, $3,088,725.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. —First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with

HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1874. }

☞ CHARLES G. JUDSON, (OF SAWYER & JUDSON,) was unanimously elected a Director of this bank to fill a vacancy.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 27—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Erie preferred, 65½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3 5-16 ₩ cent., or 3-16 ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rates. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £90,000. Consols for money and account, 92⅛@92¼ for the March account. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾@44. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 92½c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43⅝@43¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 21,372,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 723,000 bales, including 338,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 112,000 bales, including 95,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 396,000 bales, including 267,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat—12s. 6d.@12s. 8d. ₩ cental for average California White; 12s. 9d.@13s. for Club do.; and 11s. 4d.@12s. for Red Western Spring. Flour—27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Pork, 63s. ₩ bbl. for new Mess. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 43,000 quarters, including 42,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7 7-16d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Tallow, 39s. 6d.@40s. ₩ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Common Rosin, [illegible] Spirits Turpentine [illegible]

FAMILY MARKETING.

Retail prices of Meats, Fish, (fresh, smoked, and shell,) have not varied in the least within the past week. The same may be said in regard to Poultry. Game is fast disappearing from the market, and after this day housekeepers will look in vain for Partridges, Quail, or Prairie Hens. Fruits are increasing in prices. The following were the quotations yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔..35@ ..	Loin, ℔.......$ 11@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔....25@26	Pigs' Tongues,℔ 10@ ..
Round Steak.......22@ ..	Beef Tongues,℔.1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces.....12@15	Bacon, ℔.......15@ ..
Suet.......10@ ..	Tripe, ℔....... 8@ ..
Mutton, hind q'rs...15@18	Lard, ℔.......14@ 15
Mutton Chops.......20@22	Smoked Beef.....25@ ..
Pickled Hams.......15@ ..	Smoked Hams,℔ 15@ ..

FISH.

Salmon, ℔.......35@ 40	Pickerel.......15@20
Codfish.......12@ 15	Salmon Trout...18@25
Fresh Shad.....40@1 00	Fresh Mackerel, ℔..20@25
Halibut, ℔.....20@ 25	Smelts, ℔.......18@25
Perch.......10@ 12	Striped Bass,℔..18@30
Sunfish.......10@ ..	Frostfish, ℔....10@ ..
Whitefish.......18@ 20	Blackfish, ℔....12@16
Bluefish.......15@ 18	Eels, ℔.......20@ ..
Flounders.......12@ ..	Carp, ℔.......15@20
Black Bass.....15@ 20	

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel,℔.18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon.......$1 50@2 00
Dried Cod, ℔.......10@ ..	
Smoked Salmon, ℔..20@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon....... 75@1 00
Smoked Eels, ℔.....25@ ..	
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.......18@20	Hard Clams, gallon....... 50@ 75
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.......20@25	Soft-sh'l Clams, gallon....... 40@ 80
Salt Mackerel, each.12@25	Soft-sh'l Crabs, dozen....... 50@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, each.......25@ ..	Hard-sh'l Cr'bs, dozen....... 50@ 75
Smoked Bloat, each. 3@ ..	
Freische Buecklinge, each....... 6@ ..	

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔.......$ 16@$ 20	Partridge, pair.$1 00@1 25
SpringChickens. 18@ 23	Rabbits, pair.... 50@ 65
Philadelphia Turkey....... 18@ 22	Geese, ℔....... 15@ 18
CommonTurkey 15@ 18	Pigeon, doz....1 75@2 50
Tamed Squab, doz.......4 00@4 50	Flight Pig., doz.1 75@2 50
	Grouse, pair.... 50@ 60
	Quail, doz.......2 50@3 00
Prime Wild Turkey, ℔....... 18@ 22	Prairie Hens, pr. 50@ ..

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. peck.......$ 20 @$ 25	Parsley, bunch.$ 10@$ 15
Potatoes....... 20 @ 25	Celery, bunch.. 2@ ....
Potatoes,bu.1 25 @	Onions, hf. pk... 40@ 60
Sweet Potatoes, peck.1 00 @	Onions, quart.... 10@ ....
	Lettuce, head.... 10@ 18
Squashes,℔. 5½@ 6½	Beets, bunch.... 6@ ....
Thyme,b'ch. 3 @	New Carrots.... 6@ ....
Cabbage,dh. 12 @ 15	Sage, bunch.... 4@ ....
Leeks,b'nch. 8 @ 12	Water-cresses, bunch....... 10@ ....

FRUITS.

Pears, dozen..$1 50@$1 75	Filberts, ℔....... 25@ ..
Apples, bbl... 5 00@ 6 00	Prunnells, ℔....... 25@ ..
Apples, bkt... 1 25@ 2 00	Seedless....... 2 @ ..
Apples, h. pk. 40@ 45	Cran'ries,qt. 18@ ..
Honey-comb, ℔....... 40@ ..	Malaga Grapes, ℔....... 30@ 25
Macaroni, ℔.. 15@ 18	Prunes, new, ℔....... 16@ ..
Brazil Nuts... 20@ ..	New Dates,℔. 10@ ..
English Nuts, ℔....... 20@ ..	Raisins, ℔....... 18@ ..
Hickory-nuts, quart....... 10@ ..	Figs, ℔....... 15@ 20
	Box Figs....... 35@$1 00
Black Walnuts, quart. 10@ ..	Almonds, ℔....... 30@ 50
	Cocoanuts....... 8@ 12
Pecan-nuts, quart....... 20@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔....... 20@ 30
Lemons, doz.. 20@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔....... 25@ ..
DriedPeaches, ℔....... 20@ ..	Can Peaches.. 30@ 40
Dried Apples, ℔....... 12@ ..	Can Pears....... 45@ ..
	Jar Pine-apples....... 40@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔....... 15@ ..	Can Plums....... 45@ ..
	Can Quinces.. 40@ 45
Dried Currants, ℔....... 10@ 15	Can Cherries.. 40@ 45
Oranges, doz.. 30@ 40	

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter.40@45	Eggs.......10 for 25@ ..
Common Butter.....35@40	Cheese, ₩ ℔.......15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart..20@25	Onions, quart.......25@ ..
Mixed Pickles, qt....20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart.20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart..25@ ..	White Onions, quart..25@ ..

STEAM CANAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. H. Von. Elsner, of St. Louis, has invented a method of applying steam to canal navigation, which was tested there on Tuesday last. His apparatus was attached to a barge, and a small steam-engine supplied the motive power. His invention consists in a peculiar construction and application of paddle-wheels, of which there are two sets; one set working forward and one backward at the same time. There is an appliance for raising the paddles when the boat is passing through a lock. The *Republican* says that at the trial the stiff current of the river prevented the experiment being carried out to the extent intended, but as far as it went the spectators seemed to think it was satisfactory.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-law6m8*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac Goldstein and Henry Goldstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles F. W. Koehler and Fredericka Koehler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee,
f28-law3w8s* No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SAWYER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f14-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

f21-law3wS* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGYDIUS ROESSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Egydius Roessner, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1874.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of February, 1874.

f21-law3wS* WILLIAM DIECKMANN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. PARRISH, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f21-law3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY, }
CHAS. H. DREW, } Brookline Water Commissioners.
WILLIAM ASPINWALL, }

For specifications and further information apply to [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonsise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.
45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.
3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.
12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.
1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.
25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.
1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.
500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.
200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.
700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULKHEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS F. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.

DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.

DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN S. AUCHMUTY, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. JONES and Harriet G. Jones, his wife, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and The Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 18th February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

f28-law6w8*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SIMON WORMSER, against WILLIAM B. SCRANTON, Charles D. Kellogg, and Mary E. Kellogg, his wife; George H. Mackay, George W. Blunt, and Lazarus Rosenfeld.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 3, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1874.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—PETER GOELET against TERENCE FARLEY, Lewis O. Corbet, William K. Thorn, Henry McShane.—No. 6.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1874.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 89 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1874.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ————, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Capt. VAN SICE will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'day, Mar. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,	STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,	STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA,	STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g,
STATE OF ALABAMA,	STATE OF INDIANA,

STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails.......Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails.......Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails.......Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.......LACHESNEZ.......Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.......DAURE.......Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.......ROUSSAU.......Saturday.....April 4
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......Saturday.....April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.......Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.......March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.......March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.......March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.......March 13
CORINTH.......April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.......March 6
ETNA.......March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. R. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 28.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 4.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct).......Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).......March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).......March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......March 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-law6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, }
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON, }

ja17-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY, }
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, }

d6-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, }
MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.

ja3-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-law6m8a* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE, }
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.

au30-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6m8* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These organs are the best made in the United States.* WATERS' New Scale PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.* GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, one and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST for meat, fruit, and ice preserve. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 27, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles F. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold a five-story brick double tenement-house, 25 by 65, with lot 100.5 feet deep, situate on East Sixty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of First avenue, for $11,800. The property was purchased by Fernando Wood, plaintiff in the legal action. Bidding at the auction was very slow, and the price realized may be said to be only nominal, as the premises are worth considerably more money. Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, located on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue, for $1,900 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $3,090, making the sum realized $4,990. The buyer was G. W. Van Siclen. No other business was transacted.

The sale of four lots located, two on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and two in rear, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, between the Grand Boulevard and Tenth avenue, reported by Wm. H. Raymond a day or two since for $1,300 each, was erroneously noted. The lots brought $2,600 each, or $10,400 for the plot.

Many of the auctions proposed for next week are of more than usual importance, as will be seen by a reference to the list which will be published in this column on Monday. Attention is, therefore, directed to the list, as it will then appear.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The transactions for to-day at the Exchange, as far as publicly noticed, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 170 feet east of First avenue.

By Jos. McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 167 feet east of Second avenue, and a house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a C. C. Moore lease of a plot 58 by 142.4, with building thereon, located on West Twenty-third street, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with a lot 8 by 55 in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street; lease dated Oct. 12, 1866; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent about $700 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 63d st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5, house 65 feet deep	$11,800

By R. V. Harnett.

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.11	4,990

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Eldridge st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey st., 20x50	$23,500
Jefferson st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Madison st., 25x95.4	8,475
Rivington st., No. 170, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Attorney st., 25x100, ⅛ part	700
16th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x92	24,000
42d st., s. s., 232 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x98.9	40,000
48th st., No. 13 East, n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5	105,000
69th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 60x100.5	70,000
1st av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 17th st., 24x94	15,000
1st av., e. s., 71 ft. n. of 17th st., 24x94	15,000
5th av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 78th st., 51x100	120,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 812, two lofts, 3 years, per year	$1,000
West st., No. 191, store, 5 years, per year	1,550
14th st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3, 21 years, per year	1,000
91st st., n. s., 5.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, thence e. 94.9 to East River, thence along river to W. Rhinelander's land, thence w. 196.3 ft. to beginning, 5 years, per year	3,600
6th av., n. w. corner of 20th st., store, &c., 5¼ years, per year, $2,000 and	2,500
Same premises, second, third, and fourth floors, 4 years, per year	2,000
6th av., No. 209, store, &c., 4 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES are for sale, with early possession:

West 61st st., No. 105.
East 61st st., No. 58.
East 60th st., No. 18.
East 57th st., Nos. 18 & 24.
West 57th st., No. 321.
West 56th st., Nos. 19, 20, and 35.
West 55th st., No. 29.
East 53d st., Nos. 1, 3, 17, and 19.
West 53d st., No. 18.
West 52d st., Nos. 6, 16, 22, 24, and 31.
West 51st st., No. 51.
West 49th st., Nos. 39, 41, and 47.
East 48th st., Nos. 15, 17, and 19.
West 48th st., Nos. 39 & 51.
West 47th st., No. 13.
East 46th st., Nos. 4 and 12.
West 46th st., No. 13.
West 45th st., No. 118 and 1[illegible]7.
East 42d st., No. 1.
East 39th st., Nos. 115 and 116.
West 38th st., No. 60.
East 36th st., No. 116.
West 34th st., No. 45.
West 34th st., No. 159.
East 31st st., No. 38.
East 30th st., Nos. 2 and 5.
East 26th st., No. 47.
East 28th st., No. 111.
West 26th st., No. 33.
West 23d st., No. 240.
West 21st st., No. 36.
East 21st st., Gramercy Park, No. 119.
East 20th st., No. 20.
West 19th st., Nos. 9, 27, and 28.
East 14th st., No. 245.
West 14th st., No. 229.
West 11th st., No. 50.
West 10th st., Nos. 12 and 181.
West 9th st., Nos. 28 & 56.
5th av., Nos. 63, 70, 253, 275, 520, 562, 584, 624, 744, 746, 781, 785, 791; also, between 84th and 85th sts. and between 85th and 86th sts.
Madison av., Nos. 19, 237, 294, 299, 318, 327, and 559.
Park av., Nos. 39 and 62.
Lexington av., Nos. 159, 150, 243, 269, 319, 476, 595, 631, and 671.

The above houses are given with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside.

For interior examination we shall be pleased to furnish permits at our offices, No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st., Union square. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, all hard-wood finish, on West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard. Price, $23,000. Also, a lot on West 58th st., near Grand Circle, $17,000. Also, three stores and dwellings, with large two-story building in rear, Nos. 981, 983, and 985 8th av., near 58th st., on seven years' lease, $16,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and owner, No. 985 8th av.

A CHANCE TO LIVE FOR THE NEXT THREE years free of rent by purchasing the fine new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Madison av.; (Lenox Hill) at below cost. The increased value of this house and lot will allow the purchaser to live rent free. For permits and particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—DECIDED BARGAINS.

3-story h. s. house in W. 22d st., near 6th av.	$18,500
3-story h. s. house in West 29th st., near 6th av.	12,000
3-story h. s. b. s. house in E. 32d st. near Lex. av.	12,000
3-story h. s. b. s. house in E. 53d st., near Lex. av.	14,500

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 240 West 53d st., handsomely furnished; is in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x197 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT THE REAL VALUE OF the ground, desirable improved property in Canal st.; 19th st., near 6th av.; Hudson st., Bleecker, Jane, Horatio, and 6th av., from $9,500 to $23,000; rare chance for a bargain if sold at once. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

WM. S. GAVEY,

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

A SACRIFICE OF FOUR FULL LOTS, BEAUTIfully situated on 136th and 137th sts., near Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City. Can be bought for $5,500; $1,500 less than actual value. M. B. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

A CHOICE PLOT OF TEN LOTS BELOW 125th st., near Seventh Avenue Boulevard, at the low price of $36,000. T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late David Hoadley, the five-story building, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway; terms easy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, WILL sell at a positive bargain, and on very easy terms, a three-story high stoop brown-stone house on West 129th st., near 6th av. boulevard.

FOR INVESTMENT.—A FINE PIECE OF IMproved 4th av. property, above 59th st., paying an interest on the price asked. A good bargain. For particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x48. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN 24TH ST., NEAR AND WEST OF Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x73xhalf the block; price, $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, a four-story first-class brown-stone house, 25 by 60 feet, lot 100, in 46th st., near 5th av. SAML. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

YOU CAN DO NO BETTER THAN TO BUY AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms; houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres	$60,000
One also beautifully located, six acres	35,000
Neat house, barn, fine surroundings	12,000
Several improved properties from	$7,000 to 14,000

YONKERS:

Magnificent properties and improvements	$16,000

Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank, or Washington st., opp. Howard, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NEW dwelling houses in Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes from 42d st., eleven rooms, two city lots, concrete cellar floor, well, cistern, sidewalks graded and flagged; price, $7,000. Also, dwelling house in prime order, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, stable, and coach-house, twelve city lots, fruit of all kinds, street graded and sidewalks flagged; price low; terms easy; above places are located in the very best part of the village, three minutes from depot. Apply to owner, W. P. ESTERHOOK, Mount Vernon, or S. K. JOHNSON, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WEST POINT.— The cottage formerly the residence of Wm. B. Cozzens, deceased, containing twelve rooms; two and one-half acres of ground, situated about one mile from the Parade Ground; also building lots and villa sites. For further particulars, address JOHN B. COZZENS, No. 128 Java st., Greenpoint, or EDWARD COZZENS, West Point.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON LOW terms, 2,000 acres choice land, mapped in forty-acre tracts, in Kansas, near two towns, on line of railroad; land is superior, and can be had for half value. Must have small amount of money. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN house, or rent, a choice residence, Perth Amboy, N. J.; beautifully situated, two and a half stories, brick, extra-sized lot, double house, complete order, possession. O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT STAATSBURG, on the Hudson, containing about ninety acres; house and out-buildings in good repair; situated one mile and a half from depot and river; price $4,500; only $1,000 in cash required, balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars address M. & H., Staatsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 75x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PREMISES known as "Ashland Hall," near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot, Montclair, N. J. If not sold by March 7 they will be to let for boarding-house uses, as in years past. Apply on the premises, or address ASHLAND HALL, Montclair, N. J.

ACRE PROPERTY ADJACENT TO NEW-YORK City Limits.—A safe and profitable investment; our new map of lower Westchester County, showing territory recently annexed, now ready and to be had gratuitously. STEPHENS BROTHERS & CO., No. 187 Broadway, street floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—HANDSOME, thoroughly-built residence, every modern convenience, excellent neighborhood; sale cheap; sixteen rooms, stable, carriage-house, hennery, fine lawns, garden, fruit; Highland Avenue Depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 22, 40, 41, 31, each 262½ acres, north half Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale; also cottage, furnished, to let. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER FARM—32 ACRES, FIFteen miles from City, French-roof house, barn, orchard, &c., at a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty.—Elegant country-seat at Delancey's Point, Mamaroneck, one hour from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad. HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine st.

A VALUABLE MINERAL SPRING PROPERty, with improvements, for sale or exchange for City property. Address SPA, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; IMPROVED place, four acres or more, $25,000. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE, delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also, fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the five-story brick building No. 84 Water street, running and having separate fronts and entrances on each street, size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 77 Cedar st.

Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.

BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock,

MONDAY, March 2, 1874,

at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house,

NO. 206 WEST 25TH ST.,

between 7th and 8th avs., lot 15.6x55; lot, 98.9 feet, more or less; house in splendid order; seventy per cent. on mortgage for five years.

AUCTION SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 26 West 49th st., Supreme Court order, by H. N. Camp, March 5; Columbia College lease; ground rent, $329.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL WITHOUT REserve, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 5, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the following valuable improved and unimproved property to close an estate, by order of heirs:

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Ryerson st., between Park and Myrtle avs., three two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with modern improvements; size of houses, 20x36, lot 20x100. Must be sold.

ALSO.

Nos. 123 and 124 3d av., (late Powers st.,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff st., two three-story brick stores.

Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson av., north-east corner of Sands st., two three-story brick houses; corner now used as a hotel; rents well; one of the best stands for business in the city.

Also, following splendid lots:

Fulton av., two full lots on south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av.

Herkimer st., three full lots on north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av. and in rear of above.

Terms very easy on all of above property. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET.

GILSEY BUILDING,
corner Broadway and Cortlandt st.

One of the most popular localities in the City. Very desirable offices, suitable for lawyers, insurance companies, real estate, &c.

Inquire of

BENEDICT BROS.,
Jewelers.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.

Apply to

E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.

APPLY TO

J. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—ELEGANT STORE, 20x88, ON WEST side of Union square, near 17th st.; rent, $2,500; immediate possession. HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE BY J. DENHAM & CO., NO. 263 WEST 23D ST.

The following houses, between the 7th and 8th avs.:	
West 20th st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 13 rooms	$1,300
West 22d st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 16 rooms	1,500
West 38th st., 3 story bk. low stoop, 10 rooms	1,000
West 38th st., 4 story bk. Eng. base., 16 rooms	1,700
West 39th st., 3 story bk. low stoop, 10 rooms	1,000
Also the following, between the 8th and 9th avs.:	
West 15th st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 14 rooms	$1,350
West 22d st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 14 rooms	1,500
West 22d st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 14 rooms	1,600
West 23d st., 4 story b. s. high stoop, 17 rooms	4,000
West 29th st., 3 story bk. high stoop, 13 rooms	1,400
West 34th st., 4 story b. s. Eng. base	2,250
Also, the following, between 9th and 10th avs., convenient to Elevated Railway:	
West 19th st., 4 story Eng. base. bk, 12 rooms	$1,300
West 22d st., 3 story high stoop, furnished	2,700
West 23d st., 5 story Eng. bas. bk., 19 rooms	3,000
West 24th st., 3 story high stoop, partly furn'd	1,800
Also, the following:	
West 41st st., near 6th av., 4 story Eng. base	$1,300
West 42d st., bet. 6th av., and B'y, 4 story h. s. b. s.	4,000
7th av., near 14th st., 5 story English basement	2,000
7th av., near 14th st., 4 story high stoop	2,400

Also, several desirable

STORES TO LET,

In 8th av., at reasonable rents.

For permits apply to

J. DENHAM & CO., NO. 266 WEST 23D ST., Near 8th av.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF PORTchester, one hour from City and within five minutes of the New-Haven Railroad Depot, a large and modern-built residence, overlooking the Sound; eighteen rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; extensive out-buildings; fine garden, greenhouse, grapery, and about seven acres of lawn, beautifully laid out; shade and fruit trees in abundance. For terms and permits apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

FOR RENT—OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, and fronting Stuyvesant square, four-story English basement,

NO. 9 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF 16TH ST.

Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets, and all conveniences. Rent $1,500. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, NEAT COTtage, partly furnished, containing all improvements; rent $1,000. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FARM, WITHIN one mile of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in this City, including mansion, two cottages, out-buildings, garden, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—WARDELL ST., AStoria, house and six lots land. Apply to JAMES V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 46 Broadway, New-York, or on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, near 5th av., opposite Central Park; rent $50 per month. Address or call on HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 27x65 feet; twenty-two rooms, brown-stone front. Apply on premises; rent $45,000 per year.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, WITH A view to purchase, a furnished house, with stable, about one hour from City; location must be perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes. Address WILSON, Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

A BACK PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS ARE desired by three adults, permanently, in a first-class private house up town, in a central location, either furnished or partially. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AT ONCE.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted to let or for sale, for which we have immediate applicants. Address or call. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of useful, elegant, novel, and reliable patterns on MONDAY, March 2, at No. 838 Broadway, and all the agencies. Also ready:

Mme. Demorest's portfolio of large illustrations of all the styles. Price 15 cents.

Mme. Demorest's "What to Wear." Price, 15 cents.

Mme. Demorest's Mammoth Bulletin of the Fashions; elegantly-colored plates. Price, $1. Improved system of dress-cutting. Price, $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—GENTLEMAN'S STABLE AND COACH-house, with dwelling up stairs for coachman; room for four horses; modern improvements; West 15th st., near 8th av. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM MAY 1, NEXT—A private stable, between 34th and 45th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, with terms and particulars, STABLE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, FIRST class, for a good second mortgage. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 440 West 23d st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP; OVER 15½ hands high; good coupe or match carriage horse. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments on parlor-floor, with private table, on reasonable terms.

ELEGANT SET OF ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent board, to a family or single gentlemen; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., Stuyvesant square, 18th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, front and back; board if desired; small select family. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; terms reasonable; references.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.,

nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—TWO EXTRA LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, AT NO. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash; twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART.........................Sole Proprietor.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

First week of WILLIS COBLE and his troupe of performing DOGS, GOATS, AND MONKEYS.

The most wonderful performer ever seen, LITTLE JACK DARWIN.

First week of the beautiful Serio-comic Vocalist, MLLE. ZITTELLA.

First week of Local Sensation, viz.: THE FIRST CRIME; OR, THE FELON'S WIFE, introducing the entire company. All the mammoth troupe retained. Mr. R. M. CARROLL and SONS, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss MARRIN GORENOLF, Miss JENNIE SATERLEE in a pleasing performance. Concluding with the new drama, THE FIRST CRIME; or, THE FELON'S WIFE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

80th to 88th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, AT 1:30,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-DAY at 1:30,
and
TO-NIGHT at 8.

Last times but one of

LOVE'S
LABOR'S
LOST.

SHAKESPEARE'S FIRST PLAY.

Characters by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenbergh, Mr. James, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Whiting, &c. Miss Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.

MONDAY, March 2, last time of LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

TUESDAY, March 3,
FIRST TIME
in this City
of
CHARITY.
Gilbert's great London Comedy.

With new Scenery,
New Costumes,
and a powerful cast.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8.

FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.

Introduction to the third act of Medea..........Cherubini
Concerto for String Orchestra..........Bach
Symphony No. 2 in C, Op. 61..........Schumann
Bacchanale, Tannhauser, (Manuscript)..........Wagner
Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69 (new)....Volkmann
With Violoncello Obligato by Mr. LOUIS LUEBECK.
Overture, Leonore No. 3..........Beethoven

Admission tickets, One Dollar and One Dollar Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, at 2,
FOURTH GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

CANON KINGSLEY IN BROOKLYN,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4.
Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library.

Subject—HOW AND WHEN THE NORSEMEN DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents, at the Library, Montague st., near Court.

REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY,

Canon of Westminster, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," &c., will deliver his second lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, March 2.

Subject—THE FIRST DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

Tickets with reserved seats 75c., at the Library and the Hall.

LAST WEEK

of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in

WATER-COLORS

now open, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., will close Saturday night, Feb. 28.

STEINWAY HALL.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

Tickets $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gordon & Sons', No. 13 East 14th st.

First appearance of CARL FLORENTINE, baritone.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE

AT NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

We have now on exhibition and for sale a very choice collection of about fifty superior landscapes and figure paintings, selected from leading artists of the English schools by a gentleman for his own gallery. Also some fifty high-class pictures of the Continental schools, among which are elegant examples from

Charles Hul,
Muschamp,
Verboeckhoven,
Rolf,
Koek Koe,
Felix Zeim,
Dupree,
Diaz,
Kuwasseg,
Damschroeder,
and others.
W. Verschuur,
Col,
Rosierse,
Schaefels,
Lanfant De Metz,

Also some charming specimens from our own favorite City artists, viz.:

J. F. Cropsey,
Beard,
Eastman Johnson,
Casilear,
Coleman,
S. R. Gifford,
Pope,
Kensett,
De Haas,
Bellows,
Hart,
Bierstadt,
Sonntag,
Young,
&c.

The above are fresh and valuable paintings, fully guaranteed, none of which have been copied or chromoed.

They will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3d and 4th of March, commencing each day at 12 o'clock. ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of the JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on the 28th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the printing establishment lately carried on by the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, at No. 30 Beekman street, at the City of New-York, pursuant to an order of the above-mentioned court, dated the 31st day of January, 1874, of all the following property: Two Cottrell drum presses, two Gordon presses, one paper-cutting machine, one proof press, one safe, a large quantity of the various kinds of type, a large number of chases, cases, stands, imposing stones, and composing sticks, office furniture, fixtures, and all the printing apparatus, and all the goods and chattels belonging to said estate. JOHN SCOTT, Assignee, &c., of said bankrupt, No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE,

AT AUCTION,

of the entire stock of GAS-FIXTURES, MACHINERY, and TOOLS of the late firm of John Horton.

AT NO. 620 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 10 o'clock each day.

The stock consists of CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES in great variety; glass, bronze, and gilt unmanufactured stock; gas-fittings, machinery, tools, lathes, steam-engine and boiler, steam-pump, and other machinery.

Also, store fixtures and furniture.

Catalogues can be obtained at No. 620 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.

W. F. ALDRICH, Receiver.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer. Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse auction branch, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

The furniture, fixtures, partitions, cylinder desks, revolving chairs, oil-cloths, carpets, wardrobes, book-cases, &c., formerly belonging to the firm of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
At No. 2 Nassau st.,
on MONDAY, March 2, 1874,
at 10:30 o'clock,
By ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON,
Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, within their store; Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Stag; can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River; also, 160 cases Naples Walnuts. Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Cuba, can be seen on Cunard Dock.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX.........................Acting Manager.

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part, supported by the Grand Opera-House company.
2—The renowned WILSON BROTHERS, in an entirely new act, ORLANOUIDAS; or, La Double Bar Excelsior.
3—The musical wonders, the JEE BROTHERS, bell ringers, &c.
4—The famed MARTENS' sweet Tyrolean songs.
5—KING SARBRO'S great SUSPENDED BAMBOO performance.
6—THE WILSON BROTHERS' TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.
7—Grand ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS.
8—The MARTENS' popular CAT DUET.
9—KING SARBRO'S perilous descent.
10—The superb entertainment to be crowned by the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, always received with shouts of laughter.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the big fool of the school,
Mr. G. L. FOX.
Schoolmaster.....................Mr. C. K. FOX.

MONDAY—AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY NIGHT.

*** Sale of reserved seats begins TO-DAY.

THE FOURTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT, to be given on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, will be an extraordinary musical festival, participated in by CAMPANINI, the favorite tenor, and MAUREL, the great baritone, of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY; Mme. LICHTMAY, prima donna; Miss HEISS, soprano, and GEORGE GRAF, tenor, of the GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY; the entire famous GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, of sixty-five pieces, &c., &c. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

HEAD CENTRE OF
THE NOVELTY AND VARIETY WORLD.
ONE HUNDRED BRILLIANT STAR ARTISTS
EVERY NIGHT,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

On MONDAY, March 2,
An entirely new combination of novelty stars.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

REPETITION
OPENING GRAND CONCERT
OF THE
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE ORGAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1874.

ARTISTS—Adelaide Phillipps, Mezzo Soprano; Brookhouse Bowler, Tenor; M. Arbuckle, Cornet; A. Toulmin, Harpist; Edward G. Jardine, Organist; S. B. Mills, Pianist; George W. Morgan, Conductor—Organist of the Tabernacle. PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Prelude, Tema and Variations..........Adolph Hesse
Edward G. Jardine.
2. Aria, "Sound an Alarm,"..........Handel
(With Cornet and Organ Accompaniments by Messrs. Arbuckle and Morgan,)
Brookhouse Bowler.
3. Piano Solo, { (a) Impromptu, Chopin.. / (b) Fairy Fingers, Mills.. } S. B. Mills
4. Grand Aria from "Il Profeta," (Ministri di Baal,) with Harp and Organ Accompaniment..........Meyerbeer
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
5. Harp Solo..........A. F. Toulmin..........Toulmin
6. Overture, "Tell," (by request)..........Rossini
Geo. W. Morgan.
7. Sixth Air Varie.....M. Arbuckle..........De Beroit

PART SECOND.

1. Thunder Storm, (by request)....Arranged from David
Edward G. Jardine.
2. Ballad, "It reminds me, my lov'd one, of thee," Morgan
Brookhouse Bowler.
3. Piano Solo, "Salterello," Mills..........S. B. Mills
4. Ballad, "Absence," Pease.....Miss Adelaide Phillipps
5. Solo, Cornet, "Ave Marie," Schubert....M. Arbuckle
6. Duo, Organ and Harp—Austrian Hymn, with Variations for Organ and Harp..........Haydn
Messrs. Toulmin and Morgan.

Concert begins at 8 P. M. Tickets $1. May be obtained in New-York at Nos. 68 Barclay st., 319 Broadway, Room 5; in Brooklyn at James D. Bolles', 244 Fulton st., and A. G. Slade & Co.'s, 605 Fulton st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Dramatic entertainment by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Hebrew Relief Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Mr. John H. Bird, Mrs. Sheridan Shook, and others.

Tickets and boxes at Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a smart, intelligent girl, well adapted to any kind of work; is neat and willing; understands chamber-work and waiting; is willing to do washing, or all the work of a private family; best references; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks English, to do chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 426 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT SWEDISH WOMan, who understands French and English cooking; has excellent reference; in a private family or small boarding-house; willing to wash and iron; not afraid of any kind of work, and strictly temperate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUPERIOR meat and pastry cook, in a private family; will assist with the washing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; would do house-work or chamber-work and waiting; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THORoughly capable cook; has a civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY SITuation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 63 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general house-work; has been trained to habits of neatness, punctuality, and diligence; understands plain cooking and washing and ironing, and will try to merit the comforts of a home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO BE generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, who speaks English and French; is quite capable of all her duties to an invalid lady or to children; best references. Call at No. 284 Madison av.

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MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c., &c.

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Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........MIGNON

Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY,
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GRAND and THRILLING DUAL PERSONATIONS OF LADY DEDLOCK AND HORTENSE,
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Mme. JANAUSCHEK WILL SHORTLY APPEAR in her Grand Personations of MARIE STUART, MEDEA, AND LADY MACBETH.

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PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
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To conclude with the formation of
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ORAL SYSTEM. NO GRAMMAR.

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Readings and Lecture free.

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No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
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Send for circular.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.

THE RESTING-PLACE OF ENGLAND'S HONORED DEAD DESCRIBED—A WORD-PICTURE OF THE ANCIENT BUILDING.

Rev. Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, made his début in this City as a lecturer last night in the Mercantile Library course of lectures at Association Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Dr. Potter, in a graceful speech, alluded to the brilliant reputation obtained by the lecturer of the evening, whom he introduced. Canon Kingsley, then, amid much applause, commenced his lecture on "Westminster Abbey." Reverence for age, he said, was a fair test of the vigor of youth; and, conversely, insolence toward the old and the past, whether in individuals or in nations, was a sign rather of weakness than of strength. The cause, he thought, was this: Rich and strong young natures which felt themselves capable of original thought and original work, had respect for those who had worked before them. Reverence always accompanied true independence of spirit. The young soldier admired the old General, the young Midshipman the old Admiral, just in proportion as he himself was likely to be an able and daring officer hereafter. This was true of nations, as well as of individuals. He did not hesitate to say that the most original races, those who had succeeded best, and left their stamp most broadly and permanently on the human race, had also been the most tractable, provided they were allowed to learn in their own way, and to adapt to their own purpose any higher ancient civilization with which they might come in contact. What more striking instances of this truth than the reverence of the free Republican Greek for that old despotic civilization of Egypt, and of the free Norsemen, our own ancestors, for the old and equally despotic civilization of Rome. He had seen, he said, with joy, a like spirit in those Americans whom it had been his good fortune to meet in his own land. However self-teaching and self-determining they might be, he had found in them that genial reverence for antiquity which he held to be the sign of a truly generous, that is, high-bred nature. He had been touched, and deeply touched, at finding so many of them on landing for the first time at Liverpool hurrying off to the quaint old city of Chester, to gaze on its old walls and towers, Roman and medieval, its curious "Rows" of overhanging houses, its fragments of Roman booths and inscriptions, its modest little cathedral, and the really very few relics of English history which it contains. [Applause.] Even two banners of an old Cheshire regiment, which had been in the Peninsular war, were almost as interesting to some as an illuminated Bible of the early middle ages. More than once he had had to repress the enthusiasm of some charming lady and say: "But that is nothing. Do not waste your admiration here. Go on, see the French cathedrals, the ruins of Provence and Italy, the galleries of Florence, Naples, Rome." "Ah, but you must remember," was the answer, "these are the first old things I ever saw." A mere sentiment, it might be said; but, as poets well knew, and as statesmen ought to know, by sentiment well directed, as by sorrow well used, great nations lived. When sentiment died out and mere prosaic calculation of loss and profit took its place, then came a Byzantine epoch, a Chinese epoch, decrepitude, and slow decay. The enthusiasm of those Americans was a good augury of them, as of their native land. He saw this and was delighted, though not surprised. The lecturer here introduced a handsome tribute to Mr. Longfellow, whose poetic genius, he said, was as much reverenced in England as in America. [Applause.] It was a fact that he had exercised an influence on Britain, it might be, as great and certainly more varied than in America. He had penetrated into thousands of Puritan homes and awakened tens of thousands of young hearts to the beauty and nobleness of the old pre-reformation age of that romance and art, from which their too exclusive hereditary training had until his time shut them out. And he had thus truly done a sacred deed in turning the hearts of the children to their fathers, and he had conversely turned the hearts of the fathers to the children. The world-wide humanity of his poems had produced throughout Great Britain a just reverence and affection for the American mind, which would have, which had already had, large social and political results. [Applause.] "Be sure," he said, "that, in spite of passing jars, our empire will never be long unjust to yours while Longfellow and Bryant remain, not merely as household bards, but as counselors, comforters, and trusted friends to hundreds of thousands of gentle and earnest souls, from the palace to the parsonage, from the little village shop to the farm-house on the lonely down." But there was another American writer, said the lecturer, who was the delight of his boyhood, and who was in some degree his teacher, for he was a master of English prose. Need he say that he meant the lamented Washington Irving. He quoted from his writings the passages descriptive of Westminster Abbey, and of the Chapel of Henry VII. After such prose as that, he said, (poetry it was in prose,) what had he to tell of the great abbey? And yet there were a few things, he dared to say, which Irving would have written differently had he visited the abbey now, instead of forty years ago. In the first place, he would not have noticed that look of dilapidation at which he had hinted. Dilapidation, dirt, and negligence, continued the lecturer, are as hateful to us now as to the builder of the newest house outside. We, too, for more than a generation past have felt in common with the rest of England and with all the nations of Northern Europe, that awakened reverence for medieval art and medieval history, which is for good or for evil—the special social phenomenon of our times—the natural, and, on the whole, useful counter-check to that extreme of revolutionary feeling which issues—as in Paris but three years ago—in utter hatred and renunciation of the past, and destruction of its monuments. To preserve, restore, and if not to copy, as a sort of filial duty, the buildings which our forefathers have left us, is now held to be the very mark of cultivation and good taste in Great Britain. [Applause.] It may be that we carry it too far; that by a servile and Chinese exactness of imitation we are crippling what originality of genius may exist among our draughtsmen, sculptors, architects. But we at least confess thereby that we cannot invent and create as could our ancestors 500 years ago; and as long as that is the case it is more wise in us, as in any people, to exhaust the signification and power of the past, and to learn all we can from older schools of art and thought ere we attempt novelties of our own, which, I confess freely, usually issue in the ugly and the ludicrous. Be that as it may, we of Westminster Abbey have become, like other Englishmen, repairers and restorers. Had we not so become, the nation would have demanded an account of us as guardians of its national mausoleum. Kings are no longer interred in the abbey, but nevertheless the desire to rest there after death is as strong in England as ever. Canon Kingsley here referred to the remark of Washington Irving, that, after all, Westminster Abbey is only a token of the emptiness of human greatness. But, said the lecturer, were there no future home, would it not be something to live upon stone tablets, and to have a few centuries of remembrance by man? To me, at least, he pursued, the abbey speaks not of vanity and disappointment, but of content and peace. Those who lie there are content. They have received the nation's thanks, and ask no more save to stay in peace. They have had justice done them—more than one who had scant justice done him while alive. Castlereagh is there, in spite of Byron's and of Shelley's scorn. It may be that they, too, have found out ere now that there be ought to be. The nation has been just to him, who, in such wild times as the world had not seen for full 300 years, did his duty according to his light, and died in doing it; and his sad, noble face looks down on Englishmen as they go by, not with reproach, but rather with content. Content, I say, and peace. Peace from their toil, and peace with their fellowman. *Obdormierunt in pace.* They have fallen asleep in peace. The galled shoulder is freed from the collar at last. The brave old horse has done his stage, and lain down in the mire. There are no more mistakes now, no more sores, no more falls, and no more whip—thank God—laid on too often when it was least needed and most felt. [Applause.] And there are no more quarrels, too. Old personal feuds, old party bickerings, old differences of creed and hatreds in the name of the God of love; all those are past in that world of which the abby is to me a symbol and a sacrament. Pitt and Fox, Warren Hastings and Macaulay—they can afford to be near to each other in the abbey, for they understand each other now elsewhere, and the Romish Abbot's bones do not stir in their grave beside those of the Protestant divine, whom he, it may be, would have burned on earth. In the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel lies in royal pomp she who so long was Britain's bane, that exquisite personage, the daughter of debate, poor Mary Queen of Scots. English and Scots alike have forgotton the stream of noble blood she cost their nations, and look sadly and pityingly upon her effigy. Why not?

Nothing is left of her
Now, but pure womanly.

And in the corresponding aisle upon the north, in a like tomb—which the voice of the English people demanded from James I., the son of Mary Stuart—lies even a sadder figure still, the poor Queen Elizabeth. To her indeed, in her last days, vanity of vanities, all was vanity. Tyrone's rebellion killed her. "This fruit have I of all the labors which I have taken under the sun," and with a whole book of Ecclesiastes written on her mighty heart, the old crowned lioness of England coiled herself up in her lair, refused food and died, and has her place henceforth opposite to her dear sister whom she tried to save; who would have slain her if she could, and whom she had at last to slay, in obedience to the voice of England. They have made up that quarrel now. Ay, and that tomb is the sacred symbol of a reconciliation even more pathetic and more strange. Elizabeth lies, seemingly by her own desire in the same vault as her own sister, Mary Tudor—"Bloody Mary" now no more. James I., who had no love for either of them, has placed at the head of the monument two lines indicative of a for greater feeling than we should naturally have ascribed to him; "Fellows in the Kingdom and in the tomb. Here we sleep, Mary and Elizabeth the sisters, in hope of the resurrection." I make no comment on those words, or on that double sepulchre. But did I not say well, that the great abbey was a place of peace, a place to remind hard-worked, purblind, and often, alas! embittered souls. [Applause.]

Yes, all old misunderstandings are cleared up now in that just world wherein all live to God. They live to God, and therefore the great abbey is to me awful indeed, but never sad. Awful it ought to be, for it is a symbol of both worlds, the seen and the unseen; and of the veil, as thin as cobweb, yet opaque as night, which parts the two. Awful it is, and should be, like that with which it grew, the life of a great nation, growing slowly to manhood, as all great nations grow, through ignorance and waywardness, often through sin and sorrow, hewing onward a devious track through unknown wildernesses, and struggling victorious, though with bleeding feet, athwart the tangled woods and thorny brakes of stern experience. Awful it is, I said, and should be. And, therefore, I, at least, do not regret that its very form outside should want the heaven-pointing spires; that delicate lightness, that airy joyousness of many a foreign cathedral—especially of our own Salisbury and Litchfield. You will see in its outer shape little, if any, of that type of architecture which was, as I believe, originally copied from scenery with which you, as Americans, must be even more familiar than were the medieval architects who traveled through the German forests and across the Alps to Rome. [Applause.] True, we have our noble high-pitched snow roof. Our architect, like the rest, had seen the mountain ranges jut bleak and bare above the snows of Winter. He had seen those snows slip down in sheets, rush down in torrents from the sun, off the steep slabs of rock which coped the hill-side; and he, like the rest, has copied in that roof, for use as well as beauty, the mountain rocks. But he has not, as many another medieval architect has done, decked his roofs, as nature has decked hers, with the spruce and fir tree spires, which cling to the hill-side of the crag, old above young, pinnacle above pinnacle, whorl above whorl, and clothed with them the sides and summits of the stone mountains which he had raised till, like a group of firs upon an isolated rock, every point of the building should seem in act to point toward heaven; and the gray leads of the Minster roof stand out amid peaks and turrets rich with carven foliage, as the gray rocks stand out of the primeval woods. Our Minster is grand enough, by severe height and grand proportion; and he who enters stooping under the low-browed arch of the north door, beneath the beetling crag of weather-worn and crumbling stone, may feel like one who, in some old northern fairy tale, enters a cave in some lone mountain side, where dragons guard the hoards of buried Kings. And awful it is, and should be still, inside; under that vaulted roof a hundred feet above, all more mysterious and more huge, and yet more soft, behind the murky London air. (Applause.)

But sad I cannot call it. Nor, I think, would you feel it sad, when you perceive how richly successive architects have squandered on it the treasures of their fancy, and made it, so they say, perhaps, the most splendid specimen in the world of one of those stone forests in which the men of old delighted to reproduce those leafy minsters which God, not man, has built; where they sent the columns aloft like the boles of giant trees, and wreathed their capitals, sometimes their very shafts, with vines and flowers, and decked with foliage and with fruit the bosses above and the corbels below; and sent up out of those corbels upright shafts along the walls, in likeness of the trees which sprang out of the rocks above their head; and raised those walls into great cliffs; and pierced those cliffs with the arches of the triforium as with wild creatures' caves or hermets' cells, and represented in the horizontal string-courses and window-sills the strata of the rocks; and opened the windows into wide and lofty glades, broken, as in the forest by the tracery of stems and boughs, through which were seen not only the outer but the upper world. For they craved, as all true artists crave, for light and color; and had the sky above been one perpetual blue, they might have been content with it and left their glass transparent. [Applause.] But in our dark, dank northern clime, rain and snow-storm, black cloud and driving snow, were all that they were like to see outside for six months in the year. So they took such light and color as nature gave in her few gayer moods, and set aloft, in their stained-glass windows, the hues of the noonday and of the sunset, and the purple of the heather, and the gold of the gorse, and the azure of the bugloss, and the crimson of the poppy; and among them in gorgeous robes the angels and the saints in heaven, and the memories of heroic virtues and heroic sufferings, that they might lift up the eyes and the hearts of men forever and ever out of the dark, sad world of the cold north, with all its coarseness and its crimes, toward a realm of perpetual holiness, amid a perpetual Summer of beauty and of light; as one who, from between the black jaws of a narrow glen, or from beneath the black shade of gigantic trees, catches a glimpse of far lands, gay with gardens and cottages, purple mountain ranges, and the far-off sea, and the hazy horizon melting into the hazy blue, and finds his soul led forth into an infinite, at once of freedom and repose. [Applause.] Awful, he said, and yet not sad, at least to an Englishman, was Westminster Abbey; while right and left were ranged the statues, the busts, the names, the deeds of men who had helped, each in his place, to make his country—and this country, too—that which they are. Americans knew as well as he that they were represented just as much as the English people by every monument in that abbey earlier than the civil wars, and by most monuments of later date, and especially by those of literary men. [Applause.] They knew that, and they valued the old abbey accordingly. But a day might come—a generation might come, in a nation so rapidly increasing by foreign immigration as well as by home-born citizenship—when that fact might be forgotten for a while; and orators might arise who would be glad that it should be so forgotten. But if they would not that that evil day should come, then let them teach their children that the history and the independence of America began neither with the War of Independence, nor with the settlement of Virginia, but 1,500 years and more before, when the great Cæsar wailed in vain to his slain General, "Give me back my legions." [Applause.] Let them teach their children that the Congress which sits at Washington was as much the child of Magna Charta as the Parliament which sits at Westminster, [applause,] and that when they resisted the unjust demands of an English King and his councilor, they did that which the free Commons of England held right to do, and did, not only after but before the temporary tyranny of the Norman Kings. [Applause.] An American as well as an Englishman might find himself in the old abbey in right good company. He did not hesitate to say that if they looked through the monuments erected in that abbey since those of Pitt and Fox, the great majority commemorated the children not of obstruction but of progress, not of darkness but of light. But besides these statesmen who were just and true to America, and therefore to their native land, there were other dead to whom he called American attention, the old English fighters by land and sea, whose valiant deeds were the common inheritance of both countries. Among these were De Vere and Norris, the fathers of the English infantry; old Admiral Blake, who rested they knew not where. He called attention to the tombs of the noble warriors who did their duty by land and sea in the long series of wars from 1739 to 1783. Of those who fought against America he had nothing to say, but spoke eloquently of those who overthrew the family compact of the House of Bourbon, and smote with a continual stroke the transatlantic power of Spain, and who prevented the French from seizing the Valley of the Mississippi. [Applause.] When Americans gazed upon Wolfe's huge cenotaph, with its curious bronze relief, of the taking of the Heights of Abraham, he hoped that they remembered that not only for England but for Americans the little red-haired Corporal conquered and died. [Applause.] When they saw the names of Cornwall, Saumarez, Vernon, Lord Aubrey, Beauclerk, he hoped they would remember that every Spanish ship which they took and every convoy they cut off made more possible that safe severance of the colonies from England. Remembering these things, he asked Americans to agree, like the generous-hearted people that they are, that if, in after years, Englishmen seemed against them—and how heavy his countrymen's sins were he knew too well—there was a time when they fought for them, and side by side, as the old lion by the young. [Applause.] After an elaborate reference to the poets and men of letters whose dust lies in Westminster Abbey, the lecturer concluded as follows: "As with the Princess in the *Arabian Nights*, who fancied that her fairy palace was imperfect until she had a roc's egg to hang beneath the dome, and trying to get that forbidden delicacy lost her palace and her treasures, so I, as Canon of Westminster Abbey, long for a roc's egg for our old abbey, fancying that, so far from helping to destroy, it may help to preserve that grand old place—even the dust of some American—that when an American enters beneath that mighty shade, he may tread on common and ancestral ground as sacred to him as it is to us, the symbol of common descent, common development, common speech, common creed, common laws, common literature, common national interests, and I trust of a common respect and affection, such as only the wise can only feel toward the wise and the strong toward the strong. [Applause.] Is this all sentiment? Remember what I said just now—by well-used sentiment, as by well-used sorrow, great nations exist; great individuals live. [Renewed applause.]

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The McKay forgery case presented no new developments to outsiders yesterday. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange are reticently pursuing proper action in the premises, and their deliberations have not been yet noised abroad.... During the early part of yesterday afternoon, some wiseacre spread a report of the very serious illness and apprehended sudden death of Mr. Daniel Drew. The report was received with that incredulous hearing which the Wall street operatives have learned to acquire; but, as such a thing was possible, the friends of Mr. Drew took pains to ascertain what foundation there was for such a rumor, and the news was soon given out that the gentleman under consideration was in a very comfortable condition of health at his residence in Union square.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT ARRANGED.

Last night the preliminaries for another fight was arranged at a sporting house in the Bowery between Jim Turner, of New-Orleans, and Jack Boylan. The backers of the pugilists met and posted $100 a side forfeit a few days ago. Yesterday the parties again met, when articles were drawn up and signed for the men to fight at catch weight, according to the new rules of the London prize-ring, within fifty miles of this City, for $250 a side. The principals and their backers are to meet again to-day, post the balance of the stakes, and select a stakeholder. The fight is to take place within forty-eight hours. The match resulted out of a bar-room fight between the parties, in which Boylan was worsted. Not being satisfied, he issued a challenge to Turner, who promptly accepted, and the match was arranged.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

OUR POLICE COMMISSION.

POLITICIANS CAUCUSING FOR THE VACANT OFFICE—THE CANDIDATES TALKED OF.

Now that the deceased Commissioner Smith is carried to the grave there is a lively scramble going on for the office he has left vacant in the Police Board, and of course the tumult has brought to light some very unlikely customers, men whom no one probably would have thought of but themselves. First on the list is Sheridan Shook, first both in point of nomination by his friends, and first in likelihood of being the successful man—were it not for Mayor Havemeyer's notorious unreliability in nominating people whom he is expected to nominate, or has promised to nominate. Then come in successive order Alderman John J. Morris, Jackson S. Schultz, Shepherd F. Knapp, Jr., Jacob Patterson, Commissioner Starr, Bernard Casserly, Seth C. Hawley, Wm. H. Alberton, and others. It is also said that John Morrissey's name was sent in to the Mayor, but Mr. Morrissey distinctly states that he is not a candidate. Neither is Alderman Flanagan, although his name was rumored about yesterday. To start with, all Democrats may be considered out of consideration in this matter, so that disposes of the chances of several of the gentlemen named above. Next, Havemeyer and Charlick want a strong Republican just at present to be thrown as a sop in the direction of Albany, and then to wield his influence at the capital. If Havemeyer puts in a Democrat, which he has, of course, the inclination to do, the chances are ten to one that the bill soon to be brought before the Legislature to reorganize the board would pass very easily, especially as it is a Democratic measure. And that would oust the Mayor's Charlick among the rest, which may, perhaps, be averted by propitiating the Legislature. Then, too, the Mayor sees that he can make his point in May next, when Commissioner Russell's term expires, by putting in a Democrat, that being one of the reasons why he nominated a Republican (Russell) for the short term of one year. The Democratic successor will hold for six years unless sooner removed by legislative action. Henry Smith had strength at Albany, and would have been the strongest opponent of the bill, which is, in reality, aimed only to legislate Charlick out, and a man is wanted who can as nearly as possible fill Smith's place in this respect. The Mayor has a heavy hatred for what he calls the Custom-house Republicans, and thinks Commissioner Gardner is enough of that sort; so he will probably take Shook as the best Republican he can get hold of outside the Custom-house—best, in so far as that he can do most at Albany. It will be seen, therefore, that it is neither his esteem for Shook nor for the Republican Party that will induce him to make such a selection. Alderman Morris would, undoubtedly, stand a very good chance if he were known outside of his district, or had prestige up the river. But he has a purely local status, and is, therefore, not very likely to be called on. Thurlow Weed is supporting Shook's claims. As to the other candidates, there is very little chance for them—unless that chronic uncertainty of the Mayor's should set in violently about this time. It is well known that he has over and over again led persons to believe he would nominate their friends, and that he has disappointed them, friend and all.

A DEADLOCK IN THE PRESENT BOARD.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Gardner, Charlick, Russell, and Duryee. They assembled in Mr. Charlick's room, and on motion of the latter, Commissioner Gardner was chosen temporary Chairman. A communication was received from Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Childrens' Aid Society, complaining of the habit of beggars exposing infants in the street for the purpose of exciting the sympathies of the charitable, and extorting alms. The communication was referred to Superintendent Matsell, with instructions to put a stop to the practice. A resolution was received from the Board of Health directing the immediate discontinuance of dumping dirt and garbage on the lots in East Ninety-sixth street. Commissioner Russell offered a resolution that Inspector Thorne be instructed to dump all street dirt, ashes, and garbage on the lots of Mr. Francis Pidgeon's, at Newtown Creek. Messrs. Russell and Durvee voted in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Charlick and Gardner against it, and it was therefore declared lost. Commissioner Charlick then offered a resolution that Commissioner Hugh Gardner be elected President of the board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Smith. Commissioner Russell offered as an amendment that the election of a President be deferred until the 7th of March. The amendment was lost, Messrs. Russell and Duryee voting in favor of it, and Messrs. Charlick and Gardner against it. The original motion electing Mr. Gardner was then put and lost, Messrs. Charlick and Gardner voting for it, and Messrs. Russell and Duryee against it. A resolution inquiring of the Directors of the New-Jersey Central Railroad if they would receive any additional amounts of street-cleaning refuse, and instructing Inspector Thorne to report to Commissioner Gardner to-day what the facilities are for dumping at Francis Pidgeon's lots, at Pelham Bridge, Blacktown Island, and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Dock, was adopted. On motion of Commissioner Gardner, the following transfers of the officers charged with being implicated in the disappearance of Mr. Wilcox's pearl studs were ordered: Sergt. James B. Day, from Fifteenth to Eleventh Precinct, and Patrolmen Gorrey, Green, and McGee, from the Fifteenth to Fifth Precinct. Patrolmen Post and Shaw, of the Thirty-second Precinct, were fined five days' pay each and transferred to the Fifth Precinct. Sergt. Christie was transferred from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Precinct. Commissioner Russell moved that all bills be referred to the Finance Committee for audit. The committee consists of Messrs. Duryee and Russell. Commissioner Charlick moved as an amendment that the bills be audited by the full board. The amendment received only the votes of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick and was lost, and the original motion was also lost, Messrs. Duryee and Russell voting in favor of it and Charlick and Gardner against it. The board then adjourned to 1:30 P. M. on Monday.

The result of this deadlock is that no bills against the department can be paid until it is broken by the appointment and confirmation of a new Commissioner, who, by throwing his vote with either of the two contending parties, can break up the combination. Commissioner Russell bases his action on the following rules of the department:

Rule 21.—All claims against the department shall be referred to the Committee on Station-house and Finance, and when the same shall be approved by them and payment thereof ordered by the board, be paid by the Treasurer. The committee shall report to the board their action on each bill.

Rule 737.—All stock, materials, and supplies necessary in the business of street-cleaning shall be purchased only on the written requisition of the Superintendent of Street-cleaning, and after the approval of the same by the appropriate committees. At the first meeting of the board each day each committee shall report all requisitions approved by such committee since the first meeting of the board on the next preceding day. All purchases made under the supervision of any Commissioner shall be reported in like manner, as well as the thing or things purchased and the price paid of each thereof, and no item of property purchased for or used in the business of street-cleaning shall be sold, except by order of the board.

Mr. Russell says that he will not vote for either Mr. Gardner or Mr. Charlick to be President of the board, but is willing to vote for whoever the Mayor may nominate to fill the position. Gen. Duryee also is of the same opinion, and the only way out of the difficulty is for the Mayor to fill the existing vacancy promptly.

STREET VAULT-COVERS.

The ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, providing that all covers of street-vaults shall be made of rough material, so as to prevent accidents, has been vetoed by Mayor Havemeyer. The Mayor, in assigning reasons for disapproving the ordinance, says that a large number of men would be required to carry it into effect; that it does not give sufficient time to change the covers, and that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Police Department, and not of the Department of Public Works.

STATE TROOPS TO PROTECT THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

All was reported quiet along the line of the New-York, Oswego, and Midland Railroad yesterday, and no further difficulty with the unpaid laborers is apprehended. It was stated at the company's office in this City that the United States District Court believed that the threatening situation of affairs called for a more decided exercise of authority by the General Government. It has, therefore, been decided by the Secretary of War that Gen. Hancock, in command of this department, be authorized to assist the Marshal of the district by placing a sufficient force of United States troops at his service to quell any disturbance which may arise on the road in future. An official order from Gen. Hancock will be issued to-day or to-morrow, and written copies will be posted at conspicuous places along the line of the road, so that the laborers interrupting the business of the company may be warned of the consequences of interference with the property now in the hands of a Receiver appointed under the law of the United States. As there are, it is said, not over 100 men engaged in the riots, this precaution being adopted, the troubles may be regarded as ended.

A WARNING TO COCK-FIGHTERS.

A short time ago agents of the Hudson County (N. J.) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made a descent on a cock-pit in Hoboken, while a main was in progress, and arrested James Reilly, the proprietor, and two of the lookers-on, named James Tully and William McGinnis. The prisoners were tried in the Hudson County Court of Sessions and convicted. Yesterday they were called up, and Judge Hoffman, in pronouncing sentence, said that, as it was the first case of witnessing a cock-fight that had been brought to the notice of the court, he would impose a light fine on Tully and McGinnis, but the next time the full penalty of the law would be imposed. He then fined them $25 each and costs. Reilly was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, and the court announced, as a warning to others engaged in the business, that any man convicted hereafter of a like offense would be sent to State Prison.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE—A SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS.

In accordance with recent directions of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to the Law Committee to report "what action, if any, was necessary to make our business conform to law," the Law Committee made a full investigation, obtaining the opinion of the counsel of the committee, Mr. James K. Hill, in regard to important points, which report has been presented, accepted, and ordered to be printed. The committee recommended that, instead of the several different forms of contracts in use among members, some one set should be adopted by the Exchange to be recognized as official and for use by the members. All question of the right to close out defaulting customers at the Exchange the committee found could be avoided by the adoption of certain forms of agreement to be signed by the customer. In short, by the adoption and use of the forms of contracts recommended all transactions are made to conform to the usages of the Exchange, as required by the by-laws. In the form of brokers' contract, either party has the right to call for deposits according to the requirements of the 24th article of the by-laws of the Exchange; and, on the failure of the party called upon to comply with the calls for deposits, the contract shall mature, with the right and authority to the party not in default to close the contract in accordance with the rules of the Exchange. The other forms seem to be excellently constructed.

Some of the opinions of Mr. Hill, counsel of the Law Committee, on the question as to what a broker, carrying stocks on a margin, can legally do in case of default on the part of a customer, under the law as it now stands, are comprised in the following extracts from the report:

"In the case of stocks or merchandise, pledged for the payment of a loan or sum of money advanced thereon, it is well settled that, in the absence of any special agreement, the pledgee, or person holding the stock or property, must make a demand of the pledgor or owner of it for payment or to redeem the property, and after allowing a reasonable time for such payment or redemption, then give notice to the pledgor of the time and place of sale.

The sale must be public, and the time and place such that the pledgor may, if he desires, be present and see that the sale is fairly conducted; and he has, up to the last moment, the right to redeem. The notice, it has been held, must be given either to the pledgor personally or to his agent, and in case it cannot be so given, then the sale cannot be properly made, except by resort to legal proceedings. As to the length of notice required, there is no fixed rule. It depends upon the circumstances, and must be reasonable.

In case the pledged property is wrongfully sold, or sold without reasonable notice to the pledgor to redeem, and of the time and place of sale, the pledgee renders himself liable for a conversion of the stock or property, and can be arrested and held to bail for his appearance, and the liability furthermore is one which is not affected by a discharge in bankruptcy.

In reference to the suggestions as to some special legislation to legalize sales made at the Stock Exchange, I am inclined to think that so long as brokers can make contracts with their customers providing for sales at that place, legislative aid to cover such cases could hardly be expected.

In answer to the further question, as to whether sales by executors and administrators are required to be at public auction, I would say that they may either sell at public or private sale, and, of course, at the Stock Exchange if they see fit. All that the law requires of them is that they shall act in good faith and with ordinary prudence. Sales at public auction, however, are regarded as the safest, for the reason that they prevent questions as to the degree of prudence exercised from arising. It also quite often happens, especially in the case of stocks and securities not actively dealt in, that the parties interested in the estate desire to be present, and request that the sale be made public. Under such circumstances, an Executor or Administrator would hardly be justified in disregarding the request, or selling at private sale."

On the question of the measure of damages for which the pledgee is liable, Mr. Hill states that it has been held that such measure is the highest price of the stock or property up to the time of trial if the action is commenced in a reasonable time after the transaction. As to whether brokers buying and carrying stocks on a margin stand in the position of pledgees, Mr. Hill gives the decisions of the higher courts and the opinions of learned Judges in an extended citation of cases, which are important and well worthy of perusal. As the reports are in printed form they are available to those desirous of consulting them.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange have just issued printed rules, the more important of which are the following:

Rule 1.—In all cases of application for placing either bonds or stocks on the list, it is required that a sample of each issue shall be shown to the Chairman of the committee so as to ascertain whether proper precautions have been taken against forgery: and no form of stock certificate will be accepted unless it has been carefully engraved by some responsible Bank Note Engraving Company.

It has been suggested that in getting up designs of stock certificate, a vignette of some well-known person, either dead or living, easily recognizable, be selected to be engraved on the certificate, as in the counterfeiting of engraved vignettes it is very difficult to catch the exact expression of the original. It will be remembered that in the Wabash and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne forgeries of last Summer, it was discovered that the lithographers of the original stock certificates had taken no pains to keep their plates secure, and the efforts of the Committee of Investigation were thwarted by their inability to trace any clue from this standpoint. In the case of engraved certificates, the engravers will be required to keep their plates well secured. The other more important rule is the following:

Rule 3. All active stocks must be registered at some institution satisfactory to the committee; and each application must be accompanied by a letter from the Register stating the amount of stock registered at the time of application, and also by the form of agreement with registers duly executed; provided such form has not been already filed with the committee.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, Martin Monahan, aged nineteen, of No. 515 East Sixteenth street, was arraigned to answer to four charges—intoxication, disorderly conduct, assault and battery, and petit larceny. The complainants were tenants of the same tenement. The prisoner was committed for trial....Thomas Devine, carman, was employed by Mr. F. Emendez, No. 208 East Nineteenth street, to carry a trunk from a down-town depot to his residence. The cartman, through a mistake, left the trunk in the apartments of Mr. Goodman, No. 208 Third avenue. When Emendez received his baggage he claims that out of $157 which were in the trunk, but $36 remained. Devine was arrested, but Justice Wandell yesterday discharged him from custody, there being no evidence to warrant his detention....One week ago a woman, giving the name of Lizzie Jones, was committed to the island for the term of one month for habitual intoxication, but the keeper of the prison requiring assistance, she was by him detailed to scrub the cells. Yesterday a boy named Thomas Hennessey, aged nine years, was arraigned before Justice Wandell on a charge of vagrancy, and was committed to the Catholic Protectory. When sent down stairs the woman Jones threw her arms about him and claimed him as her son. The mother, it appears, was obliged to part with her five children on the death of her husband, about four years ago. The meeting is described by the jailer as being a very sorrowful one. The little waif had been abandoned by his foster mother....James Stanley, charged with entering the room of a guest at Baum's Hotel for the purpose of robbing him, was held for trial. Henry Freese, a servant, who, for $15, aided the thief to escape, was sent to the House of Detention. ....Two junkmen, named Nathan Gabriel, of 797 Second avenue, and Patrick McMahon, of No. 793 Second avenue, were committed to answer charges of receiving stolen brass and bronze door handles, &c. The thieves were arrested last week, and a number of the articles stolen by them were found in the possession of the prisoners.

THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

On Tuesday of next week, Messrs. Schultz, Eaton, Brainerd, White, and Winsor are to represent the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade in the hearing before the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means for the purpose of urging the amendments to the Revenue laws, and effecting by their adoption a reform of the alleged abuses of the Custom-house service. The New-York committee having the matter in charge, and its respective counsel, is as follows: Messrs. Schultz, Seligman, Stranahan, Constable, Schwab, and Roboins. Messrs. S. B. Eaton and Cephas Brainerd, legal advisers. The Chairmen of the Boston and Philadelphia committees respectively are Mr. A. H. Rice and Mr. Henry Winsor.

THE FUNERAL OF MARY E. LAWLER.

The funeral of Mary E. Lawler, who was shot by Policeman Doyle on Wednesday, took place yesterday. Early in the day the residence of her mother was surrounded by crowds of sympathizers. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the family were admitted to the house. The remains, in a plain rosewood coffin, were placed in the front room of the floor occupied by the family, and at its head two wax candles were burning. Several wreaths of flowers, the offerings of the late companions of the deceased, were lying on the coffin lid. At 1 o'clock the remains were placed in a hearse and taken to the Sullivan Street Roman Catholic Church, followed by a large crowd. The Roman Catholic services for the dead were conducted by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Father James, O. S. F., after which the body was conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION.

A suit for the recovery of $100,000 has been commenced by the United States Government against the New-York agency of the York Street Flax Spinning Company of Belfast, Ireland. The charge upon which the suit is based is that the company imported linen goods under value, in violation of the acts of 1799, 1830, and 1863.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Charleston line of steamers has changed its days of departure from this port from Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on Feb. 14 and Queenstown on Feb. 15, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days than that previously at hand.

The third annual dinner of the Master Tailors' Club was eaten yesterday at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street. Representatives from Philadelphia and other neighboring cities were present.

Canon Kingsley will lecture at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on "The Norsemen in History and as Discoverers of America."

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course of Lectures will be delivered this evening by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Mining Commissioner, on "The Lesson of the Vienna Exposition."

The regular monthly Church Conference will be held on Monday, at 3 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Subject for discussion—"The position of the Church with regard to popular amusements."

The prize debate between the Dwight and Barnard Law Clubs of Columbia College, which was to have taken place before Judge Dwight on the 25th inst., has been postponed to March 5. The cause at issue is the breach of promise case: Myers, appellant; Davidson, respondent.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will, to-morrow, deliver, by request, in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, the sermon recently delivered by him in Rev. Freeman Clark's church, in Boston, in the course on "The Universal Church."

Dr. Felix Adler's fifth lecture, entitled "The Triumph of Mohammed," will be delivered on Monday evening, March 2, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. The sixth and last of the course, entitled "A Sign of the Times," will be delivered on Wednesday evening, March 25, at the same place.

At the last meeting of the German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District a resolution that the Legislature be requested to repeal the laws establishing the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and authorizing the erection of a City prison, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Koch, Auerbach, and Blumensteel, to report upon.

The managers of the Anchor Line of steamships will, on and after April 1, run a regular service of first-class steamers between Liverpool, Queenstown, and this port. A steamer will sail from each end of the route every Thursday. By this arrangement there will be tri-weekly departures from New-York, on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Glasgow, via Londonderry, and on Thursdays for Liverpool, via Queenstown.

The cap-makers held a meeting at Covenant Hall yesterday afternoon, the President, William Ober, in the chair. Messrs. Swarz Bros. having signed the price list and by-laws of the association, it was decided to furnish them a complement of hands. The firm of William R. Willis & Co. is now the only house locked out. This firm have about sixty men in their employ who are not members of the association. Messrs. Simonson Bros., having expressed a desire to comply with the demands of the association, will be supplied with hands during the coming week.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Pratt rendered a decision, yesterday, confirming the report of the Commissioners in the matter of the opening of North Thirteenth street to the East River.

A slight fire occurred this morning at No. 99 Twentieth street, caused by some children playing with matches. Damage $100; insured in the Nassau Insurance Company for $1,500.

John Nolan was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Harlow on a charge of carrying on the business of a dealer in manufactured tobacco without paying the special revenue tax.

The report of the Referee granting the application for a limited divorce in the suit of Mrs. Dunbar against Capt. Dunbar, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, has been confirmed.

There will be a petit jury in session in the United States Eastern District Court, at Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at the commencement of the March term, for the trial of bankruptcy and common law cases.

United States Marshal Harlow's men seized a whisky still that has been in operation in the basement of Atlantic Hall, opposite Myrtle Avenue Park, for some time back. The still was destroyed, but no arrests were made.

Miss Vinnie Ream has entered into a contract with the Brooklyn city authorities to execute a bust in Carrara marble of Ex-Mayor Powell. The Common Council has appropriated $1,000 as compensation for the work.

The difficulty between the Irish societies concerning the parade on St. Patrick's Day has been settled amicably. Delegations from the Hibernian Society and the St. Patrick's Alliance waited on Gen. Jourdan, yesterday, and informed him that next Sunday both the organizations would meet and agree on a route, which would be submitted to the Police.

LONG ISLAND.

Duck shooting is now agitating the sporting fraternity at Mattituck. The birds are shot from the Sound cliffs in the evening, as they fly over from the Peconic Bay into the Sound. A small party shot twenty-five Thursday night.

The Episcopal Church of Jamaica was on Thursday night entered by burglars, who stole all the carpets, the altar cloths, &c., drank the communion wine, and cut the Pastor's surplices in pieces. The South-side Railroad depot at Jamaica was entered on the same night, and a clock was stolen.

The Board of Trustees of College Point have issued their annual statement for 1873. The receipts of the year amounted to $54,170, and the disbursements to $46,372 02, leaving a balance on hand of $7,797 98. The total estimated resources for 1874 are $53,930 27, and the bonded debt is $76,000.

Charles Sprague, who shot Capt. William Bennet, at Dooley's liquor-saloon, at Jamaica, South, on Monday evening, had an examination yesterday before Justice Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica. No one appeared against him, and he was committed to await the result of Bennett's injuries. The shooting is alleged by Sprague to have been entirely accidental.

NEW-JERSEY.

According to a statistical report there were 7,003 marriages, 21,315 births, and 14,122 deaths in the State of New-Jersey during the year 1873.

Bishop Corrigan is announced to deliver a lecture in Newark, next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the poor of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

On Wednesday night a dwelling-house in Cranford, owned by Mr. Adams, and occupied by Mr. Day, was totally consumed by fire. Loss $2,000.

The Boonton Iron Company have decided to increase the wages of the nailors in their employ ten per cent. The increase takes effect next week.

Elmer Fitzgerald, who was run over by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in Jersey City a few days ago, died from his injuries yesterday at the City Hospital.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the boot and shoe store of William Meier, on Palisade avenue, Jersey City, was broken into by burglars and robbed of $200 worth of stock.

Jersey City has a balance of $115,267 27 to her credit in the bank, and the Board of Finance announces that all unpaid warrants issued prior to Dec. 1, 1873, will now be paid on presentation.

A division of the Sons of Temperance has been established at the Soldiers' Home, in Newark. Thirty-three inmates of the Home have already joined the organization, and signed the pledge.

A few days ago a sneak-thief gained access to the residence of William P. Taylor, No. 328 Newark avenue, Jersey City, and carried off a gold watch, several rings, and other jewelry, to the value of $250.

Edward Hall was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the forgery of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds. The prisoner was taken to New-York on a requisition from Gov. Dix.

The sixth annual invitation hop of Company E, "City Guard," Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey, will take place at Kepler Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, March 5. Gen. Shaler and staff and other military dignitaries are expected to be present.

John McManus, a resident of New-York, was thrown from his truck yesterday, at the corner of Provost and Ninth streets, Jersey City, and, his head striking on the pavement, he sustained very serious injuries. He was placed on the truck and taken home.

George H. Farrier, a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance, has gone to Mexico in pursuit of Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer. He is armed with extradition papers and all the necessary documents to bring Hamilton back, in case he succeeds in finding him.

Samuel Moke, a butcher, was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of fraud. It appears from affidavits that Moke purchased several head of cattle for $900 from Charles Kahn, of Jersey City, and gave him checks on the First National Bank in payment. When the checks were presented at the bank it was found that Moke had no account there.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, Moses Abrahams, convicted of having stolen a $1,000 railroad bond, was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months. William H. Robinson got one year for stealing a suit of clothes. John McGinnis, for stealing a watch, was sentenced to six months, imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A number of lighter sentences were pronounced.

A singular and fatal accident occurred near Rahway, a few days ago. A young man named Wm. Dougherty was guiding a wagon down a hill, and was pushing against the end of the tongue to prevent its running down too fast. The wagon proved too heavy for his strength, and ran him against a post, the end of the tongue penetrating his breast, and inflicting injuries which proved fatal a few hours subsequently.

Moses D. Bramhall, a prominent citizen of Hudson County, died somewhat suddenly, yesterday morning, at his late residence in Bayonne. Mr. Bramhall was formerly State Senator from Hudson County, and for several years held the position of President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City. His death was the result of a paralytic stroke with which he was visited on Tuesday last. Deceased was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

James Haggerty, the boy who was reported as having been killed by falling down the side of a hill Thursday, is not dead, although he was reported dead at Police Head-quarters in Hoboken. The facts of the case are that he played truant from school in company with three other boys. Although only fourteen years old, Haggerty became very drunk during the afternoon. He then grew quarrelsome, when his companions knocked him off the plank walk into a ditch at the foot of the hill, and left him there. The fall upon some rocks at the bottom of the ditch rendered him insensible, and about two hours subsequently two men passing along discovered him and rescued him in an unconscious state. The boy was taken to his home, where he now lies in a very precarious condition, but slight hopes being entertained of his recovery.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Ilma De Murska is at the Union Square Hotel.

Surgeon John C. Spear, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. A. H. Nickerson, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Mme. Pauline Lucca, and Hon. F. A. Pike, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Trinity College, Hartford, and Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, United States Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron H. De Bussierre, of France, and Ben Holladay, Jr., of San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover, Mass.; Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, United States Navy, and Signor Vizzani are at the Everett House.

Judge Charles Andrews, of the Court of Appeals; Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; Rev. James Caird, of Troy, and Assemblyman Charles S. Spencer are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, and John F. Seymour, of Utica, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Reinlein, of the Spanish Army; Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, Member of Congress, of Illinois, and Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, are at the New-York Hotel.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German saloon-keepers of the Tenth Ward, Jos. Fricke presiding, held a meeting at No. 77 Essex street yesterday to complete their protective union, and a number of additional members were enrolled, making a total of about 150. A Committee of Agitation was appointed to visit other districts for the purpose of organization. It was reported that district associations have already been organized in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, and organizations in different other wards, it is expected, will be perfected during next week. As soon as the different districts have been organized, a central organization is to be formed, composed of delegates of the different district organizations, when measures are to be taken to insure legal protection in the interest of the beer retail trade.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, $1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50. To Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@55s. Loading at other ports on the north coast to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@62s. 6d. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 76@77 premium; Short Sight, 79@80 premium; on London, 120@121 premium; on Paris, 94@95 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Oscar Tibbals, Wm. F. Payson, R. H. Whitney, Wm. Lander, Richard Daley, C. M. Sage, R. Jerner, George Gandy, S. Latham, Emile Furrer, Mr. Robertson, Wm. K. Clare, J. J. Long, Alex. Grieve, Jas. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burnap, W. Ilbert, Mr. Campbell, J. C. P. Parcher, W. C. Miller, James G. Wilson, Francis Herrer, Ernest Lane, Joseph Hewes, Henry Hewes, Capt. Thomas Patching, Chas. Mayer, W. H. Wickham, Mr. Digglemann, Mrs. Weir, Mr. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, C. W. Gould, Cyrus W. Field, W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. James Grieve, R. L. Cumming, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Elkington, F. Hull, G. H. Jones, Thomas C. McKilbrick, Wm. McKilbrick.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Gard, Miss Drysdale, Capt. Hutchieson, Mr. Jenkins and son, Mr. Wood.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....5:51 | Moon sets...5:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:50 | Gov. Island..6:39 | Hell Gate....8:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Monroe, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Arundel Castle, (Br.,) Bailiff, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Condor, (Swed.,) Egge, Rotterdam for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ella, Oliver, Portland, (Me.,) Gilchrist, White & Co.; W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Wm. Nash, (Br.,) Charlton, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, St. Johns, P. R., J. D. Rivera & Co.

Schrs. Flora Condon, Condon, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Minnie, Hudson, Savannah for orders, Evans, Ball & Co.; Thomas G. Smith, Bacon, Philadelphia, Overton & Hawkins; G. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Son; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Frederickstad, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Lucy Wright, Elzer, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; N. Noyes, (Br.,) Holmes, St. Stephen's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, &c., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Feb. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse., 46 cabin, and 107 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 22, at 9 A. M., lat. 45 30, lon. 43, passed a National Line steamer bound W.; same date, at 11 P. M., lat. [illegible], lon. 47 15, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 26th, at 10 A. M., lat. 40 22, lon. 69 22, passed an Anchor Line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Feb. 14, Moville 15th, with mdse. and 62 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Port-au-Prince Feb. 17, St. Marc 19th, Jamaica 19th, via Fortune Island 22d, with log-wood and salt to New York and West India Steam-ship Co. Left at Port-au-Prince brig B. Inginac, for Cuba in 2 ds.; brig Goldfinder, for Inagua in 2 ds.; brig Oliver would sail in 8 ds. for New-York; schr. G. H. Phillips, for Boston Feb. 18; schr. Alice Myrick sld. Feb. 15 for Boston; brig A. D. Torrey, for Boston, ldg.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Woodburn, (of Greenock,) Hartnell, Calcutta Nov. 5, arr. at Jamaica Jan. 27, and sld. Feb. 15, with Linseed to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Liverpool Jan. 7, with salt to order. Feb. 14, lat. 34, lon. 47, spoke ship Sea Gull, from Boston, for Cape Coast, 8 ds. out.

Ship Inverness, (Br.,) Atchison, Foochow 106 ds., with teas to Bowring & Archibald—vessel to Howland & Aspinwall. Jan. 8, off the Cape, spoke ship Royal Charlie, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee.

Ship Hebe, (Norw.,) Hilt, London Dec. 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Helselberg, Plymouth, England, 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 15, lat. 39 20, lon. 51 44, passed the wreck of the brig G. Burger, (of Belfast,) water-logged and abandoned, foremast gone ten feet above the deck, painted black, with white streak, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Liverpool 47 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gaetano, (Ital.,) Corson, Palermo 67 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 17 ds., with coffee, salt, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Left in port bark Curacao, for New-York, ldg.; brig Thetis sld. Feb. 9 for Savanilla, to load for New-York.

Brig F. M. Tinker, Gibson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Feb. 23, off Hatteras, passed a vessel's spars, with rigging attached; also a life-preserver.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) Staples, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to F. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. J. H. De Wolf, (of Providence,) Crowell, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.

Schr. James M. Flanagan, (of Philadelphia,) Shaw, Sagua via Delaware Breakwater 12 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.

Schr. Annie McKeen, McKeen, New-Haven, in ballast to S. S. Loud & Co.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Richmond, for Norfolk; North Point, for Baltimore; brigs E. Miller, for Rosario; Renshaw, for Faza; schr. E. F. Warren, for Georgetown, (Dem.;) Laura H. Jones, for Cedar Keys and Key West.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Boston; Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Henry L. Gow, from Philadelphia; schrs. Seth W. Smith, from Cardenas; John T. Manson, from Boston; Mattie B. Rulon, from New-York; Helen Hasbrouck, from Hoboken.

Below, brig Lizzie H. Kimball, from Matanzas.

Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; F. W. Brune, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Adelaide, for Rio; Tamoyden, for Rio; Flower of Moray, for Cork or Falmouth; Font de France, for Martinique; Jennie E. Simmons, for Savannah; George E. Bowdoin, for Wilmington, N. C.; Morning Light, for Edenton, N. C.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; bark John T. Smith, from Cienfuegos.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Scotland, from Mobile; brigs Express, from Aguadilla; La Cayenne, from St. Thomas; Evangeline, from Cienfuegos, and Forest Prince, from do.; schrs. Druid, from Mayaguez, and Mary Fletcher, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—Sld. steamers Equator, for Philadelphia, and Flag, for Boston; bark Bremega, for Havre; schrs. C. W. Elwell, for St. George's, Me.; Constitution, for Jacksonville; Frost King, for New-York; John Kelso, for Baltimore, and Alice Borda, for a Northern port.

Cld. bark Delfino, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 27.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool, passed in at 1 P. M. to-day for Norfolk.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 27.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from Liverpool; bark Grey Menderstrom, from Liverpool. Cld. bark Vidar, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 27.—The American Line steamship Illinois, from Liverpool, passed the Cape this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Cld. steamer George Cromwell, for New-York; ship Gauthiod and bark Regulus, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers City of Dallas and Western Metropolis, from New-York; barks Prudente, from Palermo; Alice Campbell, from Boston.

Sld. steamer City of Galveston, bark Venus, and schr. C. J. Morrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The steamer Constitution arr. to-day from Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers Virgo, from New-York, and America, from Baltimore; bark Brothers, from London; and schr. J. B. Anderson, from New-York.

Cld. bark Providentia, for Barcelona.

Sld. bark Skiddaw, for Liverpool; schrs. E. S. Gildersleeve, Jennie Grant, and Meliville, for New-York; Frank Lucas, for Savannah; B. T. Crocker, for Port-Antonio; E. P. Mason, for Bull River; A. Thomas, for Baltimore, and E. S. Gates, for Mystic.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Sld. schrs. H. N. Squire, Hope On, Fawn, Mary Riley, Artic, Garwood, and Emma D. Finney.

The schr. Mabel F. Staples, of this port, from Trinidad, Cuba, not Philadelphia, as reported, for Boston, reports that on the 22d inst., in lat. 35 40, long. 74, she saw a brig abandoned and full of water, with foremast unshipped and lying back against the main rigging, and sails blown away. She appeared to be a foreign-built vessel. Owing to the heavy sea, she could not be boarded.

Wind from N. E. to E. N. E. this P. M.; blowing a heavy, thick snow-storm.

Feb. 26.—Arr. brig Forest Prince, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 15 ds., or Boston; schrs. Emily A. Bartle, Elizabethport, for Boston; Island City, and Antelope, New-York, for Boston; Jno. Wentworth, Bucksport, for Charleston; Czar, and J. and H. Crowley, Bath, for New-York; Iris, St. John, for do.; Mary Brewer, Rockland, for do.; Baltic, Portland, for do.; Percy, and Wm. R. Page, Eastport, for do.; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Boston, for Philadelphia; Amelia, Portland, for do.; E. J. Herraty, Newburyport, for do.; Fisher, Plymouth, for do.; Marcus Hunter, Portland, for Caibarien; G. W. Rowley, St. George, for Choptank River, (reports night of 25th, during a heavy gale and thick snow-storm, anchored in Muskeget Channel, but parted large chain, and drifted on to what was supposed to be Norton's Shoals; made sail and worked off, and anchored with the small anchor, and rode out the gale, and was towed here to-day by United States revenue cutter Mocassin; the schr. is leaking about 700 strokes per hour.)

Sld. brigs J. W. Spencer, Mattie B. Russell, Evangeline, (Br.,) La Cayenne, (Br.,) and Forest Prince, (Br.;) schrs. Island City, Wm. R. Page, Antelope, Emily A. Bartle, Bengal, John W. Hall, Merrill C. Hart, Edward Albrol, (Br.,) George B. Ferguson, Emma W. Day, Ann E. Carl, John D. Griffen, C. B. Manning, Wm. Macon, C. and L. Cordery, Florence Mayo, George S. Boutwell, Piscataqua, Maud Barbour, Grace Davis, Kit Carson, J. G. Carter, Addie Murchie, Mabel F. Staples, John D. Williams, and Grace Cushing.

Wind from N. W. strong to S. W. moderate, clear.

Feb. 27—9 A. M.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia, for Boston; schr. Abbie Pitman, Portland, for Havana. Wind N., N. W.; snowing.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 18, via Havana, Feb. 25.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Nevada arr. at Panama to-day from San Francisco.

The Granada, from New-York, arr. at Panama the 15th.

The City of Panama sld. from Aspinwall, for New-York to-day.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Steamer Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sld. for the United States—Battleaxe, Pachlina, Theobald, Storjahann, Falkan, Jonas Risting, Regina.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst.—Arcadia, Tintern, Orpheus, Clara, Betty, Tuisko, Maria, Samuel G. Glover, Sumatra, Ocean, Speculator.

Arr. out from the United States on the 26th inst.—Brevig, Les Piot, Chimborazo, Flechero, Great Western.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst.—Thomas Small, Gloria, Mathilde, Oriflamme, Herman Helmrich.

Also, arr. out from the United States—Harry Buchman.

The British ship John Barbour, Capt. Ivey, from Antwerp to Philadelphia, has been in collision and was damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 27.—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Baltic left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for New-York.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Baltimore, also sailed from this port at 6:30 P. M. to-day, for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio, sld. from this port this morning for Philadelphia with 25 passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Pritscher, from Baltimore Feb. 15, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

I. O. O. F.
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GOODS—A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
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